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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 332. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHADOW OF BRIBERY

Dan Coughlin Case Is Opened with a Big Sensation.

CHARGE JURY STUFFING.

State's Attorneys Ask Twice for a Continuance.

JURORS GATES AND WILSON.

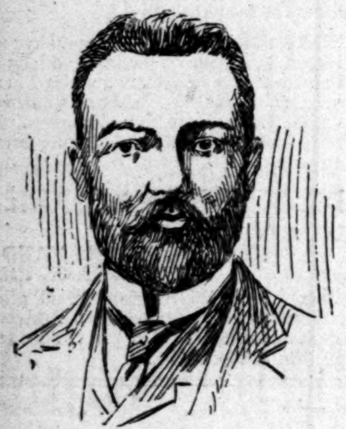
Conversations Repeated by Mr. Munn and His Daughter.

WILD STORIES ARE SET AFLOAT.

Sudden adjournment was twice taken yesterday in the famous case of Dan Coughlin, on trial for the murder of Dr. Cronin. Coming unexpectedly on the day when the actual trial of the case was to begin the wildest stories were at once circulated. It was said that a wholesale conspiracy to bribe jurors had been discovered, and that at least three prominent members of the old Camp 20 were involved. State's-Attorney Kern and his assistants, Kickham Scanlan and Elisha Bottum, admitted that they had made sensational discoveries in regard to the way the jury had been selected. They declined to give names, or to disclose the nature of their evidence. When Judge Tuthill was asked the reason of the adjournment he looked stern and thoughtful.

"It is the jury," was all he would say.

Later developments are that the county official implicated was formerly an officer of Camp 20, and that the two others suspected of being in the plot are former members of the State Legislature. Last night it was reported that the State expected to secure the confession of one of the corrupted veniremen who was not able to get on the jury, and who has since been trying in vain to get money out of the men who fixed him.



S. L. GATES.

The two jurors against whom evidence tending to show their undesirability has been secured are Salon L. Gates, No. 433 Indiana street, and George T. Wilson, No. 236 South Campbell avenue. In the case of Gates the prosecution has at least two affidavits, which state that Mrs. Gates, wife of the juryman, said in the hearing of the affiants that her husband had been put on the Cronin jury by a friend and that he will never consent to see Dan Coughlin convicted.

Mrs. Gates Makes Denial.

These affidavits are made by George Munn, No. 881 Spaulding avenue, and his daughter, Addie Spaulding, the latter a close friend of Mrs. Gates of eight years' standing. The affidavits were read to Mrs. Gates yesterday afternoon. She was asked to make a statement of the case and did so, declaring to the best of her memory she never made the statements attributed to her. In a general way the testimony of Mr. Munn and his daughter is substantiated by that of J. S. Murphy, an expressman at No. 319 Illinois street, to whom early in November Gates is reported as saying, after complaining about his not being able to get work at his trade:

"I'll tell you what I'm going to do. I'm going to get a good job on a jury pretty soon."

Against Wilson the State is in possession of testimony going to show that the name of the suspect was not put in the jury box in the regular way. How much further their affidavits will go it was not possible to learn last night.

Judge Tuthill's court room was crowded yesterday morning long before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the Coughlin trial. Kickham Scanlan was to open the case for the prosecution. The tedious work of getting a jury had been completed and the interest of the public in the case was at fever heat, since the next thing after Mr. Scanlan's argument was to be the introduction of evidence for the State. The day was muggy, a cold wind was blowing, and a sleety rain came drizzling from the sky. The jury came in, a couple of bailiffs marching at its head and two more bailiffs bringing up the rear. The jurymen got into their seats, and a moment later the defendant, Dan Coughlin himself, was brought into court by a Deputy Sheriff.

Coughlin's Wife and Father Present.

Dan Coughlin is what might be called a good looking man; he is tall and strong and active; his hair is light in color and so is his mustache. He was tastefully attired, clean shaven, and had evidently paid great attention to the little details of his toilet. He sat down at the table set apart for his counsel and peered over the small crowd in attendance until his eyes met the gaze of a man and a woman who sat near the rail in the rear of that portion of the court room usually allotted to lawyers, reporters, and witnesses. The lady was about 25 or 26 years old, of good figure and pleasing face. She was dressed in black and her countenance gave evidence of sorrow and trouble and care. She was Dan Coughlin's wife, and through all his trials had clung to him as only a wife will. The man who accompanied her was about 55 years of age. He was of medium height and stooped just a little as he walked. His bushy beard was of jet black and so was the hair on his head, but through the hair ran threads of gray. This was Dan Coughlin's father, who is doing everything in his power to have his son acquitted of the charge of participancy in the crime of killing Dr. Cronin. Dan Coughlin seemed easier when he saw those friends; he breathed more freely than he had before, and resuming his old position in his chair, he began scanning the jury. His right hand was on the table in front of him and he beat a little tattoo with his fingers on the hard wood as he sat there. The hand was white and shapely.

Then came Mr. Scanlan, a slim-built, nervous man. One could see from looking at Mr. Scanlan that his mind was quick and active. A moment later Mr. Bottum of the State's-Attorney's office came in, and with him were a couple of clerks who carried stacks of law books. The very looks of the law books themselves showed that some particular question was under discussion, because there were bookmarks and little slips of paper in between the leaves.

Conference with the Judge.

A man hurried in through the crowd and was admitted at once to the chambers of Judge Tuthill. Mr. Scanlan and Mr. Bottum followed him.

The clock struck 10 and still defendant, jury, and spectators sat impatiently waiting for the appearance of the Judge. The conference between the court, the lawyers for the prosecution, and the mysterious stranger had been in progress for half an hour. The people were beginning to talk about the strange delay.

At 10:15 o'clock Judge Tuthill, with Attorneys Scanlan and Bottum and the stranger, came out into the court-room. There was a profound silence not even interrupted by the sing-song of the bailiff with the usual "Hear ye, hear ye," in opening court. The first words spoken were by State's-Attorney Kern, who said:

If the court please.

Judge Tuthill—Mr. Kern.

Mr. Kern—I desire to ask your Honor for an extension of time before proceeding with the opening of this case. Mr. Scanlan has been diligently at work in this matter ever since Friday afternoon, all day Saturday, and all through Sunday. He is hardly ready to open this case this morning, and under the circumstances I would ask your Honor and counsel on the other side to consent to a continuance to 2 o'clock.

Mr. Donahoe—We have not the slightest objection to it.

The Court—Very well. Let the jury be returned to the hotel.

Mr. Munn Tells His Story.

The excuse given for adjournment was that Attorney Scanlan was ill and tired. Notwithstanding, he proceeded to work as he rarely has worked before. He, with Attorney Bottum and the stranger, who proved to be George Munn, No. 881 Spaulding avenue, drove at once to the office of the State's-Attorney on the North Side. There Mr. Munn and his daughter Addie told their stories again and they were reduced to writing and prepared in affidavit form.

Last Sunday they said Mrs. Gates, who is an old friend of the young woman, called at their flat and announced that she had come to spend the day. She was a widow, she laughingly said, as her husband was on the Cronin jury. She didn't believe that Dan Coughlin would ever be convicted. A friend had got her husband his job on the jury, and she knew that he would never seen Dan Coughlin hung.

At 12 o'clock Mrs. Gates was sent for. She came in company with two officers to the State's-Attorney's office and was questioned closely. She admitted that she had spent the day at the home of Mr. Munn, but so far as she could remember she had never said that her husband had been placed on the jury by a friend or that he would vote against the conviction of Coughlin. She had merely spoken of the Coughlin case in an idle way and without any thought of involving her husband.

At 2 o'clock it was determined to send again for Mrs. Gates and to confront her with Miss Munn, her old friend, now turned accuser. The charge was repeated and Miss Munn was asked if she believed it to be true. She answered that such was her conviction. Mrs. Gates was then asked if she would deny the charge. She insisted that she could not remember having made any such statement. She protested that her husband could not be approached for such a foul purpose. Miss Munn weakened under the emphatic statements of Mrs. Gates. "I may have been mistaken," she admitted. The attorneys then appealed to Mrs. Gates to confirm her assertions by signing an affidavit of all that she had said. To this the woman readily consented, and her testimony was written out and her signature affixed. Then she was dismissed.

Adjourn Court a Second Time.

While the dramatic examination of Mrs. Gates was going on in the State's-Attorney's office an almost equally striking procedure was had in Judge Tuthill's court-room.

Two o'clock came and the court reconvened. Coughlin, his wife and father, the jury, the bailiffs, the police officers who have had the Cronin case in charge ever since the tragedy, the stenographers, the reporters, and some lady friends of Mr. Scanlan came into the court-room. Kickham Scanlan sat in the chair at the bar holding his hat in one hand and his overcoat thrown over his arm. Mr. Bottum spoke up so soon as the court was seated and said in substance that a matter had arisen which necessitated the adjournment of the hearing of the Cronin case until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and he asked the court to enter this order.

"The court will stand adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon," said Judge Tuthill, "and the jury will be taken to its hotel."

A reporter for The Tribune asked Mr. Donahue if he could give any reason for the sudden postponement. Mr. Donahue responded frankly, "I cannot. I am as much surprised as any one."

One thing was absolutely certain, so a member of the State's-Attorney's force said, and that was the attorneys for Coughlin were in nowise directly or indirectly implicated in the alleged project of stuffing the jury. The conduct of the attorneys, Donahue and Judge Wing, has not been called in question, nor is it the subject of criticism in the premises. Their actions have, it is said on the best authority, been open, manly, and beyond reproach.

Doesn't Believe in Hanging.

When seen later at her home Mrs. Gates repeated her denial of the charges made by Miss Munn.

"I have known Addie Munn for eight years," she said, "and we have always been on the best terms. I cannot understand why she should make such charges against me. I do remember saying that my husband was on the jury and that I didn't believe Dan Coughlin would ever be hung. I had no reason for saying it except what I've heard people say. When my husband came home after the first day of the examination I asked him what he thought about the case and he replied: 'I have no right to talk about the case.'"

"I don't believe in hanging men myself, but I don't know what my husband thinks about it. I never talked to him on the subject. He told me that he was working for a machinery supply firm up to the time he was drawn on the jury. I don't know it of my own knowledge of courts, but that is what he told me. I don't believe that anybody could buy my husband."

Later George Munn was seen at his home and he refused to discuss his and his daughter's connection with the case. Miss Munn was willing enough to talk, but her father would not let her. He apparently was in constant fear of letting drop a hint as to what took place at the State's-Attorney's office during his visit there yesterday. In the course of the conversation he said:

"When Mr. Kern wants me or my daughter we are perfectly ready and willing to go again to his office. Mr. Kern did not tell me not to talk, but I refuse on my own responsibility. It's nobody's business what I or my daughter may have done. I do not care what Mrs. Gates has said. She has a right to say what she chooses, I suppose."

The Munns evidently are people in comfortable circumstances. Their home at No. 881 Spaulding avenue is the top flat of a two-story stone building. The flat is small, but neatly furnished. The head of the family is a medium-sized, dark-complexioned man and is possessed of a will of his own. Miss Addie, the daughter interested in the case, evidently inherits the strong mental characteristic of her father. She is a thin, rather tall woman, with a light complexion and red hair. During the interview she stood beside her father, her arms akimbo.

Election day, Nov. 7, S. L. Gates acted as

[Continued on seventh page.]

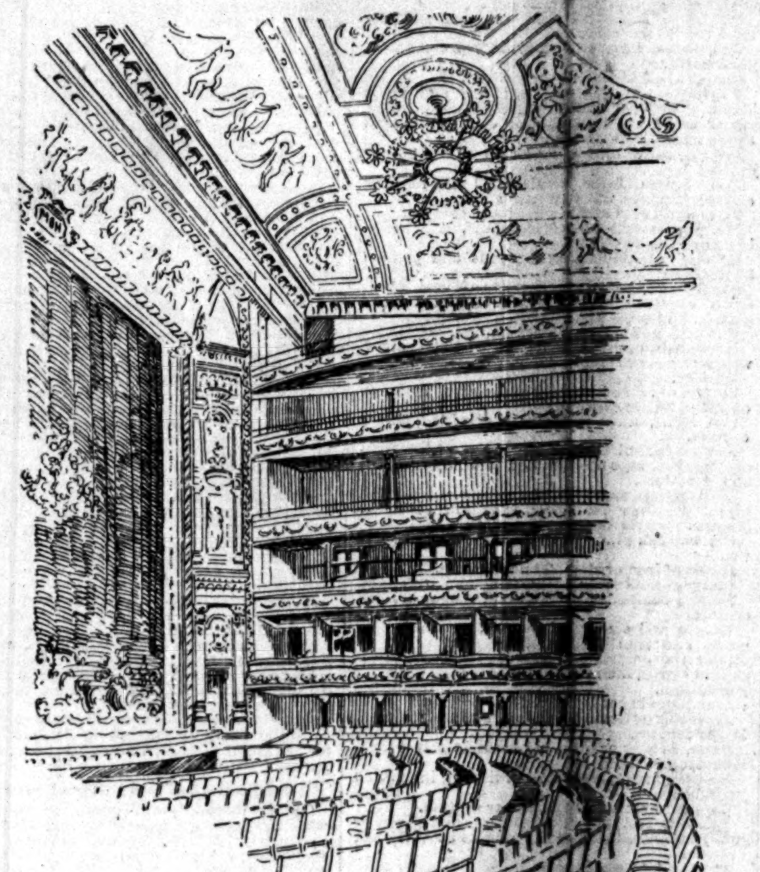
OPEN IT WITH FAUST.

GOTHAMITES GLORY IN THEIR REHABILITATED OPERA-HOUSE.

Wealth and Beauty of New York Make Up the Large Audience That Hears the De Reszke Brothers, Emma Eames, Lassalle, and the Others—Unprecedented Success Scored by the Artists—Scalchi Ill and Doesn't Sing—Brilliant Gowns in the Boxes—Arrangement of New Interior.

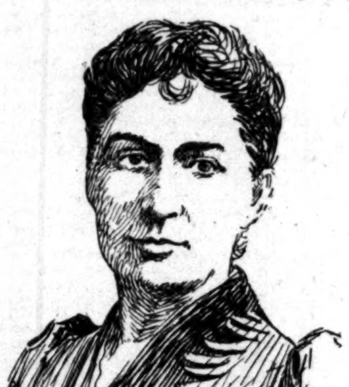
New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—All New York assembled at the renovated Metropolitan Opera-House tonight to do honor to the reopening of that splendid temple of music to Gounod, now gone forever, and to the remarkable cast with which "Faust" was presented. No such house in numbers and quality was seen ever before in New York. It was an audience representative entirely of the wealth, fashion, and culture of the metropolis. The entire house had been sold out two weeks ago. The most extravagant offers at the last moment failed to procure seats.

The interior of the Metropolitan has been rebuilt practically under Mr. Abbey's personal direction. The seating capacity has been increased largely without any loss of symmetry or harmony of design. The boxes on either side of the orchestra have been removed and 300 stalls substituted. Two aisles have been made instead of one. Back of the orchestra stalls is a broad passage which affords standing room. The first tier contains the thirty-five boxes of the stockholders, who include the Vanderbilts, Astors, Goelets, Belmonts, Warrens, Wetmores, Islens, Sloanes, Havens, and Gerrys, all of whom figured prominently at the old house. But there a number of newcomers this year, who paid their money when certain old subscribers hung back. The most prominent of these are the Guillards, Mrs. Paran Stevens, the Stokeses, Capt. Beach, and the Stillmans.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.

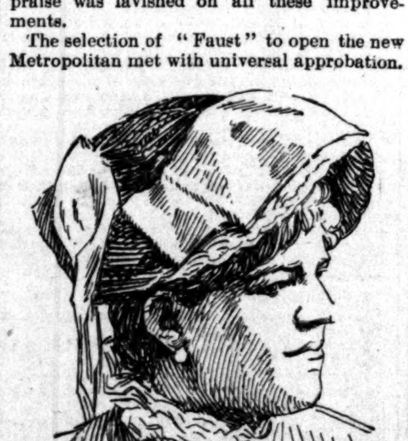
The second tier has been remodeled completely, there being now only nineteen inclosed boxes in the center of the house. On the north side, toward the stage, there are two rows of small opera boxes, and on the south side is the huge omnibus box allotted to the Vaudeville club. The third gallery is as it used to be, the fire not having destroyed that portion.



MME. EMMA EAMES.

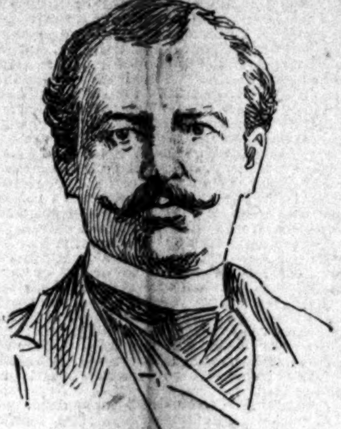
The present decorations are in white and gold with a bright and glowing maroon in the fittings and furnishings of the boxes. The electric lighting of the auditorium and stage by 10,000 incandescent lamps is extremely brilliant, a soft evening mellow effect being produced by ground glass shades. A huge sounding-board, highly frescoed with classical figures, has been placed over the arch of the proscenium. Its purpose was fulfilled delightfully during the progress of "Faust," the harmonies of orchestra and voices floating out into the auditorium in perfect rhythm and with increased volume. Loud praise was lavished on all these improvements.

The selection of "Faust" to open the new Metropolitan met with universal approbation.



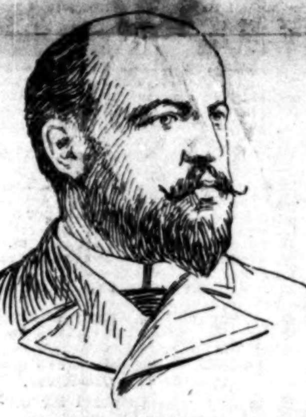
MME. SOFIA SCALCHI.

It is an opera upon which all critics can meet without acrimony. The recent death of Gounod gave a new appreciation to his immortal music. The ideal cast, the De Reszkes, Lassalle, and Eames in the principal parts sang with so much homage to the dead as to fairly electrify the living. Scalchi was ill and could not appear. The members of the famous quartet seemed to be in better voice than when they sang the same parts here two years ago.



JEAN DE RESZKE.

Mme. Eames' voice certainly has rounded out and increased in volume, while its purity and surety of tone are as remarkable as ever. She was quiet and reserved in the opening scenes. Her Marguerite is rather gentle than passionate, but from the jewel song, which she rendered brilliantly, through the exquisite garden scene, and the despairing passages that end in her death in prison, Mme. Eames gathered strength, dramatic expression, and power, until she fairly carried away the house by her action and the singing of her famous finale. It had to be repeated over and over again.

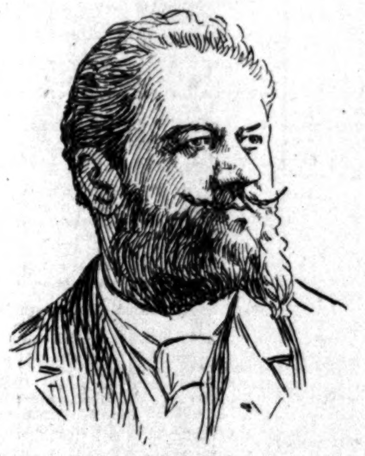


EDOUARD DE RESZKE.

Jean de Reszke's art, seemingly more finished than ever, adapted itself as perfectly to the trying music of "Faust" as did his splendid physique fill the eye with satisfaction.

Edouard de Reszke repeated his former triumph, his grand voice and satanic mien confirming the opinion that he is the greatest Mephisto of the times. The reception of the De Reszkes was most euthusiastic. Lassalle, too, was in great voice as Valentine, and with the De Reszke brothers scored a triumph in their duel trio.

The orchestra, the chorus, and the ballet were up to the highest standard of grand opera. Curtain calls were repeated over and over again, and after the grand trio in the prison, in which Mme. Eames and the De Reszkes sang as they never sang before, the audience rose to its feet and shouted for an encore and again for another. Mrs. Ogden Mills, the daughter-in-law of D. O. Mills, was the most noticeable woman in the house, because her hair fairly sparkled with diamonds on springs. They nodded and coruscated at every movement.



JEAN LASSALLE.

Mrs. Paran Stevens wore a gown of pink and black, with the corsage studded with diamonds.

Mrs. Robert Goelet was picked out by reason of her famous coronet with seven huge pear-shaped pearls forming the apex of as many points.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, a daughter of D. O. Mills, wore pale green satin, trimmed with sable, the bodice being ablaze with diamonds, a splendid necklace of the same stones encircling her throat.

Mrs. Edward Jaffray, the bride of ten days ago, was in black, with a profusion of wedding-gift diamonds and pearls.

The wife of Senator Brice was resplendent in velvet and satin, and wore a profusion of diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Sloan wore ruby velvet, with a diamond tiara resting on her dark hair.

[Continued on fifth page.]

MONTREAL IS SHAKEN.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE VISITS THE CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

Buildings Rock and Tremble and the Noise Resembles a Terrific Subterranean Explosion—Prisoner Escapes from Court While Judges and Officials Flee in Terror—Brokers Vacate the Exchange—Public School Children and Mothers Wild with Alarm—Felt in New York.

Montreal, Que, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—At 11:47 o'clock this morning this city and the surrounding country felt the most severe shock of earthquake that has visited this part of the continent for several years. Buildings rocked and trembled as if about to be thrown down by the percussion of some heavy explosion. At first came a heaving sensation like that of a ship over a heavy dead swell, the buildings creaked as if every joint and fastening was being tested by some awful and invisible force, then followed a dull, muffled, deep-toned sound like that of a subterranean explosion. The shock was felt from foundation to turret of the most substantially built edifice in the city, and then came the settling back, and for an instant it felt as if everything was going down, as if the bottom had fallen out of things generally and they were collapsing. There was a moment of suspense and the earthquake had passed.

Never were the general offices and the Windsor station of the Canadian Pacific so quickly and so completely emptied. Mr. C. W. Spencer was sitting in his private office when the shock came. He thought an engine had exploded in the train shed below. Everybody took the hint. In a moment the halls and stairs were blocked with escaping clerks trying to rush into the street bareheaded and badly frightened.

Stampede in Court.

The scene in the Court of Queen's Bench was exciting in the extreme. The windows shook and rattled as if they would shatter into thousands of pieces, the massive iron posts trembled like reeds, the floor shook as though the strain upon it was too heavy to bear. So great was the noise made by the shaking that the witness on the stand could not be heard speaking. Large pieces of falling plaster added to the din and terror of the scene. The stampede was dreadful. Judge Wurtele sprang from his seat and ran for safety into his private room and the jury rushed madly for the door, leaving their hats and coats behind. The police, witnesses, officers of the court, lawyers, and reporters ran for dear life. A policeman in charge of a prisoner named Green, who is charged with embezzling a large amount of money, ran away, leaving his charge to take care of himself; he did so and escaped. Heavy benches were overturned as though they had been made of matchwood instead of solid oak, and men got hopelessly mixed up with the overturned benches.

Along St. Francis Xavier, St. Paul, St. Sacrament, Hospital, and St. John streets the offices, stores, and factories poured out their hundreds and thousands in one wild rush to the streets. Young women in the offices and factories rushed out hatless and without wraps, and many with blanched faces were observed silently murmuring a prayer as they reached the streets and looked heavenward.

Excitement on Corn Exchange.

On the Corn Exchange there was a scene of great excitement and in an instant, when the building began to vibrate, a wild rush was made by every one for the doors, and in a few seconds the street was lined with business-men speculating as to the cause of the great building shaking. There was an immediate clearing out from the Stock Exchange also.

In the resident portion of the city screaming children ran out from the public schools, bareheaded, into the bitter cold air, while affrighted women, with babes in their arms, were everywhere searching for missing children.

It was in the French portion of the city that the most thrilling scenes occurred. The simple French Canadians thought that the end of the world had come and the streets were soon black with screaming people, some on their knees praying, others telling their beads, while some were dumb and almost insensible from fright. Priests and nuns were among the terror-stricken populace, but nothing could allay their fears. They swarmed around the churches imploring the aid of the holy fathers. Women were prostrated in the crowd and trampled upon and tonight the French Canadians are tremblingly awaiting a second and third shock, which, they say, will announce the end of the world.

Even the English in many cases gave way to terror, and this was particularly so with the guests at the different hotels. The Windsor Hotel, where most wealthy Americans stop, trembled from roof to basement. The shock created a panic and guests rushed downstairs to inquire about the "explosion." For twenty minutes all the telephones in the house were in constant requisition.

In the Country District.

In the country district the same state of affairs prevailed. A number of the flimsy structures in which the inhabitants lived were blown down by the wind, which in many cases accompanied the earthquake, and the affrighted inhabitants rushed aimlessly about, often receiving injury.

The earthquake was most felt along the section of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec cities. In an earthquake which struck this province in 1663 the entire channel of the St. Lawrence was displaced, and it is feared that this may have occurred again. In such a case Montreal will be closed to navigation till a new channel is dredged out. A surveying party will examine the channel at once. In the City of Montreal the principal damage was done by the cracking of walls, loosening of foundations, and breakage of household ware. A number of casualties have occurred in the country districts, but full reports from there will not be received tonight. It will be found, however, that great loss will have been entailed on farmers.

Sir William Dawson, late Principal of McGill University, gives it as his opinion that the earthquake is the result of a settlement or giving away in the rocks along the junction of the Laurentian and Silurian formations. From what he can judge the present earthquake came from a great depth and nearly vertically. Previous earthquakes have occurred in Canada in 1663, 1877, 1879, 1880, and 1890.

At Rawdon a panic among the populace followed the shocks.

At Three Rivers parlor floors were strewn with light bric-à-brac, jarred from mantels and tables.

NEW YORK PEOPLE FEEL A SHOCK.

Vibrations of the Earthquake Reach Williamsburg and Brooklyn.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The earthquake shock was felt in Williamsburg, N. Y., at 12:15 p. m. today. The shock was also felt in buildings near the East River, and it was supposed to be caused by the concussion of a distant powder or dynamite explosion. The shock was felt in the eastern district of Brooklyn, especially along Bedford avenue. Mrs. Rankin, a dressmaker of No. 817 Driggs avenue, says that a few minutes before noon her house shook so that she thought an explosion had occurred in the neighborhood. The tremor was felt in the office of the Brooklyn *Times* also. Today's disturbance was more widespread than any since the one of 1886, that wrecked Charleston.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOV. 28, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with northwest winds.

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MEXICAN REBELS AMBUSH MORMONS.

One Indian Killed in a Skirmish—Troops Massing to Suppress the Insurrection.

Deming, N. M., Nov. 27.—Couriers reached here this evening bringing an account of a skirmish between the rebels and Mormon colonists near Colonia Pacheco last Wednesday. Seven Mormons were ambushed by over forty Indians. The Mormons made a stand and killed one rebel, wounding several more, after which the little band retreated into a cañon, where they held their position all night. Meantime Colonia Doublan had been alarmed and a relief party with some Mexican soldiers went out and brought back the little squad.

All the Mormon colonies now have armed bands in readiness for emergencies. Reconnoitering parties have been sent out, but have been unable to discover the haunt of the rebels, who are reported to have gone towards Guerrero, about 200 miles southeast of Casas Grandes. Guerrero City has about 5,000 inhabitants. Over 1,000 soldiers are now massed there, 500 belonging to the Ninth Regiment and 500 to the Fifteenth.

Signal fires are seen in the Sierra Madres every evening. Every one predicts the defeat of the soldiers in these first attacks, and this makes the government afraid to meet the rebels in battle. It is reported that the rebels have divided their forces, one body staying near Guerrero, while details are sent into the mountains above the Mormon colonies. The government is offering no protection to the colonists, who are prepared to defend themselves. A small party of Mexican soldiers reached Los Palomas today, having come overland from Juarez. They heard nothing of a battle near Casas Grandes, and believed that rumors of a skirmish have been circulated by the revolutionists for the purpose of gaining recruits.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—Micario Pacheco, one of the commanders of the Mexican revolutionists under Santana Perez, arrived here tonight and in a letter to the El Paso *Times*, which has characterized the rebels as religious fanatics, declares that their only religion is "the overthrow of a tyrant who has assassinated as many of our inhabitants as he believed to be his enemies." Gen. Pacheco's presence in the city is causing considerable uneasiness to the Mexican officials in Juarez, just across the line, and an attempt will be made to secure his arrest if his whereabouts can be located. Gen. Pacheco states that within a few months the insurgents will have the whole of northwestern Mexico under their control, and asserts that the State of Sonora will be up in arms against Diaz by the end of the year.

STRIKES IN TEXAS GOLD FIELDS.

Mineral Occurs in a Series of Fissures—Discoveries in Colorado.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 27.—Reports of new strikes are coming in daily from the new gold fields north of El Paso, in the Organ district, and the camp has already received the suggestive sobriquet of "Helen Blazes." The gold occurs in a series of parallel fissure veins running through the country, the general trend being northwest and southeast. The fields are reported extensive, and a big rush is anticipated.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 27.—A new gold field is just being opened up seventy miles west of this city, at Buffalo Sloughs, eight miles from a small station on the Midland railroad called Hartzell. About 200 men are at the new camp and others are rapidly thronging in.

PINCHED ON WHISKY TRUST STOCK.

Drop in Quotation Makes Many Long Faces at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—There were long faces on 'Change today when Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' fell from 29⅛ to 26⅛. Nearly every one had been buying on hot tips from the inside that a boom was certain. There was a feeble rally at the close to 27⅜, but knowing ones predict a decline of several points tomorrow. Treasurer Hobart was besieged but declined to give any information.

Fire Destroys a Residence.

The residence of Dr. M. A. Curtis, at No. 6940 Jefferson avenue, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, $3,700. The fire originated from an overheated pipe in the basement.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Edward Walton was convicted yesterday at Ottumwa, Ia., of murder in the second degree. The jury was out sixty-five hours.

Edwin A. Gillespie was arrested at San Francisco charged with throwing Newton W. Hall down a flight of stairs, causing his death.

Gifford & Walker, hardware dealers at Adrian, Mich., assigned, with liabilities $15,000, due principally to St. Louis and Chicago creditors.

The Franklin club of Cleveland, O., will meet Sunday, Dec. 4, to devise a platform upon which the Prohibitionists, Socialists, and People's party can unite.

A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio went through a bridge near Hyndham, Pa. Fifteen cars were wrecked. Seven tramps are thought to have been killed.

City Prosecutor W. P. Kimball of Lexington, Ky., and W. C. Owens of Georgetown were announced yesterday as candidates for the nomination for Congress against Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Another attachment has been obtained against the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore for $1,321 in favor of the Terre Haute Street Railroad company, also one for $1,051 in favor of S. J. Weaver.

M. T. Paulsen, arraigned in the United States Circuit Court in Denver yesterday for raising silver certificates from ones to fives and tens, pleaded guilty. He said he had done it while out of work and money in order to get food for his family.

Mrs. George Buckingham of Hanover, O., left her three little children alone in a closed room Sunday to call upon neighbors. Returning she found Bertha, aged 5, burned to death, and the other two lying unconscious on the floor on account of the smoke.

A heavy fog hanging over the upper end of Santa Barbara Channel prevented Olympia from finishing its trial trip yesterday. Olympia made a run of thirty miles and averaged close to 22.25 knots. The patent log shows that Olympia covered a distance of thirteen miles at the rate of 25.59 knots per hour and for a shorter distance 26 knots.

LAST EDITION.

TEXT OF THE TARIFF

Revenue Provisions of the New Wilson Bill.

ADDITIONS TO FREE LIST.

Coal, Iron, Wool, and Lumber Are Among Them.

SUGAR BOUNTY IS REDUCED.

It Is to Reach the Vanishing Point in Eight Years.

INTERPRETATIONS OF FRAMERS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Partial harvest of the elections in 1892 was laid before the full Ways and Means committee by Chairman Wilson today. It was a bill to decrease revenues on the basis of importations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, not less than $60,000,000. This was the estimate of the experienced clerk of the committee, who is more of an expert on the tariff than the members themselves. Current revenues are running behind at the rate of $60,000,000 a year, so that there will be $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 to be raised, but the majority of the committee presented no plan for raising it. The work of tearing down with them has been easier than that of building up.

The customs bill put forth is intended to carry out the Chicago platform, and friend and foe agree that it is a stride in the direction of a revenue tariff. Chairman Wilson and his Democratic associates who had prepared the bill gave out carefully prepared statements which will be analyzed later by Republican members of the committee. With the exception of Bourke Cockran and one or two others, the Democratic majority is fully satisfied with its work. With the start given, another Democratic Congress will probably put the country squarely on a free-trade footing. The bill threatens almost every industry in the country, but it is itself crude raw material, so there is no prophesying in what form it will ultimately go on the statute books. Some changes will be made by the committee itself before the bill is called up in the House, yet with a majority of ninety back of him the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee ought to be able to drive it through without material modification.

Reciprocity Is Destroyed.

The pledge that it should be as unlike the McKinley law as day is unto night has been literally kept. The reciprocity sections of that law have been destroyed entirely. Raw sugar, however, stays on the free list, though the Chairman of the committee makes many grimaces at having to leave it there. The bounty also remains for eight years, so that after all that McKinley principle, objectionable as it was to many members of both parties, is not repudiated. But in its general features and in its details the measure is purely a Democratic one.

Great pains are taken to forestall the criticism against the changes from specific to ad valorem rates. These changes are in the interest of undervaluation, and the promises held out that the administrative provisions of the law have been modified so as to meet this complaint are likely to prove hollow ones, especially since the penalties are lightened. The general experience in collecting the customs has been that dishonest importers would get the benefit under ad valorem duties, and no matter how clear the provisions on the statute book seem to be in practice the advantage has always accrued to the benefit of the importer.

By the system of ad valorem duties the Democrats also manage to lessen the protection which they pretend to extend. On tinplate for instance they profess to believe that they are giving the equivalent of a fraction over one cent a pound. Yet when the importations are made the people in the Treasury Department will be greatly surprised if, under the ad valorem system, they manage to collect more than three-quarters of a cent. The same loophole is afforded in a great many other articles. When they come to examine the administrative provisions closely the importers in Chicago will find a good many other things which will operate against their interests. The committee has not only refused their request for a board of appraisers at Chicago, but it has accepted the drafts of the law suggested by the Treasury Department, and these were made by two Assistant Secretaries, one from New York and one from Boston, though the Boston man did most of the work. It will be found that their whole tendency is to favor Eastern importers at the expense of Western ones.

Additions to Free List.

Naturally the free list is the most important part of the bill. There have not been so very many articles added to that list, no more, in fact, than is made in almost any revision of the tariff. The McKinley law put a good many articles on the free list, but they were mostly of a minor kind, and their transfer affected no great industry.

In the present bill, however, it is the articles themselves that are important. There is also a provision that articles intended for use in the United States shall be admitted free. There seems no good reason why Uncle Sam should not pay duties just like a private citizen, for if he did some articles would be bought at home which officials with European leanings want to buy abroad. Under the Wilson bill they will be given the opportunity to indulge their taste for foreign purchases. The most important additions to the free list are wool, coal, and iron ore, silver lead ore, copper ores, and pig copper, binding twine, cotton ties, clays or earths, wrought or unwrought, salt and wood. In the administrative section cartons or coverings are practically made free, though the committee say they are not. This isn't raw material, but it means a good deal to the importers. The provisions as to salt and lumber are coupled with a section for reimposing the duty in case of an export tax.

The representatives of the Canadian Government who have been here are delighted with the liberality of the committee. The farmers along the border are not likely to be so pleased, for eggs, apples, lard, bacon, milk, and so on are made free. A great deal of fun has been made of the duty on eggs, but the farmers seem to like it.

Chairman Wilson congratulates himself that paintings and statuaries are free, though his congratulations may be premature. They were on the free list in a Democratic bill once before till Holman formed a combination and restored the duty to 30 per cent, where it remained till the McKinley bill cut it down to 15 per cent.

Slashing Without System.

Looking at the schedules in details, it may be said, while there are comparatively few additions to the free list in chemical oils and paints, the duties have been slashed quite generally, apparently on no systematic basis. Coal tar preparations are cut down from 35 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent. In earthenware and glassware, in addition to the raw material, manufactured products are cut pretty heavily. The most radical changes are made in the iron and steel schedules. This is on the theory that, having the benefit of free iron ore and free coal, manufacturers can get down to a living basis with about one-third of the protection that they now receive. Steel rails, at the present rate, would go below $5 a ton. It is privately talked here that the iron and steel schedule is satisfactory to Andrew Carnegie, who has been getting ready for free trade for several years past and who wants a low duty in order to squeeze the smaller manufacturers out. He also believes in getting wages down to a free trade basis.

In the agricultural schedule, besides the free list, the main changes are on barley, malt, hops, and potatoes. The reductions on all these articles except potatoes will be a great thing for the brewers. The committee ought to have courage enough after having made these reductions to increase the tax on beer as a means of raising revenue, but it falters.

In cotton manufactures the assumption seems to have been that heavy cuts could be made without damage to home interests. But the schedule on examination proves to be far from harmonious. On hosiery, for instance, the reduction on the high-priced articles is only a trifle more than on the low-priced ones. In the woolen schedule the committee has kept pretty closely to the purpose of not allowing the ad valorem rate to exceed 35 per cent, though this is done in two or three instances.

High-priced cigars and wines do not seem to be viewed by the Democratic committeemen as luxuries. Cigars are cut down from $4.50 to $3 per pound, the additional ad valorem duty remaining unchanged. Leaf tobacco for cigar wrapping is also cut in two. Champagne appeals especially to the committee, which lowers the McKinley duty from $8 to $7 per dozen bottles. A great howl went up when this duty was raised, but it developed in a few months that the American champagne drinker was getting his liquor cheaper than under the old duty. Cordials, by which term is distinguished a good many high-priced drinks, and brandies, which generally mean French brandies, are reduced from $2.50 to $1.80 per gallon. The theory is that there will be less temptation to dishonesty and that a greater revenue will be secured. Custom-house officers have not found it so, as French brandy is a luxury which is imported to a limited extent under all conditions.

Effect on the West.

It will take a long time to figure out just how far the bill, if it became a law, would affect the industries of Illinois and neighboring States. The opinion seems to be that free coal will not hurt them. In Michigan there is a great outcry against free wool, salt, and lumber, which is shared to some extent by Wisconsin as regards wool and lumber. The Chicago packers under the drawback arrangement now get practically free salt. It is estimated that the poor man may save about eight cents a year, as his family does not consume more than a hundred pounds, and that is the proportion of the remitted duty which would fall to him if the retailers did not take it off. The Lake Superior transportation interests will undoubtedly suffer by the free ore provisions. Nor are the steel manufacturers likely to benefit much, for it is not supposed that the Cuban ores can be laid down in Chicago anything like as cheap as they are laid down on the Atlantic coast.

If the schedule is carried out Andrew Carnegie is expected to enter the Western field. The wire mills of Joliet will suffer, for the cut on that product is pretty steep. Whether the woolen mills at Aurora and other towns can manufacture under the new schedule can only be determined by a practical test. Down at La Salle and that neighborhood there will be some relief that zinc is not put on the free list, but the glass factories at Ottawa and elsewhere will have to meet a pretty substantial reduction if they are to do business. There are two or three counties in the central part of the State where broomcorn is raised, and these will not be pleased to learn that the McKinley duty of $8 per ton is swept away entirely. However, it will take time and study to unravel the effect of the bill on a great many industries in and around Chicago.

Rough on Steel Industries.

Roughly it may be said that the steel industry under the proposed schedule may find the greatest difficulty in adjusting itself to the new conditions. The tobacco growers in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin will not be pleased with the reduction on tobacco wrappers, as it is in the interest of the Sumatra growers. The plow works at Moline and South Bend may find some benefit in free raw material, but it will hardly compensate them for having the manufactured products put on the free list. There are smelting works at Aurora which on the surface might seem to be benefited by free silver ores, but these works have been finding it more profitable to smelt the ores from Idaho and Montana than those from Mexico, and they would be satisfied to let well enough alone.

INTERPRETED BY WILSON.

Chairman of the Committee Outlines the Bill's Chief Features.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has prepared the following statement, which was given out this morning with the bill:

The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means have felt as none others could feel the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the surpassing magnitude, difficulty, and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing a tariff bill for a Nation of 70,000,000 people. The bill they were called on to reform is a vast and labyrinthian system of class taxation, the culmination of eighty years' control of the taxing power by a few great interests, gathering on to their train a host of petty toll gatherers.

It was carefully framed to prevent as long as possible what its author called "any monkeying with the tariff," by which he meant any successful effort of the people to undo or to lessen the bounties, which its beneficiaries were permitted to write therein in their own words and their own figures. It transferred to the free list proper and fruitful revenue articles, where most of the taxes paid by the people were received by their government, and greatly increased the rates on those articles where all or most of the taxes paid by the people went into private coffers. And it was burdened about by many defenses, chief among which are a swept and garnished Treasury and a swollen and colossal scale of permanent expenditure. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the threshold of the work.

The committee has welcomed information and counsel from every trustworthy source, and while they do not expect their bill to escape just criticism in all of its details they do present it to the country as the result of months of patient, anxious toil, and of an honest desire to discharge their duty, purged of all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice. Its main features are two: First, the adoption whenever it seemed practicable of ad valorem instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Specific rates of duty are objectionable for these reasons. They frequently conceal a rate of taxation too enormous to be submitted to if expressed in ad valorem terms, as the duty of eight cents on 100 pounds on salt in bulk, which amounts to over 80 per cent on a common necessary of life. They always bear heavily on the common articles used by the masses and lightly on the expensive article consumed by the rich, as a tax of $80 on all houses would be little or nothing on the great mansion and very high on the humble home. And contrary to common belief specific duties lead to greater frauds in administration, for counting and weighing at the custom-house are done by the cheapest and most easily corrupted labor, while ad valorem rates are assessed by the best paid and most responsible appraisers. The ad valorem system has worked well in practice, is essentially the fair system, because it is a tax upon the actual value of the article, and was declared by Mr. Clay himself to be in theory and according to every sound principle of justice entitled to the preference, and vindicated by long trial.

Raw Materials Free.

The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and cumulate on the consumer of the finished product. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes. Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other fibers must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin edge of American manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes upon their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate to the home producers of raw material, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country, for any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in six months to nine months enough for our home market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade. Hence the other alternative of trusts to keep down production to the home market. The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy play to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

As to the details of the bill I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemical schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufactures, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the corner-stones of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil which was secretly raised to 32 cents by the Conference committee on the McKinley bill after each House had openly voted for a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from two to one cent a pound, lead paints are correspondingly reduced.

The McKinley bill increased the duty on opium prepared for smoking to $12 a pound in the vain hope of lessening its importation. But custom-house officers on the Pacific coast declare that this increase of duty has simply placed in the hands of smugglers the bringing in of opium to the demoralization of the customs service and the loss of over half a million revenue. The duty proposed is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under government control and supervision.

In the pottery schedule substantial reductions are made. Plain white ware is dropped from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45 per cent. Undecorated from 55 to 40.

Big Cut on Glass.

In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers, under the shelter of duties averaging 100 per cent, a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here.

In plate-glass reductions are made, the largest sizes from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot. Of silvered from 60 to 35 cents. In the iron and steel schedule we began with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake region, and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand our undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufactures. The use of steam shovels reduces the coast of mining to a point where the wages paid "natural labor" are irrelevant. Pig-iron we reduced from $6.72 per ton which is from 50 to 90 per cent, to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent, a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on westward voyages. Steel rails we reduced from $13.44 per ton now 75 per cent, to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburg, and Mr. Stirling at Chicago than against foreign producers.

The residue of the schedules vary from 20 to 30 per cent, wood screws being put at the latter figure. Beams and girders are 35 per cent because of the waste in cutting beams and the variety of lengths and sizes and also of the frequent necessity of changing the rolls in making beams and girders, because of the irregular quantities and lengths and sizes of orders. Tin-plates are reduced to 40 per cent, a little more than half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent; higher grades, 45 per cent. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. These are very substantial reductions from present rates, which being specific reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent, but with release of taxes on raw materials, especially for pearl and ivory for handles, seems ample.

Both copper ores and pig copper are made free. We being largely exporters of the latter and the duty serving only to enable the producers to sell higher to our people than the foreigners.

Nickel is free. Lead ore has a small duty of 15 per cent. Pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list. Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent, with the proviso that if any export duties are charged on foreign lumber, it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing.

Sugar Bounty Reduced.

Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with. Raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among some members of the committee was to put an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce by one-half the duty on refined sugar and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed as at present.

In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue. The present taxes of $2 and $2.75 a pound on wrapper leaf have blotted out many small establishments and actually impaired revenue. We make the rates $1 and $1.25 per pound on wrapper leaf and 35 cents and 50 cents per pound on filler tobacco, unstemmed and stemmed in each. Manufactures of tobacco are put at 40 cents. Cigars are reduced from $4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem to $3 per pound and 25 per cent, which is believed to be the most productive revenue rate and is higher than the law of 1883.

Live animals are put at 20 per cent. Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent, which is about 12 cents.

Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case the duty is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities.

Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale, and like beverages in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reasons, that on champagne being put at $7 per dozen quarts as against $8 in the McKinley bill and $6 in the law of 1883.

In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints, and the exisiting system of taxing by count of threads in the square inch is retained.

Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent, but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

Tariff Taken from Wool.

Wool is made free. This takes the stilts from under woolen manufacturers and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates. Cloths and dress goods are put at 40 per cent, clothing at 45 per cent, rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufactures have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wools of the world that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing with free wool. A sliding scale is therefore added by which the rates in the woolen schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent for Axminster, Moquette, and Wilton, 30 per cent for Brussels, while common grades go down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duties shall be removed from wool March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics.

Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length, and are uniformly rated at specific duties which average not over 25 per cent on the common varieties and near 40 per cent on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of sundries many articles like plush are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds and pearls is increased.

Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

The above is a rapid summary of the chief changes made by the proposed bill, and will give a satisfactory idea, I believe, of its general structure. It is estimated that it will reduce revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about $50,000,000, with an immensely larger decrease of tax binding on the American people. The administration law is reported with a few amendments, suggested by experience of its operation. That law was chiefly prepared by Mr. Hewitt when he was in Congress, and the changes proposed in our bill are to make it more effective, while at the same time softening some of the features added by the McKinley bill that would treat the business of importing as an outlawry not entitled to the protection of government.

Congressman Bryan's Summary.

The following summary of the bill has been prepared by Representative Bryan of Nebraska:

The bill just completed puts wool, coal, lumber, salt, and iron ore on the free list and reduces the tariff on sugar from one-half to one-quarter of a cent per pound; it also provides for the extermination of the bounty by degrees. As a rule the tariff has been made lowest upon the cheaper goods of necessary use and left highest upon the more expensive articles. The wool schedule will, perhaps, attract most attention. We have left no duty higher than 45 per cent on manufactures of wool, and that only on ready-made garments, the average being less than 40 per cent. The cheap qualities of blankets and flannels are only taxed 25 per cent and the lower grades of carpets only twenty. We have also applied a gradual reduction to the woolen schedule so that at the end of five years the highest duty will be 40 and the average near 30 per cent. Very material reductions have been made in the cotton schedule. We have placed iron ore on the free list and made a large cut all along the metal schedule; the duty on steel rails is reduced more than 50 per cent. Free lumber will be a great benefit to the people of the Prairie States, and free salt will give to those who need salt for their cattle or for curing meat the same advantage which has been secured heretofore by means of rebate to those who cured fish.

Agricultural implements have been placed upon the free list in order to enable the farmer to better compete in foreign markets and because many of our agricultural implements are being sold abroad today cheaper than at home.

SCHEDULE IN THE NEW BILL.

Tariff Provisions of the Wilson Measure—Many Changes Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The following is the condensed text of the tariff:

That on and after the first day of March, 1894, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed—namely:

Schedule A—Chemicals, Oils, and Paints.

Acids—Acetic or pyroligneous acid, 20 per centum.

Chromic acid, 10 per centum.

Citric acid, 20 per centum.

Tannic acid or tannin, 35 cents per pound.

Tartaric acid, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Alcoholic perfumery, $2 per gallon and 25 per centum.

Alumina, alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and aluminous cake, and alumin crystals or ground, 20 per centum.

Blacking of all kinds, 20 per centum.

Refined borax, 20 per centum.

Chalk, prepared, 20 per centum.

Chloroform, 25 cents per pound.

All coal tar colors or dyes, 20 per centum.

Collodion and all compounds of pyroxyline, 40 cents per pound; rolled or in sheets but not made up at 50 cents per pound; if finished, $1 per pound.

Coloring matters for liquors, 50 per cent.

Ethers, sulphuric, 25 cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, 20 cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, $1 per pound.

Extracts and decoctions of dyewoods and bark, etc., 10 per centum.

Gelatine, glue, isinglass, etc., 25 per centum ad valorem.

Glycerine, crude, 1 cent per pound; refined, 3 cents per pound.

Ink and ink powders, printer's ink, 20 per centum.

Iodoform, $1 per pound.

Licorice, 5 cents per pound.

Magnesia, carbonate, 3 cents per pound; calcined, 7 cents per pound.

Morphia, 50 cents per ounce.

Alizarine oil, or orleate of soda, or Turkey red oil, 30 per centum.

Castor oil, 35 cents per gallon.

Codliver oil, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Flaxseed or linseed and poppy-seed oil, 15 cents per gallon of 7½ pounds weight.

Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, 10 per centum.

Hempseed oil and rapeseed oil, 10 cents per gallon.

Olive oil, 35 cents per gallon.

Peppermint oil, 25 per centum.

Seale, herring, whale, and other fish oil, 25 per centum.

Opium, aqueous extract of and tincture of, 25 per centum.

Opium containing less than 9 per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, $6 per pound.

Baryta paint, manufactured, $3 per ton.

Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, etc., 6 cents per pound.

Blanc-fixe, or satin white, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Black paint made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, 20 per centum.

Chrome yellow, all other chromium colors, 25 per centum.

Ocher, sienna, and umber, 1 and one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Ultramarine blue, 20 per centum.

Varnishes, 25 per centum; and on spirit varnishes for the alcohol contained therein, $1.32 per gallon additional.

Vermilion red and colors containing quicksilver, 20 per centum.

Whiting and paris white, 25 per centum.

Zinc, 20 per centum.

All other paints and colors, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Acetate of lead, 30 per centum.

Nitrate of lead, 30 per centum.

Orange mineral and red lead, 35 per centum.

White lead, 30 per centum.

Phosphorus, 25 per centum.

Bichromate and chromate of potash, 20 per centum.

Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of potash, 25 cents per pound.

Nitrate of potash, ½ cent per pound.

Prussiate of potash, 20 per centum.

All medicinal preparations, including medicinal proprietary preparations, of which alcohol is a component part, 50 cents per pound.

All medicinal preparations, not specially provided for, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Preparations known as alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, etc., and all chemical compounds and salts, not specially provided for, 25 per centum.

Cosmetics, dentifrices, etc., 40 per centum.

Santonine, and all salts thereof, containing 80 per centum or over of santonine, $1 per pound.

Castile soap, 20 per centum ad valorem; all descriptions of toilet soap, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Bicarbonate of soda, or saleratus, ½ cent per pound.

Caustic soda, ½ cent per pound.

Chromate of soda, 20 per centum.

Sal soda, ⅛ cent per pound; soda ash, ¼ cent per pound.

Silicate of soda, ¼ cent per pound.

Sponges, 10 per centum.

Strychnia, 30 per centum.

Sulphur, flowers of, 20 per centum.

Sumac, ground, 10 per centum.

Tartar, cream of, 25 per centum.

Tartars and lees crystals, partly refined, 25 per centum.

Tartrate of soda and potash or rochelle salts, 10 per centum.

Schedule B—Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware.

Brick, not glazed, 20 per centum; decorated, 30 per centum.

Tiles, plain and encaustic, not glazed, 25 per centum ad valorem; glazed or decorated, 40 per centum.

Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, 8 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; other cement, 10 per centum.

Lime, 10 per centum.

Plaster of paris, or gypsum, ground, 10 per centum; calcined, 15 per centum.

Clays or earths, wrought or manufactured, china, clay, or kaolin, $2 per ton.

Common brown earthenware not ornamented, 20 per centum.

White granite, common ware, 30 per centum.

China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, not decorated, 40 per centum; ditto, decorated, 45 per centum.

All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, 35 per centum ad valorem; decorated, 40 per centum.

Gas retorts, 20 per centum.

Plain green and colored glassware, 30 per centum.

Cut, engraved, painted, and colored glass, not looking-glass plates, 35 per centum.

Cut glass bottles, decanters, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Unpolished crown and window glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 1 cent per pound; not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1⅛ cents per pound; not exceeding 24x36 inches square, 1⅜ cents per pound; all above that 1⅛ cents per pound.

Cylinder and crown glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 2½ cents per square foot; not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 15 cents per square foot; above that, 20 cents per square foot.

Fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, ¾ cent per square foot; not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 1 cent per square foot; all above that, 1½ cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.

Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 5 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 8 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24x60 inches square, 18 cents per square foot; all above that, 30 cents per square foot.

Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates not exceeding 16x24 inches square, 6 cents per square foot; not exceeding 24x30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot; nor exceeding 24x60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 35 cents per square foot.

But no looking-glass or plate-glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description, not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

Cast polished plate-glass, silvered or unsilvered, and cylinder, crown, or common window-glass, when ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, stained, colored, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

Spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, opera-glasses, and other optical instruments and frames for the same, 35 per centum.

Glass beads, 10 per centum.

Lenses of glass or pebble, wholly or partly manufactured, 35 per centum.

Fusible enamel and glass slides for magic lanterns, 25 per centum.

All stained or painted window glass and all mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, 35 per centum.

Marble of all kinds in rough, 40 cents per cubic foot.

Marble, dressed, 75 cents per cubic foot.

Manufactures of marble or alabaster not specially provided for, 30 per centum.

Freestone, granite, and other building stone, except marble, not specially provided, dressed, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Grindstones, $1.75 per ton.

Slates, 20 per centum.

Roofing slates, 10 per centum.

Schedule C.—Metals and Manufactures of Iron and Steel.

Iron in pigs, iron kenteledge, spiegel eisen, ferro manganese, ferro silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, 22½ per centum ad valorem, but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured. All iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms more advanced than pig iron and less finished than iron in bars, 25 per centum ad valorem.

Bar iron, rolled or hammered, round iron in coils or rods and bars or shapes of rolled iron, 30 per centum; beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car trucks, T T columns and posts or parts of sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, 35 per centum.

Boiler or other plate iron or steel, except saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, sheared or unsheared and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, 30 per centum. Forgings of iron or steel combined, of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, 30 per centum. Hoop, band or scroll iron or steel, 30 per centum.

Railway bars made of iron or steel and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails and punched iron or steel flat rails, at 25 per centum.

Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers; iron and steel skelp iron or steel, 35 per centum.

All iron or steel sheets or plates and all hoops, band, or scroll iron or steel excepting what was commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter, or other metals or any alloy of those metals, 35 per centum.

Sheet iron or sheet steel polished, planished, or glanced, by whatever name designated, 35 per centum.

Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, 40 per centum.

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made, dieblocks or blanks, billets and bars, and tempered or beveled bars, steamer, crank, and other shafts, shafting wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured, hammer molds or swagged steel, gun barrel molds not in bars, alloys used as substitutes for steel tools, all descriptions and shapes of dry sand loam or iron-molded steel castings, and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for, 25 per centum.

Wire rods, rivets, screws, fence and other iron or steel wire rods, and nail rods, 30 per centum.

Wire, iron or steel wire, and wire or strip steel, commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire and hat wire, flat steel wire or sheet steel in strips uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, iron or steel cloths and iron or steel nettings made in meshes of any form, iron or steel coated with zinc or tin or any other metal, wire rope and wire strand, 30 per centum.

Anchors or parts thereof of iron or steel, mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships and forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines, and locomotives, 25 per centum.

Axles or parts thereof, whether of iron or steel, 25 per centum.

Anvils of iron or steel, 25 per centum.

Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, 25 per centum.

Boiler or other tubes, pipes, flues, or stays of wrought iron or steel, 25 per centum.

Bolts, with or without threads, or nuts, or bolt blanks, and finished hinges, or hinge blanks, 25 per centum.

Card clothing, 30 per centum.

Cast iron pipe of every description, 25 per centum.

Cast iron vessel plates, and castings of iron not specially provided for, 25 per centum.

Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for, 25 per centum.

Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, 30 per centum.

Chains of all kinds, 30 per centum.

Pen knives or pocket knives, razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than 60 cents per dozen, 35 per centum; valued above that, 45 per centum.

Swords, sword blades, and side arms, 35 per centum.

Table knives, forks, steels, and all hunting and other knives, 35 per centum.

Files of all cuts and kinds, 35 per centum.

Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, and sporting rifles, 25 per centum.

Sporting breech-loading shotguns and pistols, 30 per centum.

Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 35 per centum.

Cut nails and spikes, 25 per centum.

Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, 25 per centum.

Wire nails, 25 per centum.

Spikes, nuts, and washers and horse, mule, or ox shoes, 25 per centum.

Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs of alls kind, 25 per centum.

Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet needles, tape needles, and bodkins of metal, 25 per centum.

Steel plates, engraved, stereotype plates and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed for printing, 25 per centum.

Railway fish plates or splice bars, 25 per centum.

Rivets of iron or steel, 30 per centum.

Crosscut saws and all other saws, 25 per centum.

Screws, commonly called wood screws, 30 per centum.

Wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, and iron and steel locomotive, car, or other railway tired, or parts thereof, and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, 35 per centum.

Aluminum in crude form, 15 per centum.

Argentine or German silver, unmanufactured, 15 per centum.

Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass fit only for remanufacture, 10 per centum.

Bronze powder, metallics, or flitters, in leaf, 30 per centum.

Copper in rolled plates, 20 per centum.

Bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not especially provided for, 25 per centum.

Gold leaf, 35 per centum.

Silver leaf, 35 per centum.

Lead ore and lead dross, 15 per cent upon the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry; provided, that all ores containing silver and lead in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of lead contents according to sample and assay at the port of entry shall be considered silver ores.

Lead in pigs and bars and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound; provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon lead ore or lead dross or silver ores containing lead exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon lead in pigs and bars, molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured, herein provided for when imported from such country, shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act. Lead in sheets and lead wire, one cent per pound.

Pens, metallic, except gold pens, 35 per centum.

Penholder tips and gold pens, 25 per centum.

Pins, metallic, not commercially known as jewelry, 20 per centum.

Type metal and new types, 15 per centum.

Chronometers, 10 per centum.

Watches and clocks, 25 per centum.

Zinc in blocks or pigs, 20 per centum.

Zinc in sheets, 25 per centum.

Zinc fit only to be remanufactured, 15 per centum.

Manufactured articles or wares not specially provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of any metal and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Schedule D—Wood.

Osier or willow prepared for basketmakers' use, 20 per centum.

Manufactures of osier or willow, 25 per centum.

Casks and barrels, sugar box shooks, and packing boxes, and packing box shooks of wood, 20 per centum.

House or cabinet furniture of wood, 25 per centum.

Schedule E—Sugar.

That the bounties authorized to be paid to producers of sugar by Sec. 231 of the act entitled "An act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall be reduced ⅛ part of their respective amounts, as prescribed in said act each year, beginning with July 1, 1895, and extending to July 1, 1902, inclusive, and shall thereafter cease and determine.

All sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color shall pay a duty of five-twentieths of one cent per pound.

Sugar candy and all confectionery sugars, after being refined, 30 per centum.

Glucose or grape sugar, 15 per centum.

Schedule F—Tobacco.

Manufactures of all leaf tobacco, or such part thereof as is commercially known as wrapper tobacco and suitable for cigar wrappers, if unstemmed, $1 per pound; if stemmed, $1.25 per pound.

All other leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, of all descriptions, not specially enumerated, 40 cents per pound.

Snuff of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound.

Cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes of all kinds, including wrappers, $3 per pound and 25 per centum.

Schedule G—Agricultural Products and Provisions.

All live animals not specially provided for, 20 per centum.

Buckwheat, corn or maize, cornmeal, oats, oatmeal, rye, rye flour, wheat and wheat flour, 20 per centum, but each of the above products shall be admitted free of duty from any country which imposes no import duty on the like product when exported from the United States.

Barley, barley malt and barley pearled, patented or hulled, 20 per centum.

Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 25 per centum.

Rice, cleaned, 1¼ cents per pound, uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1 cent per pound.

Rice flour and rice meal, and rice broken, which will pass through a sieve, known commercially as No. 12 wire sieve, ¼ cents per pound.

Paddy or rice, having the outer hull on, ¾ cent per pound.

Butter and substitutes therefor, 4 cents per pound.

Cheese, 25 per centum.

Milk, preserved or condensed, 20 per centum.

Beans, 20 per centum.

Beans, peas, mushrooms, and other vegetables prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or otherwise, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, 30 per centum.

Hay, $2 per ton.

Honey, 10 cents per gallon.

Hops, 8 cents per pound.

Onions, 20 cents per bushel.

Peas, dried, 20 cents per bushel.

Split peas, 50 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Peas in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

Potatoes, 10 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds.

Flaxseed or linseed, poppy or other oil seeds, 20 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds. But no drawback will be allowed on oil cake made from imported seed.

Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for, 10 per centum.

Anchovies, sardines, and other fish packed in oil, 30 per centum.

Fish, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, or otherwise prepared, three-fourths of one cent per pound. Herrings, pickled, frozen, or salted, and fish froze or packed in ice for preservation, one-half of one cent per pound.

Fish, in cans or packages, except anchovies and sardines, and fish packed in other manner not specially enumerated, 25 per centum.

Grapes, plums, and prunes, 20 per centum.

Figs, 20 per centum.

Oranges, lemons, and limes in packages, 10 cents per cubic foot or fractional part thereof; in bulk, $1.50 per 1,000, and in addition thereto a duty of 30 per centum upon boxes or barrels containing such oranges, lemons, or limes.

Raisins and other dried grapes, 1½ cents per pound.

Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, sirup, molasses, or spirits, and jellies of all kinds, 30 per centum.

Fruits preserved in their own juices, 30 per centum.

Orange peel and lemon peel, preserved, candied, 30 per centum.

Almonds (not shelled), 3 cents per pound.

Clear almonds (not shelled), 5 cents per pound; shelled, 4 cents per pound.

Peanuts or ground beans unshelled one cent per pound; shelled, one and one-half cents per pound.

Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, unless specially provided for, one cent per pound. Extract of meat, 20 per centum.

Poultry, live, two cents per pound; dressed, three cents per pound.

Chicory root, burnt or roasted, two cents per pound.

Chocolate, other than chocolate confectionery, two cents per pound.

Cocoa, prepared, two cents per pound.

Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, three and one-half cents per pound.

Dandelion root and acorn, prepared, and other articles used as coffee or as substitutes for coffees, not specially provided for in this act, one and one-half cents per pound.

Starch, 1 cent per pound.

Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, 1 cent per pound.

Mustard, 10 cents per pound.

Spices, ground or prepared, 3 cents per pound.

Cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound.

Unground sage, 1 cent per pound.

Vinegar, 7½ cents per gallon.

There shall be allowed on the imported tinplate used in the manufacture of cans, boxes, packages, and all articles of tinware, exported either empty or filled with domestic products, a drawback equal to the duty paid on such tinplate, less 1 per centum of such duty.

Schedule H—Spirits, Wines, and Other Beverages.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, $1.80 per proof gallon; cordials, liquors, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits and not specially provided for, $1.80 per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines, imported under any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1 per gallon.

Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded of first proof and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, $1 per gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, $7 per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $3.50 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.75 per gallon; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to $7 per dozen bottles on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of $2.25 per gallon.

Still wines, including vermouth in casks, 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one pint, $1.60 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 5 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; provided that any wines, ginger, cordial, or vermouth imported, containing more than 25 per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly. Ale, porter, or beer in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon; but no separate duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs, otherwise than bottles or jugs, 15 cents per gallon.

Malt extract in casks, 15 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 30 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 30 cents per gallon.

Cherry juices and prune juice, or prune wine and other fruit juice, containing eighteen per cent or less of alcohol, 50 cents per gallon. If containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol, $1.80 cents per proof gallon.

Ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 per cent.

All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule I—Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form except spool thread or cotton, hereinafter provided for, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per pound, 20 per cent; valued at over 15 cents per pound and not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 25 per cent; valued at over 30 cents per pound and not exceeding 45 cents per pound, 30 per cent; valued at over 45 cents per pound, 35 per cent.

Spool thread or cotton, containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 4½ cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool for every additional 100 yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards, 4½ cents per dozen spools.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1¼ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, or painted, 2 cents per square yard.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding fifty and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1¼ cents per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2¾ cents per square yard; provided that on all cotton cloth not exceed 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 6¼ cents per square yard, 25 per cent; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per cent. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1½ cents per square yard; if bleached, 2¼ cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 3¼ cents per square yard, provided that on all cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7½ cents per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 30 per cent ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 35 per cent.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 2 cents per square yard. If bleached, 2¾ cents per square yard. If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 4¼ cents per square yard, provided that on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not dyed, colored, bleached, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 8 cents per square yard, 30 per centum; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per centum; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per cent.

Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5¾ cents per square yard, provided that on all such cotton cloths, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 30 per centum; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per cent; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 15 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per cent.

Clothing ready made and articles of wearing apparel of every kind, handkerchiefs and neckties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber not bleached, dyed, stained, colored, painted, or printed, 35 per cent ad valorem; on all such goods of bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 40 per cent.

Chenille curtains, table covers, and all goods manufactured of cotton chenille, 40 per cent.

Stockings, hose, and half-hose composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and shirts and drawers composed of cotton valued at not more than $1.50 per dozen, 30 per cent; stockings, hose, and half-hose, knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose, or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 40 per cent.

Braids, boot, shoe, or corset lacings, tape gimps, galloons, webbings, goring, suspenders, and braces made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, and cotton damask in the piece or otherwise, 35 per cent.

All manufactures of cotton, unless specially provided for in this act, including cloth having India rubber as a component material, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule J—Flax, Hemp, and Jute.

Manufactures of flaxseed hackled, known as dressed lint, 1½ cents per pound.

Hop hackled, known as dressed lint, 1 cent per pound.

Yarn made of jute, 20 per centum.

Cables, cordage, and twine (except binding twine), composed in whole or in part of hemp, textile or tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, 10 per centum.

Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, 20 per centum.

Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, containing not over forty threads to the square inch counting warp and filling, and bags for grain made of such burlaps, 20 per centum.

Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar materials suitable and covering cotton, composed in a whole or in part of hemp, flax, jute, or jute butts, 15 per centum.

Flax gill, netting, nets, webs, and seines 25 per centum.

Oil cloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum, corticene, cork carpets, figured or plain and all other oil cloths (except silk or oil cloth), and water-proof cloth, 20 per centum.

Yarns or threads composed of flax or hemp or of a mixture of either of these substances valued at 13 cents or less per pound, 25 per centum; valued at more than 13 cents per pound, 30 per centum.

Collars and cuffs and shirts and all articles of wearing apparel of every description, not specially provided for, composed wholly or in part of linen, 35 per centum.

Laces, edgings, embroideries, insertings, neck rufflings, ruchings, trimmings, tuckings, lace window curtains, and other similar tamboured articles and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, embroidered or hemstitched handkerchiefs, and articles made wholly or in part of lace rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; all of the above named articles, composed of flax, jute, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, not specially provided for, 35 per centum.

All manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fibers except cotton, not specially provided for, 30 per centum.

Schedule K—Wool.

Manufactures of wool, wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals in the form of clubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, mungo shoddies, garnetted or carded waste, carbonized noils or other waste product, any of which is composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other animals which has been improved beyond its original condition as waste by the use of machinery or the application of labor or both shall be subject to a duty of 15 per centum.

On wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals in the form of roving, roping, or tape, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per centum; valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per centum.

On woolen and worsted yarns, made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, 30 per centum; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per centum.

On woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, and all fabrics made on knitting machines or frames, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, not specially provided for, 40 per centum.

On blankets, mats of wool, and flannels for underwear, and felts for papermakers' use and printing machines composed wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other animals, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 25 per centum; valued at more than 30 and not more than 50 cents per pound, 30 per centum; valued at more than 50 cents per pound, 35 per centum.

Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloth, bunting and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., not specially provided for in this act, 40 per centum.

On clothing, ready made articles of wearing apparel of every description, felts not woven, and plushes and other pile fabrics, all the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., 45 per centum.

On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, etc., made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, 45 per centum.

On webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress trimmings, laces and embroidaries, head-nets, buttons or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms, for tassels or ornaments, any of the foregoing which are elastic or gen-elastic, made of wool, worsted, etc., 40 per centum.

Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, carpets woven whole for rooms, and oriental, orlin, and similar rugs, 35 per centum.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, 30 per centum.

Velvet and tapestry, velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 per centum.

Tapestry, Brussels carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 per centum.

Tapestry, Brussels carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 per centum.

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain venetian carpets, 25 per centum.

Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 25 per centum.

Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise felt carpeting, figured or plain, 20 per centum.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, not specially provided for, 20 per centum ad valorem.

Mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for in this act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

On all rates of duty in the woolen schedule, except on carpets, there shall be a reduction of one cent on the hundred on the first day of July, 1896, and thereafter of a like amount on the first day of July, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, respectively.

Schedule L—Silk and Silk Goods.

Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 25 per cent; spun silk in skeins or cops, or on beams, 30 per cent.

Velvets, plushes, or other pile fabrics, 45 per cent.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, cords and tassels, any of the foregoing which are elastic and non-elastic, buttons and ornaments, made of silk, 40 per centum.

Laces and articles made wholly or in part of lace and embroideries, including articles or fabrics embroidered by hand or machinery, handkerchiefs, neck rufflings and ruchings, clothing ready-made, composed of silk and beaded silk goods, not specially provided for, 50 per centum.

All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Schedule M—Pulp, Papers, and Books.

Mechanically ground wood pulp and chemica wood pulp, unbleached or bleached, 10 per cent.

Sheathing paper, 10 per cent. Printing paper, unsized, suitable only for books and newspapers, 12 per cent. Printing paper, sized or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, 15 per cent.

Papers known commercially as copying paper, filtering paper, silver paper, and all tissue paper, white or color, made up in copying books, reams, or in any other form, and albumenized or sensitized paper, 25 per cent.

Papers known commercially as surface-coated paper and manufactures thereof, cardboard, lithographic prints and photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, 25 per cent.

Paper envelopes, 20 per cent.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, writing paper, drawing paper, and all other paper not specially provided for, 20 per cent.

Blank books of all kinds 20 per cent; books, including pamphlets and engravings bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for, 25 per cent.

Playing cards 10 cents per pack and 50 per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures of paper not specially provided for, 20 per cent.

Hair pencils, 30 per cent; brushes and feather dusters, 25 per cent; brooms, 20 per cent; button forms, lastings, mohair cloth, silk or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent.

Buttons commercially known as agate buttons, 25 per cent; pearl or shell buttons, wholly or partially manufactured, 40 per cent; ivory, bone, or horn buttons, 25 per cent; shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier maché, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in the act, 25 per cent.

Manufactured corks, 20 per centum. Dice, draughts, chess men, chess boards, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, 50 per centum. Dolls, and all other toys, not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware or stoneware, 25 per centum. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, 1 cent per pound.

Fire crackers of all sorts, 8 cents per pound. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, 30 per centum.

Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, for sporting purposes, when valued at 20 cents or less per pound, 5 cents per pound, valued above 20 cents per pound, 8 cents per pound. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, 20 per centum. Percussion caps, 30 per centum; blasting caps, 35 per centum.

Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored, or manufactured, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also including dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, 35 per cent.

Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, 20 per cent.

Fans of all kinds, except common palm leaf fans, 40 per cent.

Gun wads of all descriptions, 25 per cent.

Hair, human, not manufactured, 20 per cent.

Hair cloth, known as "crinoline cloth," 30 per cent. Hair cloth, known as "hair seating," 25 per cent.

Hats for men's and children's wear, composed of the fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, 30 per cent.

Jewelry, all articles not especially provided for in this act and commercially known as "jewelry," and pearls, 15 per cent. Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set, 15 per cent; if set, 25 per cent. Imitations of precious stones composed of paste or glass not exceeding one inch in dimensions, not set, 10 per cent.

Sole leather, 5 per cent; band or belting leather and leather not specially provided for, 10 per cent; calfskins tanned or dressed, dressed upper leather, including patent, enameled, and japanned leather, dressed or undressed and finished, chamois or other skins, 20 per cent; bookbinders' calfskins, kangaroo, sheep, and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins dressed and finished, 20 per cent; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, boots and shoes made of leather, 20 per cent; leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other form suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, 20 per cent.

Gloves made wholly or in part of leather shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their fullest extent—namely: Ladies' or children's, "glace" finish, schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length, $1 per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, $1.50 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $2 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, schmaschen (sheep), $2 per dozen pairs; ladies' or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over fourteen inches in length, $1.75 per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, $2.75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, $3 per dozen pairs; ladies' or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over fourteen inches in length, $2.25 per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $4 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finished kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, $3 per dozen pairs; ladies' or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, $1.75 per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, $2.75 per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, $3.75 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, $3 per dozen pairs; ladies' or children's, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, $2.25 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, $3 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, $4 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, $3 per dozen pairs. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid on all leather gloves, when lined, 60 cents per dozen pairs. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay 75 per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, coral, catgut, or whipgut, or wormgut, jet, paste, spar, wad, 25 per centum. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, India rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, 25 per centum.

Manufactures of leather, fur, gutta percha, vulcanized India rubber, known as hard rubber, human hair, papier maché, plaster of paris, indurated fiber wares, and other manufactures composed of wood or other pulp, 30 per centum.

Manufactures of ivory, vegetable ivory, mother of pearl, and shell, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, and manufactures known commercially as beads or beaded trimmings or ornaments, 35 per centum.

Masks, composed of paper or pulp, 25 per centum.

Matting and mats made of cocoa, fiber, or rattan, 20 per centum.

Pencils, lead or slate, 25 per centum. Pencil leads not in wood, 10 per centum.

Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, 50 per centum; all common tobacco pipes of clay, 10 cents per gross.

Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk, wool, or goat hair, 45 per centum; if covered with paper or other material, 35 per centum. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, sticks for,

[Continued on fifth page.]

GREAT LAWS OF HEALTH.

These are few and simple. Any one can learn them. The trouble is too many neglect them after they know them. Then they suffer, lose precious time, pay big doctor bills. Some do not. These always watch

THE STOMACH.—They know that things can't go on well if the Stomach does not take food and digest it. They also know the difference between dosing and treatment, between makeshift and rational remedies. If there is

HEARTBURN—sour eructations, pain, and distention, they know that food is fermenting, not digesting. They clean the mucous linings by using Mandrake as compounded in Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. This not only cleanses the surface but sets the secretions going and improve their quality so that there will be no more sourness.

DYSPEPSIA—has a hundred shapes. Always painful and distressing. The Stomach must be treated carefully and persistently. For this purpose there is nothing in nature like Mandrake. Schenck's Mandrake Pills never fail.

COSTIVENESS.—A dangerous condition of bowels leading to inflammation, piles, rupture, hemorrhage. Due to bad digestion. Never was a case that the Mandrake Pills would not cure. And so of

DIARRHŒA—and painful irregularity of bowels owing to the irritation of the mucous linings by the passage of sour and indigested food. Cleanse and soothe the linings and see that the stomach stops imposing on the bowels. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are sovereign.

THE LIVER—works with the Stomach and the Stomach with the Liver. You must have good bile to have perfect digestion, and free liver action to have pure blood. Therefore beware of a congested Liver, which is nothing more than a thickened and clogged Liver. The great reducer of congestion is Mandrake.

BILIOUSNESS.—An early and ugly form of liver trouble. It is blood poison. The liver is not taking the bile ingredients from the blood. Treat it with Schenck's Mandrake Pills and make it do so.

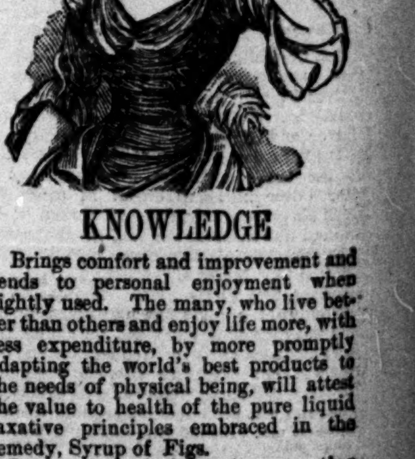
JAUNDICE.—Only confirmed biliousness. The poisons are changing the structure of the blood. You must persist in the treatment for biliousness till a cure is brought about.

BREAKING DOWN.—If you have neglected the laws of health too long and feel that your lungs are involved in any way, send for Dr. Schenck's new work on the Lungs and their Diseases. It is sent free, and will be of infinite service to you.

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES:

PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

are sold by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

AWS OF HEALTH.

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ACH.—They know that
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SS.—An early and ugly
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N.—If you have neg-
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NCK'S MEDICINES:

TONIC AND
NDRAKE PILLS
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Dr. J. H. Schenck &
Pa.

's "glace" finish, lamb or
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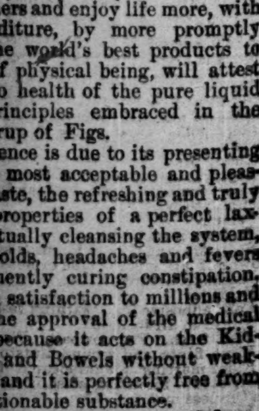

KNOWLEDGE

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Figs is for sale by all drug-
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ose name is printed on every
the name, Syrup of Figs,
well informed, you will not
substitute if offered.

REAL ESTATE DINNER.

DEALERS IN LAND FEAST AND DELIVER ADDRESSES.

Table Is So Arranged as to Form the First Letter of a Rebus—Guests and Members Treated to a Surprise by the Introduction of Musical Features—Fixing a Criterion by Which to Judge the Value of Land and Expert Testimony the Subjects of Discussion.

Members of the Real Estate Board had a dinner, with a rebus attached, in the rooms of the Insurance club in the Masonic Temple last night. Eighty-five sat down and they divided their time in eating dinner and in trying to make out the meaning of the letters A R T H, which occupied a conspicuous place on the north wall directly in front of the chair occupied by the toastmaster. The riddle was solved when the attention of the guests was called to the fact of the table forming the letter E, which, put before the letters on the wall, spelled "Earth," the commodity in which they dealt. The table had been decorated with roses and chrysanthemums and a tracery pattern had been worked in maidenhair ferns. The guests gathered in the observatory on the twentieth floor, and at 6:30 went to the seventh floor, where the rooms of the Insurance club are located. They marched into the room to the sound of music and sat down to the dinner, which included the following:

Blue Points.
Olives. Celery. Radishes.
Imperial Consommé.
Bouchées of Shrimps.
Blue Fish, Port Wine Sauce.
Potato Croquettes.
Larded Fillet of Beef, Periqueux.
French Peas.
Alaskan Punch.
Roast Quail on Toast.
Lettuce Salad.
Compote of Cherries.
Fromage. Crackers.
Café Noir.

During the course of the dinner and following it there were selections on the violin by the four Beasley children, little girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and Mrs. H. A. Ferrandon sang several songs. These features came as a surprise to the members and guests, having been prepared by the Committee on Arrangements, consisting of Valentine H. Surghnor, Albert E. G. Goodridge and Daniel R. M. McAuley.

The subjects for discussion at the dinner were: "Criterions for Determining Real Estate Values; What Should be Considered?" and "Expert Testimony."

President William A. Bond called the meeting to order after the dinner had been served and expressed much regret at the enforced absence of Eugene H. Fishburn, who had been appointed Chairman of the evening. He paid a deserving tribute to Mr. Fishburn's well-known ability and thorough knowledge of the subject to be discussed, and regretted that he was absent from the city on account of illness. Mr. Bond then introduced William Ogden Green, Mr. Fishburn's partner, as Chairman.

EDGAR M. SNOW GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Believes That Real Estate Men Might Agree Upon a Criterion.

Edgar M. Snow was the next speaker. He said:

It appears to me that real estate men might easily agree upon criterions for determining values in business districts where the property is improved or susceptible of immediate improvement and thereby escape an imputation—that is, unfortunately, too often a just one—of being as far wide of the mark as are many of the medical experts when called upon to tell what they know of professional jurisprudence. It is within recent times that, when called upon to fix the value of a well-known down-town holding, the opinions of brokers varied all the way from $550,000 to $1,100,000. These men were not novices but experienced brokers, many of whom had grown gray in the work of handling Chicago real estate. This and common errors might easily have been avoided had there been a common basis agreed upon or fixed in the minds of those interested in determining such values. The present haphazard system may be likened to man's plan for getting into the Kingdom of Heaven, each using his own moral code, but trusting that he will arrive at the same result as his fortunate neighbor, and I might appropriately add the result to some of us may prove our calculation as inaccurate and unsatisfactory as does often our approximation of values.

As a general proposition I state that the test of the value of income property is the permanent, net income it will produce developed to its fullest capacity in a manner conforming to the best requirements of its location. This net income, capitalized at a per cent dependent upon its situation and character, is the fair cash market value of the property. Nothing can be more fair or more explicit than this. The values of stocks and other income-producing property are fixed in the same way, and realty of the kind in consideration, which is the most stable of values, should be no exception.

Governing Questions.

It is not necessarily a question of what the property now produces, for it may be vacant or poorly improved, or extraordinary conditions may exist when it may be paying more than or is not yielding as much as it would be conceded to be ordinarily fairly worth. It is not what it has paid in the past, because that would be as foolish as rating a wealth-producing gold mine at its yield when its power of production was unknown, but it is as stated what the property will ordinarily yield the investor when covered with a structure meeting the present demands, predicated upon a fair apprehension of future needs.

The same rule cannot, of course, apply to residence property, where values are largely sentimental. A man seeking a home will eagerly give $1,000 a front foot for land in an undesirable location solely because he burns to be neighbor to members of the "Four Hundred," while he promptly rejects, upon a mere caprice, a choice and an intrinsically more desirable site in every way at a low figure upon a boulevard, perchance. With property of this kind, as well as of all other outside of purely investment property, the best criterion would seem to be to consider the latest quotations for the immediate neighborhood and base the value accordingly, upon the hypothesis that the property is worth what it will bring and is bringing under ordinary conditions. So long as we persist in each one for himself making independent rules for our guidance there must be a woeful lack of confidence in all criterions, and the result is that we often bring ourselves into measurable contempt, to say the least. Criterions, to be reliable and valuable, should be general, accepted, and acted upon. The point of view is everything. A mountain landscape changes with the observation point of the spectator. Place a dozen men at points each five miles remote from the other and there would be as many different descriptions of the natural panorama.

They Strike an Average.

We may be thoroughly honest and thoroughly in earnest and most anxious to get at the precise value of property, but so long as we differ, so long as we look at the property from varying points of view, just so long will we find ourselves unable to agree, and would-be investors will be compelled to strike an average.

In short, it is a fact, loath though we may be to confess it, that the latter statement is but too true already. Men are not disposed to make important purchases until after they have obtained every possible divergent opinion. This course lays us open to the imputation of being interested parties, seeking to advance the cause of buyer or seller; a charge that is, it is needless to say here, groundless, because no class of men upon earth is more desirous of establishing itself in the confidence of the public than real estate brokers, and there is no body of men which so disinterestedly and faithfully gives opinions when called upon. Great divergences would be largely overcome if there were harmony as to criterions. As long as one will insist that property is to be judged by that which surrounds it, and another maintains it must rest independent of all else, and another forces the future into the consideration, which another rejects utterly, and still another considers present yield of income as the only proper criterion, why, as a matter of course, confusion ensues.

The query is here pertinent as to whether there can be any authoritative agreement in this matter. Perhaps not, but by a sort of common consent, after mature consideration of the important subject, the main features included in my first definition of criterions might be accepted as a proper rule and guide; or, if these be deemed defective, let them be amended and corrected. Anything is better than the present each-man-go-as-you-please way of doing things.

His View of Experts.

Coming now to the second subject under consideration: "Expert Testimony." The term "expert" carries with it its own meaning, nothing more and nothing less. In the scientific world expert evidence is given by men who have distinguished themselves in their several specialties and are recognized and accepted as authority upon the subjects of which they speak. The same should hold good among real-estate men, so far as may be. There should be especial care to escape the pitfall of seeming to be in any sense a convenient or interested witness, or in any way being a partisan. The greatest of care should be taken that one knows whereof he is called upon to testify in order that the words of his mouth may carry weight.

The scene is by no means a common one where the divergence of experts in land values has provoked as great mirth as, say, that of experts in insanity cases, in which latter matter it would seem that lawyers have not the slightest difficulty in procuring doctors who swear that the defendant is as mad as a March hare or sane as Daniel Webster.

Experts, of all men, should know, digest, and understand, and give their evidence with the positiveness born of knowledge. Property is often undervalued as well as overvalued by so-called experts. It is not expertism nor conservatism to place as the value a valuation of one-half or two-thirds the fair value upon a piece of real estate. The true expert is he who, through the knowledge acquired only from long experience, is able to discern the proper elements to be taken into consideration in determining the value of each property he is called upon to appraise and be able to give with precision its full fair value.

Investors as well as other men regard real estate as a positive security, and their confidence in it would be greatly enhanced if values could be more closely approximated and agreed upon. It has long been my settled conviction that this, one of the weak points of the broker, should be one of his strongest, and this strength may be largely attained in the manner I have indicated—by agreement as to what constitute criterions and making them the guide in determining values.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN ON EXPERTS.

He Declares That the Testimony of Experts Is Often Partisan.

J. H. Van Vlissingen as an expert spoke as follows:

Expert testimony is too often partisan testimony. A most emphatic illustration of this was the conduct of two gentlemen who had for years figured extensively as expert witnesses. A few years ago they testified for the city as to the value of a certain piece of real estate, and their valuations were very moderate. A short time afterwards in another court the same property was the subject of litigation between its owner and a railroad corporation. The same witnesses went on the stand for the owner, but this time they were very enthusiastic in their estimates, notwithstanding the fact that the two causes for action arose at the same time and that both valuations were made as of that time. By a mere accident the attorneys for the railroad company learned of the previous valuations and confronted the witnesses with their lower estimates. The first one nearly fainted on the stand and had to be excused. The other recovered himself sufficiently to explain that in making valuations he was governed only by the impressions he obtained whenever he went to see the property, and that he recognized no criterions and even forgot his own previous valuations.

The ability to give expert testimony is limited to those who have made the subject upon which they give their opinion a matter of practice, study, or observation. There is an important difference, therefore, between ordinary testimony and expert testimony. To give evidence is a duty, to give expert evidence is not, but it should be an honor, dignified by the requirements and responsibilities of the task. The present plan on which expert testimony is obtained is unsatisfactory and condemned by all who understand it. The aim of the courts is to do justice. Any part of the machinery which does not contribute to the desired result is a proper subject for revision. In selecting expert witnesses attorneys are too much inclined to seek persons with views extremely favorable to their sides. The standing of witnesses in the community is usually not sufficiently considered. Men should not be allowed to testify as experts who are notorious for adjusting their views according to the side which happens first to engage their services. In some States the courts have more latitude than what they exercise in this city. For instance, in Massachusetts in insanity cases even doctors are not allowed to testify as experts unless they have made a specialty of insanity.

Many Experts Will Hesitate.

Until so-called expert testimony shall cease to be "partisan testimony" many of the best real estate-men of Chicago will remain reluctant to testify as experts. No matter how high may be the business standing of the witness, no matter how moderate and consistent may be his views, he has no immunity from the abuse and innuendo of the attorney, who in order to advance the interests of his client would cast suspicion on his motives. A less serious difficulty lies in the fact that the fees are usually inadequate compensation for the time involved in making the necessary investigations and in attending court, especially if the magnitude of the interests in dispute is taken into consideration.

The other subject for this evening is: "What Shall Be Considered Criterions in Determining Real Estate Values?" It is a good subject to be considered in connection with the one concerning expert testimony, but it opens a wide range of thought. It has been suggested in this paper that the giving of expert testimony should be made honorable. This must be plain at least to those who have some conception of what it means to be an expert in real estate values in a city like Chicago.

As it is any man calling himself a real estate man is allowed to figure as an expert, no matter how limited may be his experience or how poor his judgment. A bank teller is much admired by the layman because of his ready discrimination between counterfeit and good money. The one is worth nothing, the other 100 cents on the dollar. He has but two grades to deal with, the wholly good and the wholly bad. The counterfeit bill is bad and never will be better. No thought needs therefore to be given to its future in order to determine its present value. A good judge of real estate must take into account the past, present, and future of the property in question.

Varieties of Property.

Property may be central or remote, residence or business, fancy or poor, wholesale or retail, vacant or improved, east front or west, north or south, corner or inside, fireproof or combustible, brick or frame, well lighted or dark, immediately available or speculative, with a thousand and one variations between the extremes. There is no frontage in a subdivision and no house in a block, but some purchaser will show a preference for one lot or one house over all the others, and so on. So long as no two lots are equally distant from the corners of the block, so long will there be an element of value that distinguishes one from the other, which as we know becomes more emphasized as land grows in value or is influenced by railroad stations or other transportation facilities.

The good judge of real estate values must have the judicial quality of mind to a very large extent, and he finds it impossible to systematize real estate valuations. We all recognize income as one of the best criterions of value, but income should range according to locations and quality of improvements, from 5 per cent net to, say, 12 per cent gross. Then income depends not only on locations, etc., but as well upon management, which takes into account the personal qualities of the owner and the tenants, and this suggests the questions: Are the present leases old or of recent date, and are they fair or too high or too low? In all these cases we are again thrown upon the judicial quality of the mind.

Transfers are criterions, but unless we have taken part in the transactions we are not certain that the quotations are reliable, and at best every transfer is only an indication of a difference of opinion between the seller and the buyer.

Then, because Tom Jones has sold out his ten acres at $1,000 a lot, it is no indication, as many of us have discovered, that every other ten-acre block within a radius of a quarter of a mile can be sold out the same way or is worth what Tom got for his or even what he paid for it.

About as good a way as I know to get a small equity at a big price is to assume that Messrs. A., B. & Co. would not loan to exceed 50 per cent of the total value of the property. And so on without end; every criterion has its weakness and is a pitfall to the unwary and useful only to persons with good judgment and experience, who take it for what it is worth in connection with all other facts. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that I have never been able to work out the first subject of the evening with satisfaction and I am painfully conscious of the fact that I have been able to add to your knowledge through this paper no more than though I had answered it briefly by the old and very unsatisfactory reply "that real estate is worth what you can get for it."

GEORGE BIRKHOFF JR. ON VALUES.

He Defines Classification and Cites Cases Where Opinions Differ.

George Birkhoff Jr. came next. He said:

The subject under discussion is of such magnitude that it is impossible to go into all its details and do justice to it in the limited space of time allowed. Real estate may be divided into two classes, improved and unimproved. Unimproved property includes outside acres, subdivided acres, and vacant building lots, both residence and business, in the city proper. The value of outside acres depends on various circumstances, its location, distance from railroad, and other means of communication, and the character of surrounding improvements. Speculation enters more largely into this class of property than into any other. Its value is largely determined by the demand and by what property is held and sold at in the neighborhood. The price at which lots can be sold when subdivided enters also largely into determining the value of outside acres. Hence, when there is no demand for building lots, acres are dull and unsalable. It is not my purpose to go into detail as to what determines the value of lots in outlying subdivisions. It depends to a great extent upon the improvements that are being made, the accessibility of the property, and the ingenuity of the agent who is handling the subdivision. The value of vacant residence property is almost entirely determined by the character of the neighborhood and class of people who reside there. The income that may be derived from it enters little into the question. As a general proposition it may be stated that the elements that enter into the calculation of determining the market value of improved and unimproved business property are: First, at what price property in the neighborhood is selling; second, what revenue can be derived from it if improved, or what the income would be if the improvement were a better one; and, third, the future prospects.

Income the First Consideration.

In my opinion the question of income should be the first and most important consideration. Property of this character is almost entirely sought for permanent investment, and while the speculative feature cannot be entirely ignored, yet the main object sought to be attained by purchasers is a safe and certain revenue on the amount invested. The value of stocks and bonds is generally determined by the rate of interest and size of dividends that the corporations issuing them are able to earn and pay. Why should it not be the same with our business property? It is not many years ago that the value of our business property was almost entirely determined by its earning capacity, and the rent roll was considered a sure barometer. This does not seem to be the case any longer. I have in my mind two cases which came to my notice lately as a member of your Valuation committee, which seem to demonstrate that the question of income is no longer the most important feature in determining the value of down-town real estate. In the one case the committee's valuation was asked for the purpose of a revaluation by a party who had a ninety-nine years' lease on a lot on Madison street, and who had erected a building thereon. This party furnished the committee with a statement of the rents he received, the expenses for taxes, insurance, and ordinary repairs. Upon investigation the committee found that the lot was improved with a six-story building, which was considered a full and proper improvement for the location, and was entirely occupied at fair rentals by good tenants. According to sales made in the neighborhood the committee made a report as to what they considered the fair market value of the land and it was then shown that by paying the rental for the ground according to this valuation the owner of the building was able out of the rents received to pay in addition thereto taxes and insurance, but there was nothing left to pay any income on the money invested in the building, nor for any repairs, nor to provide for any contingencies of loss in rent.

Another Case.

The other case was on Lake street and of a similar nature. I can, to a very large extent, attribute the complete revolution in down-town values to the erection of buildings of from twelve to sixteen stories in height. Because one man erects a 12-story building on a corner or inside lot, and succeeds in renting it, the owner of every other lot in that block or vicinity bases the value of his lot upon the revenues derived by his neighbor from this tall building. It is apparent that if every lot in the down-town district was improved with a ten or twelve-story building, not one-half of the space could be rented. While I contend that it is not proper to value property according to the income derived from an inferior improvement, yet it is just as erroneous to base the valuation upon the revenue that may be derived from a sky scraper. In my opinion, a lot occupied by a six or seven-story building is not worth as much per square foot as an adjoining lot of equal size occupied by a twelve or sixteen-story building, until it has been demonstrated that the erection of a high building on this lot will insure the same revenue as received by its neighbor. The assessor is therefore in error if he values a lot occupied by an inferior building at the same rate as one improved by a very high building, and it would be more equitable and fair if the valuation was based on the income received for the purpose of taxation. In determining the value of down-town property according to its income it is not safe to merely allow 5 per cent as a basis of calculation. This is undoubtedly a fair rate as far as the land is concerned, but 7 or 8 per cent should be considered but a fair revenue on the cost of the building, for the reason that it is not safe to figure the ordinary life of even modern buildings at over fifty years. The improvements that are constantly being made in the construction of them are apt to make even such buildings out of date within a few years. We all know that buildings only ten years old erected in the down-town district are already considered not up to the times, and will either have to be remodeled or torn down in order to compete with those more recently built. Another reason why down-town values have largely increased is owing to the continuous decrease in the rate of interest which investors are willing to take, so that where a few years ago 7 per cent was considered a fair rate investors are now satisfied with 5.

Expert Testimony.

The other part of my subject is expert testimony, which I presume has reference to the practice, which is now so common, of using expert witnesses to prove the value of property which may be a subject of litigation in our courts. We all know that testimony by professional experts has become so unreliable that men can be found in the various professions who give testimony directly opposed to each other on the same subject. While it seems plausible that even professionals can come to opposite conclusions upon matters of theory it is strange that almost as wide a difference of opinion can be found among real estate experts upon matters of fact. It is not my purpose to claim that real estate experts should all agree as to the value of a piece of property, yet I cannot see how it is possible that parties who all claim to be well informed can be so far apart. Expert testimony in our law courts is growing in importance, and the farce of it is becoming more apparent. Suits are tried every day before a jury generally composed of men who have no knowledge whatever of the value of real estate, who are expected to render a fair verdict according to the testimony given by the witnesses in the case. How it is possible that these men can arrive at a fair verdict when parties who claim to be experts are so far apart is beyond my comprehension. Lawyers in the case generally proceed upon the theory that the plaintiff, who desires to acquire the property, will put witnesses on the stand who will swear the value away down, and that the property-owners will secure witnesses who will swear it away up, and the jury is expected to strike a happy medium.

Cites a Case.

I know of a case the other day, in which I was an interested party, where the witnesses for the plaintiff swore that the property was worth $225 per front foot and the witnesses on the other side valued the same property at $700 per front foot. How is a juror not posted in real estate values to decide as to what is a proper compensation?

Some months ago a case was tried in one of our courts, in which the property-owners tried to sustain a claim for damages against the city by reason of the construction of a viaduct, which caused the raising of the street grade in front of their property. Much to my surprise I discovered that some of the experts who were called in by the property-owners against the city had testified a short time before in favor of the city in a case on the same street where the same question was involved. There are expert witnesses in this town who can be hired on either side of the case. It depends entirely upon who employs them first and the amount of the compensation. This evil is growing, and it will not be very long before attorneys will find that reputable real estate men will refuse to testify in cases, because, except in cases where the witnesses are personally known to the jury, the jurors must come to the conclusion that they are either fools or knaves. I believe the bar is to a large extent responsible for this condition of things, because in looking for witnesses it is not their purpose to find parties who will place a fair valuation on the property, but they desire to secure such testimony as will either place the value of the property away below its value or away above its value, as the interests of the side they represent demand.

F. R. CHANDLER GIVES STATISTICS.

Tables Showing the Evolution of a Quarter-Acre of Land.

F. R. Chandler came next. He delivered an interesting address which was closely listened to. He said:

From the point of economics the law of supply and demand determines the value of real estate. There is a school that demands that land shall be as free as light, air, or water. Even ideal freedom may be lacking when "aqua pura" sells at a penny a glass and twenty-story buildings shut off sunshine and ventilation. While the supply of land is inexhaustible the demand varies most remarkably. From $1 to $2 a square inch in London or Chicago to nothing for a whole farm in New Hampshire or Vermont are extremes, and all the way between the endless variation. Call a score of witnesses to appraise a twenty-acre strip within the city limits on condemnation for the Drainage Commissioners, and twenty different answers would quite likely be received. Look at the assessment of the seven towns comprising Chicago, and note how seven assessors vary in their ideas of what similar real estate should be taxed. Consider the want of unanimity even among experienced real estate agents as to what is the highest priced corner in their own city. It is certain that valuing real estate is no exact science, nor has it yet the merits of mathematical correctness. I shall now try to show you gentlemen that it may be possible to found a system of valuations of real estate on mathematics. It may not be solved by the rule of three, but armed and equipped with a thorough knowledge of algebraic formulas, logarithms, and geometric tables, of commensurable ratios and incommensurable ratios, of expansion of binomial and expansion of polynomials, of involution and evolution, of simultaneous equations and quadratic equations, and of an infinite series of percentages, a real estate mathematician should be able to solve the most difficult problem presented to him. I do not disguise the fact, however, that laborious study, careful analysis, painstaking observation, great historical research, and long experience in our particular calling will be necessary if such mathematicians are to become the real estate experts of the future. Is it not indeed time to eliminate pure sentiment, uncertain speculative guesses, and kind neighbors' opinions from such a serious business proposition as putting a value on a valuable piece of real estate?

Other Systems of Value.

The grain operator has an elaborate system of information—United States Government reports, State bureaus, tables of exports and imports, cost of production, freight, weather conditions, etc.—to arrive at the value of wheat. So does the iron manufacturer, with his statistics and most intricate calculations of how a tariff should be constructed to increase consumption and his profits. Now the real estate expert must keep pace with the times. It could hardly be expected in a short after-dinner speech to elaborate in detail a perfect mathematical system. I have only the time and opportunity to point out the possibilities. This startling fact is before you that real estate in Chicago since the Indians sold the land on which our proud city now stands, at three cents an acre, has advanced over 130,000,000 per cent. Our highest priced corner, 100 feet square, has risen from three-quarters of a copper cent to over one million gold dollars. And no account is taken whatsoever of the palatial buildings, similar to the one we are now assembled in, that may tower skyward above it. this same quarter acre had advanced in 1830 to the value of a double eagle (canal terms), but I have laid before you a table showing its wonderful history, its ups and downs, and its golden evolution. Mark also another startling fact, that $1 put to interest in the days of Columbus and compounded at 6 per cent until now would amount to more than $1,322,000,000. Now, from this array of facts, by a process of induction, may we not form a system of almost mathematical exactness? I have only time to note a few principles evolved from these tables. When the aborigines of a country part with their land at three cents an acre, and a great government parcels it out to its citizens at the standing price of $1.25, we know that ridding the country of the Indians means a quick advance of over 4,000 per cent in real estate. When a hurricane of fire bursts over a city and destroys two-thirds of it we consult our tables and know such calamities reduce real estate 25 per cent. When the government endows a great public waterway with land bringing $1.25 an acre, and the canal trustees divide it into city lots and sell them at public sale at $20 each, we know that connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi as a navigable stream and distributing the land among the people means an advance of over 6,000 per cent in real estate. When a terrific financial panic sweeps the country, as in 1837, 1857, and 1873, these same tables show a heavy percentage of decrease in values, varying with the age, population, and wealth of the metropolis. When the great banking house of Baring Bros. failed in 1890 and a silver scare produced the financial troubles of this summer we know there would have been a serious decline if these waves of disaster had not been met by that greater sweeping wave of prosperity, the Chicago Exposition, through which Chicago has gained so much credit and put herself in the foremost rank of enterprising cities.

I call your attention to the more minute details of this mathematical system. How you would be called upon to cipher out the exact percentages of rise for increase of population, introducing of street cars, changes in the cable system, the use of electric transit, and the "L" railways, accession of cross-town lines, improvement of public parks, etc. And then what decline for the increase of the criminal classes, the pardon of Anarchists, the multiplication of saloons, corruption in politics, and abuse of the spoils system; and what to add when Columbian museums, great art and industrial institutes, and free public libraries are firmly established.

Percentages of Rise and Fall.

I do not pretend to be able to adjust perfectly the percentages of rise and fall in value, but permit me to commend to you a very earnest and systematic investigation of every cause that depreciates real estate as well as enhances it, and with such knowledge may you formulate tables with such mathematical accuracy that you will be justly entitled the leading experts of real estate in the country.

As the highest mathematical problems are wrought out in engineering and astronomy, so may not they be in our real estate world? Certainly among the well-known enterprising members of our board it is more than probable we shall some day number among us the greatest mathematicians of the age, who cannot only tell us what is the exact worth of any real estate "spot cash" but what it will be worth ninety-nine years hence, just as learned astronomers with unerring accuracy predict the orbit of planets and the coming of comets. As Chicago already has a great and growing university and will turn out renowned astronomers and scientists, so may the real estate board have its great mathematicians as real estate experts and its magnificent exchange built on the highest priced corner of the great Chicago to come, and over its portals in golden letters inscribed: "Realty truthfully valued."

The tables prepared by Mr. Chandler, which he called attention to in his address, showing the evolution of a quarter acre of wild land into the highest priced corner in the City of Chicago, together with increase of population and historical events affecting values, are as follows:

Period of the Aborigines.

1492. Discovery of America.
1682. La Salle proclaims dominion in name of Louis XIV.
1765. France cedes Chicago to England.
1773. William Murray, an Englishman, settled at Kaskaskia, pioneer of Chicago real estate agents, forms the "Illinois Land company," claiming a tract which included "Chicagou or Garlick Creek," as purchased of the Indians. (Congress in 1801 disallowed the claim.)
1778. George Rogers Clark, sent by Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, conquers Illinois from the British.
1784. Virginia cedes her conquest to the United States.
1787. Territorial government under the United States.
1795. Treaty with Indians, securing six miles square at mouth of Chicago River.
1803. First Fort Dearborn and actual possession.
1812. Massacre at Fort Dearborn and dispossession.
1816. Second Fort Dearborn and possession recovered.
1821. Second treaty with Indians, gaining continuous way to seaboard.
1830. Third treaty with Indians, giving up all their land east of the Mississippi.
1832. "Black Hawk War."
1833. Final treaty with Indians.
1835. Farewell Indian War dance in Chicago.

Period of the White Men.

1830. Chicago up to this date a garrison and Indian trading post. In this year its first post-office is established.
1831. First bridge across the Chicago River.
1834. Last black bear shot, corner Market and Jackson streets.
1835. First bank opened.
1836. Illinois Canal is commenced and garrison of Fort Dearborn withdrawn.
1837. Chicago organized as a city. Financial panic. Second payment on Canal Trustees' last year's sales all in default except P. F. W. Peck.
1841. First water works built.
1842. First propeller launched. State of Illinois in default on its interest and work recommenced on Illinois Canal.
1843. Wheat 38 cents, corn 18 cents, in Chicago market.
1844. First meat packed for English market.
1845. First public school building built.
1847. First permanent theater opened and river and harbor convention meets in Chicago.
1848. First telegram received. Board of Trade established, first municipal building built, and Illinois Canal opened.
1849. First railroad (Galena) opened and the great flood in Chicago River, first savings bank started (I. H. Burch).
1850. First Philharmonic concert and first fire limits established.
1851. First grain elevator built (Fulton).
1852. First railroad from the east.
1854. Cholera.
1855. Illinois Central railroad, station built and Fort Dearborn disappears.
1856. First suburban train (Hyde Park) and first iron bridge (Rush street).
1857. First through railroad to New York and first big fire (Lake street).
1858. Paid fire department established.
1859. First street railroad (South Side.)
1863. First Pullman palace car run.
1864. First public park (Lincoln); also Union Stock-Yards.
1865. Clearing House established.
1867. First lake water tunnel.
1868. First railroad, Chicago to the Pacific coast.
1869. First river tunnel (Washington street.)
1871. The great fire and second river tunnel (La Salle street.) Deep cut in canal finished and improved sewerage, and canal debt all paid. First building after fire erected by W. D. Kerfoot & Co., a live type of the Chicago real estate agent.
1872. Rebuilding of the city.
1873. The financial crisis.
1874. The "little fire" of 1874. South and West park systems well under way (acts of 1869.)
1877. The great railroad riots.
1879. Union League club organized.
1880. Commencement of the City of Pullman.
1886. Conviction of the Anarchists. Foundation of the Newberry Library.
1890. Foundation of the John Crerar library. Inception of the World's Columbian Exposition.
1891. New Drainage Canal begun.
18[illegible]3. Culmination of the World's Fair triumphant success.

Quarter acre equivalents—50x218, 60x180, 68x160, 70x155, 72x150, 87x125, 100x109.

IV. Story of the quarter acre:

Date.....	Changes of barometer.	Population of Chicago.	Annual increase per cent.	Value of quarter acre.	Annual increase per cent.
1830	Clearing......	50	.....	$ 20	.....
1831	Fair......	100	100	22	10
1832	War storm...	200	100	30	40
1833	Rising........	350	75	50	67
1834		2,000	467	200	300
1835		3,265	60	5,000	2,400
1836	Booming.....	3,820	17	25,000	400
1837	Panic.	4,179	10	3,000	−88
1838	Depression..	4,000	−4	2,500	−17
1839		4,200	5	2,000	−20
1840		4,470	6	1,500	−25
1841		5,000	12	1,250	−17
1842		6,000	20	1,000	−20
1843		7,589	25	1,100	10
1844	Rising........	8,000	6	1,200	10
1845		12,088	50	5,000	20
1846	Booming.....	14,169	16	15,000	200
1847	Panic........	16,859	18	12,000	−20
1848	Showers of gold.....	20,023	25	13,000	9
1849	Mirage of wild cat....	23,047	15	15,000	15
1850	Rising........	28,269	22	17,500	17
1851		34,000	22	20,000	14
1852		38,754	14	25,000	25
1853		60,662	60	30,000	20
1854	Drought......	65,872	9	35,000	17
1855	Buoyant......	80,023	23	40,000	14
1856	Booming.....	84,113	5	45,000	12
1857	Panic.........	93,000	11	35,000	−22
1858	Depression...	91,000	−2	30,000	−14
1859		95,000	4	29,000	−3
1860		109,000	15	28,000	−3
1861		120,000	10	28,000	—
1862	Great war clouds......	138,000	15	32,000	15
1863		160,000	16	33,000	3
1864		169,353	6	36,000	13
1865	Calm.........	178,900	6	45,000	25
1866	Rising........	200,418	12	57,600	28
1867		220,000	10	65,000	12
1868		252,054	15	80,000	23
1869		272,043	8	90,000	12
1870		298,977	9	120,000	33
1871	Very hot.....	325,000	9	100,000	−17
1872	Booming.....	367,396	13	125,000	25
1873	Panic.........	380,000	3	100,000	−20
1874	Depression..	395,408	4	95,000	−5
1875		400,000	1	92,500	−3
1876		407,661	2	90,000	−3
1877		420,000	3	90,000	—
1878		436,731	4	95,000	5
1879	Gold rays....	465,000	7	119,000	25
1880	Rising.......	503,298	8	130,000	10
1881		530,000	5	145,000	12
1882		560,693	6	175,000	21
1883		590,000	6	238,000	36
1884	Stormy.....	629,985	6	250,000	5
1885	Rising high'r	700,000	11	275,000	10
1886		825,880	18	325,000	18
1887		850,000	3	*435,000	34
1888		875,500	3	600,000	38
1889		900,000	3	750,000	25
1890	Booming	1,098,570	22	900,000	20
1891	Columbian sunshine overc'm's panic	1,200,000	10	1,000,000	11
1892		1,300,000	9	1,000,000	—
1893		1,400,000	8	1,000,000	—
1894		1,500,000	......	1,250,000	......

* Authority of Real Estate Board Valuation committee.

CHARLES H. MULLIKEN'S ADDRESS.

Member of the Valuation Committee Presents His Views on Prices.

Charles H. Mulliken could not be present, but the address for which he was on the program was read as follows:

Josh Billings says: "Adam was a bad job. He had no ambition, no hope, no reverence, no energy, no judgment, no nothing except a wife, and she was too much for him." I feel that Josh Billings' estimate of Adam would apply to me.

This subject tonight is: "Criterions for Determining Real-Estate Values. What Should Be Considered?" Location covers the entire ground. If a purchaser comes to me and I offer him a piece of property the first question he asks me is: "What is the location of it?" If I tell him it is on Milwaukee avenue it is one price; if I tell him it is at the corner of State and Adams street it is quite another thing. There are some features aside from location which might be spoken of, and would naturally be, but the main point from any purchaser would be the situation of the property. It would naturally be asked: "What are the buildings adjacent used for? Have any sales been made near by? Are there any improvements in contemplation? Are the improvements on said property worthy of consideration? Is it in a locality where improvements, either in buildings or an increase of travel would enhance its value?" These and kindred subjects would naturally present themselves to one's mind in making a valuation of property.

In Regard to Experts.

The second part of our subject tonight is "Expert Testimony." I hardly know what this means. If it be questions that would be asked you in court upon the stand under oath, or whether it would be from your personal knowledge of the property from your having had it in charge, either in renting or an attempt at sale. These, in my judgment, would be construed as expert testimony. But, for instance, as our Valuation committee is called upon to make valuations upon property in town, in the business portions of the city, in the outskirts, or in suburban districts, we are governed really by sales that have been made in that immediate vicinity, realizing the fact that a piece of property is worth what it will bring in the market.

Out of curiosity I asked a gentleman in active business what he considered the highest-priced property in this city. His reply to me was: "I suppose most people would say the corner of Washington and State streets or the corner of Madison and State streets, but for me, I think within five years the corner of Adams and State will be the highest-priced property in Chicago." My own opinion differs from this, but it only shows how men of good judgment, who have seen the changes that have taken place in this city for the last ten or fifteen years, differ in opinion.

Being a member of the Valuation committee for this year I have had occasion to examine many pieces of property and we have endeavored to acquire the best information we could get in regard to other pieces and then exercise our own best judgment in addition. You must bear in mind that I am only giving you my own opinion in regard to this subject tonight, which may be different from many of my real estate brethren here, but we meet here to exchange views and perhaps it is best that we should differ. From this difference of opinion we probably shall arrive at very just and clear conclusions. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you this evening owing to sickness in my family, and I send you this note apologizing for my inability to be present, which I trust you will accept in the spirit in which it is written.

JUSTUS CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

He Defines the Laws on Compensation for Property Taken.

The last speaker was Justus Chancellor, who said:

"Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation," is the language of fifth article of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

"Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation," is the language of Sec. 1 of Chap. 47 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Illinois.

Whenever private property is sought to be taken for public use, or whenever the same is damaged for the benefit of the public, the owner is entitled to just compensation. Before the public can lay its grasping fingers upon the private man's property they must pay him for it, and it must pay him justly for it. If they do not go into the markets of the world and buy it at its lowest cash price, it must go into the courts of the land and pay a just price for it. They cannot seize it until they have paid for it. They are not allowed to take it and give a mortgage upon it unless they have the consent of the owner, but they must pay cash before they are entitled to use it. This is the fundamental law of the States, and of this State in particular.

As citizens of the State of Illinois we are not interested in what other States may do with the private property of its citizens. But in the State of Illinois, as a citizen of the State and as property owners in this State, we are interested in knowing how, wherefor, and by what means our property can be seized for the public at large.

As members of the Real Estate Board we are interested in the same way. The active members of this board, as a particular body, as a special sect, and as real estate men, must be interested in one other question and that is the question of "What shall be taken into consideration to give a fair cash market value to property which is sought to be taken." The active members of this board are all well-known real estate men of this city and as such are frequently called to fix these values. They have chosen the question tonight, as I am informed, for the purpose of arriving at a uniform rule or understanding, by which they can fix and determine these values as the law now is and to see if the law and all of its details, its force, its effect, and its execution, give such compensation as the laws of the United States say must be given, and to which the Legislature of this State says he is entitled. The property cannot be taken without just compensation. But what that compensation will be depends upon what the jury may say the property is worth. The verdict of the jury depends upon the evidence which the jury is allowed to consider. The evidence which the jury is allowed to consider is governed by the law of this State as enunciated by the Supreme Court. The Legislature in 1872 passed a law that the jury should go upon the land at the request of either of the parties to the suit and view it, after which it should give its verdict. This in some instances will work a benefit to the owner and in other instances it might work a hardship to him, because from the mere inspection of the property, without knowing its surroundings, without knowing what may lie beneath the soil or to what use it may be put, one could not tell the value. Therefore the jury going upon the land would not be sufficient to give just compensation. Then again, the jury might not be acquainted with the land; the jury is not made up of real estate owners; it is not made up of farmers, but men selected from all occupations in life, and each man might have a different view as taken from his own standpoint. Therefore the law has stated that he shall hear evidence and has said that the owners might call in experts acquainted with the value and men acquainted with the uses to which the property can be put—men who are acquainted with the property itself. When you go out to view a piece of land for the purpose of giving your own opinion of its value, for the purpose of arriving at what should be paid the owner as a just compensation for his property, you should take into effect everything of advantage to him.

Fixing the Compensation.

It may have been that he has purchased the land for a home; it may be that his heart is set upon it, but with that you have no concern; it may be that it was left him as a legacy by his father or mother; it may be that it is the old homestead where he was born and raised; it may be in sight of the old red school-house on the hill, the old log barn, the old cherry trees, the old apple trees; it may be so dear to his memory that money cannot purchase it. You are called upon to set a value and a just value upon this old homestead, but you cannot take into consideration the owner's feelings; you cannot take into consideration any or all of the memories that surround it, the thoughts that are his. The public stretches out its hand and says give me the land, the law comes in and says first pay him a just compensation, and you must assess it, you must place a value upon it. What is just? is the question. And what will you say? You must say as you stand looking at that homestead, with the public demanding it and the owner asking for a just compensation, "I can only give you, sir, the value of that tract of land as it stands in the market today for the use to which it is best adapted." Such is the language of our Supreme Court and is the fixed law of this State.

Our Supreme Court has said that the damages to be given for land taken for public use shall be its fair cash market value on the day that the petition is filed. If the land has an intrinsic value the damage is the value for such use at the time the petition is filed. Adjoining lands differently used may have a different market value, and that value even may be shown as feebly tending to show the value of the other tract. In fact, anything which in any manner affects the value of the land is competent to be taken into consideration in fixing the value. Our Supreme Court has decided in the Chicago and Eastern Ill. matter vs. Blake, 116th Ill. Page 165, that real estate brokers acquainted with the value of real estate in the neighborhood of the land sought to be taken are competent to give opinions as to value, though their knowledge be not based upon actual sale. In fact, any persons familiar with the land may express opinions as to the value though they are not experts. At least, so says our Supreme Court, in the case of Johnson vs. The F. and M. R. R. Co. in the 111th Ill.

Professional Experts.

On the question of expert testimony our courts have gone to an almost unlimited degree. They will permit opinions by men who claim to be proficient in almost any class of business or trade. So important has become this branch of evidence that men are holding themselves out to the public as being competent to furnish expert evidence in different subjects of litigation. Of what value such evidence is is hard to tell. Just what benefit or aid a jury derives in listening to the opinions of an expert we are unable to see, for in our own experience we have seen how widely different are the views of these experts upon the same state of facts. But when the courts of our State will allow men to guess how much a drove of hogs will increase in weight by herding in a certain clover field, being fed all the old and new corn they want to eat, in a certain number of days we can conceive that there is quite a field for men who will post themselves to answer such questions. Our Appellate Court, in the case of Frambers vs Risk, held that the following question was a proper question, and although the court below had ruled it out it should have been allowed. I am going to quote to you the instructions of the court that you may see to what extent our courts are going and what a field there is for men possessing the gift of prophecy. The question was: "Suppose a lot of fifty head of Magee hogs weighed on an average of 160 pounds at the middle of April and were then put on a fine and abundant clover pasture, and kept till the middle of September following, and all the time fed all the corn, old and new, that they could eat, and also eight acres of matured oats, and were well cared for and watered, what do you say such hogs with such care would gain in weight per day?" If this does not make a field for real estate men and induce them to become experts it is useless to present facts to them.

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

DENY THERE IS FRAUD

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS COMES TO THE DEFENSE OF ITS PAY-ROLLS.

The Investigation of Luke Coyne's Charges Not Taken Up by the Mayor, but Deferred to Some Future Date—Affidavits Prepared by Paving Inspectors and Timekeepers—Views of Supt. McCarthy—Sidewalk Department Abolished by the Action of the Mayor.

The investigation of the charges of fraud in the Department of Streets, made by General Inspector Luke Coyne to Mayor Swift last Saturday, was not taken up yesterday according to program. Mayor Swift was kept at home with a severe cold until late in the afternoon and could not take up that business. Luke Coyne was on hand, however, with two men, who, he said, would testify to crookedness in the Street Department, and who waited with him in the Mayor's office until after noon. Mr. Coyne said he had a letter from Chief Clerk Appleton to Henry McGurn asking for the loan of $100, and that because this money was not loaned a man named Prendergast, who secured a position through McGurn, was discharged by Appleton. Appleton says the man was discharged by Supt. McCarthy without his knowledge.

"I do not know when we will get to this investigation," said the Mayor last night. "I was detained at home most of the day and could not come to the office. It will be taken up soon, however, and at a time to suit the convenience of those interested."

E. J. Zimmer, a street inspector, who is said to have been asked by Appleton for a box of cigars, called upon the Mayor yesterday and told him the statement was not true. He had often asked Appleton for cigars and Appleton had often asked him, but always as one man asks another for tobacco. He denied that Appleton ever solicited a box of cigars from him.

Supt. McCarthy was exceedingly wroth when he saw in the newspapers the statement that Coyne had accused him of stuffing the pay-rolls of his department. He declares the Mayor made a misstatement when he said Coyne so informed him. This is what Mr. Coyne had to say on that point yesterday:

"I did not tell Mayor Swift that McCarthy stuffed his pay-rolls. I did tell him McCarthy had men from the Second Ward at work all over the city trying to carry the primaries. Yes, these men worked, but I intended to show what kind of work they did."

His inference is plain that he means that the men did nothing for the money they received. Supt. McCarthy, however, does not look upon the inference in that light. He admits he did have Second Ward men working in a number of the districts of the city, but he declares they earned every cent they are on the pay-rolls for.

Affidavit as to Pay-Rolls.

The Superintendent of Streets is making preparations to meet the charges of stuffing the pay-rolls. The rolls for the month ending Nov. 15, the ones to which the Mayor enters objections, seem to be those most in evidence. Mr. McCarthy has prepared the following affidavits concerning these pay-rolls:

We, the undersigned General Paving Inspectors for the City of Chicago, being duly sworn, depose and say that the pay-rolls returned by us for the month ending Nov. 15, 1893, are correct, that the labor was performed during the month stated by the persons stated thereon for the full number of days entered on the rolls opposite their respective names and for the kind of labor specified, and that the said pay-rolls are in all respects just and correct; and affiants further say that said labor or service has not been reported or certified to in any other manner or form than on said rolls:

T. MULVIHILL,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
P. B. O'HARE,
JOHN NORTON,
ARTHUR JORDEN,
ADAM BOETTINGER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-seventh (27th) day of November, A. D. 1893.
J. J. SLOAN, Notary Public.

I, Adam Lauth, Timekeeper, Street Engineering Department for the City of Chicago, being duly sworn, depose and say that the pay-rolls for the month ending Nov. 15, 1893, were drawn up in a true and direct manner as the time was given in to me by the General Inspectors of this department, and that the rolls are fac-similes of the names, time, and designation of the work as reported by the said General Inspectors.
ADAM LAUTH, Timekeeper.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of November, A. D. 1893. J. J. SLOAN,
Notary Public.

The former affidavit contains the signatures of all the General Inspectors, with the exception of Mr. Coyne, and the Superintendent has collected all Mr. Coyne's time sheets to offer in evidence.

Comparative Statement of Work.

In addition to these affidavits the Superintendent has had prepared a comparative statement of the work done by the Street Department this year and last. This statement, in brief, shows that nearly twice as much work has been done this year up to the present time as was done all of last year, and at an expense less than that of last year of about $250,000. He believes these two statements will convince the Mayor that his pay-rolls could not have been stuffed.

Supt. McCarthy also takes exception to the statement that there was used in one month in the Fifth and Sixth Wards lumber to the cost of $10,000. He produces his books to show that the lumber which has gone into these two wards during the entire year cost but a trifle over $1,600.

The charge was not about the use of lumber but about the pay-roll. McCarthy makes no reply to this.

In accordance with the Mayor's order of Saturday Supt. McCarthy yesterday discharged the nine Inspectors of Sidewalks who figure on his pay-rolls. The discharge of these men practically does away with the Sidewalk Department and the Superintendent has notified the Superintendent of the Sidewalk Department and his four clerks that they are to be discharged as soon as they have cleaned up the work now on their desks. Mr. McCarthy thinks the Mayor is making a great mistake in abolishing the Sidewalk Department. No other reductions of the force were made yesterday, although the Superintendent says he can let other men go as soon as certain street paving contracts are completed.

Mr. McCarthy criticised the Mayor so freely yesterday that the conclusion was reached that he wants to be discharged so as to be able to pose as a martyr.

RESTORE NAME OF LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

Lincoln Park Commissioners Rescind Their Action Calling It Palmer Boulevard.

The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park at an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon rescinded the action taken several weeks ago by which the Lake Shore drive was named Palmer boulevard. The protest made by the property-owners on the drive was so vigorous that the Commissioners reconsidered their action and then laid on the table the motion by which the change in name had been made.

"We thought," said a member of the board yesterday, "that a change in name would please the people, but it seems we were mistaken. Hence we restored the old name."

The reasons which actuated the members of the board in changing the name of the street to Palmer boulevard as given yesterday by a Commissioner are as follows: "The Lake-Shore drive extends from North avenue to Oak street. The street from Oak street to Chicago avenue is popularly known as Pine street, while its official designation as affirmed by action in 1884 of both the City Council and the Park Board is Lincoln Park boulevard. This section of the street is now being improved and the Park Board thought it a good time to give a single name to the drive from Chicago avenue to North avenue, and Palmer boulevard was the unanimous choice of the members of the board."

The members of the board present yesterday were: R. A. Waller, F. H. Winston, and August Heuer; Mr. Kirk being out of the city.

Circus Employes in a Train Wreck.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 27.—By the breaking of an axle one of the cars in the circus train of Sells & Rentfrow jumped the track near Amelia, on the Southern Pacific, yesterday afternoon. The car contained wagons and tent stuff, in which a number of men were sleeping. Five were badly injured, two of whom were James Scullon of Saginaw, Mich., and Hugh McGuark of Springfield, Ill.

Pupils' Recital in Ferry Hall.

The pupils' annual recital at Ferry Hall, the young ladies' preparatory department of Lake Forest University, took place last night in the Ferry Hall Chapel. Among the numbers on the program were readings by Miss Nellie Ruth Dillon and Lita Stoddard; music by Miss India Wilson, Misses Read and Harris; and vocal music by Miss Gertrude Pate.

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of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.
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HOTELS.

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Special inducements are now offered to families and single gentlemen for the winter months.
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WE INVITE INSPECTION.
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This magnificent Hotel, situated in the most charming residence district of the city, is offering special inducements to permanent guests. Its apartments are large, light, and unusually attractive, its furnishing elegant, and its cuisine and service unsurpassed. Families seeking a delightful home with pleasant surroundings and agreeable associations are cordially invited to inspect the LAKOTA.
LOW RATES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.
A limited number of suites and single rooms, especially suitable for single gentlemen, will be let at especially low rates.
T. D. RHODES, Manager.

The ROSSMORE,
1841 and 1843 Wabash-av.
This elegant STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS Hotel, centrally located, is now prepared to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to permanent guests. Handsomely furnished suites, 2, 3, and 5 rooms, with private hall and bath. Specially adapted for families who desire a quiet and pleasant HOME; also single rooms for gentlemen. Steam heat in every room. SPECIAL RATES. Call and see us. The Cafe and Restaurant is of the highest standard.
HAUK & COMPANY, Proprietors.

SOUTHERN HOTEL. American and European Plans.
Corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st.
This well-known and popular hotel, located at the most accessible point for business in the city (having two lines of cable cars and the S. S. Elevated road almost at the door), is now offering special inducements to families for the winter. The rooms are all large, well-lighted, and airy, while the cuisine is unsurpassed. Parties wishing pleasant, comfortable, and strictly first-class quarters, at very low figures, will do well to call and get rates.
Guests are supplied with Turkish, Russian, electric, sulphur, plunge, or plain baths, free of charge.
CHAS. T. MASSEY, Manager.

THE GROVELAND,
Thirty-first-st. and Groveland-av.
This elegant fire-proof house, charmingly located, overlooking the lake, is now prepared to offer special inducements to permanent guests. Handsomely furnished suites of 4 to 7 rooms, with private hall and bath, especially adapted for families who desire a quiet and pleasant home; also single rooms for gentlemen. Steam heat and electric lights in every apartment. The restaurant is of the highest standard of excellence. W. W. SOMES, Manager.

THE RAINIER,
Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.
The Manager of the Rainier wishes to announce that he is now ready to accommodate permanent guests for the winter at prices exceedingly low.
The hotel is new and strictly first-class in every respect, with excellent Cafe, and containing all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. BENJ. F. TOBIN, Mgr.

THE GLENARM HOTEL, N. E. COR. INDIANA-AV. AND 22D-ST., American or European plan, offers those who wish to avoid the annoyance and expense of housekeeping this winter newly and handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; elevator, steam heat, first-class service. A convenient and attractive hotel for single men; cuisine a feature; Cottage Grove and Indiana-av. cars pass the corner; Illinois Central and elevated roads two blocks. Inspection invited. GEO. W. REYNOLDS, Mgr.

Kimball Hotel Centrally located, 262 South Clark-st. Steam heat, electric light, and elevator. Offer the following winter rates: Single, $3.50 & upwards; double, $5 & upwards per week. Inspection invited. W. R. BINGHAM & CO

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A high-class European Hotel, absolutely fire proof, now making low rates for a few permanent guests.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV. and 16TH-ST.
This well-known hotel is now making low rates to permanent guests. Service and cuisine will continue first-class as heretofore. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

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Is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day.
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Or F. A. BUDLONG, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

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A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage, Electricity, All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

MARKETS DISTURBED.

WHEAT ADVANCES ON CURRENT NEWS, BUT CLOSES STEADY.

Public Stocks Show a Remarkably Small Increase—Bears Induced to Cover—At the Upturn Longs Take Profits—Reported European Failures Create Unrest—The Drought Effectually Broken—No Let Up in Corn Receipts—Provisions Are Supported and Close Higher.

The wheat market was irregular through a number of disturbances, ruling weak and strong by turns, and closing with no substantial victory for either side. The first impulse was toward weakness and the market lost ½c; local operators were disappointed with the tenor of the cables, which talked lower prices and large shipments from Baltic and other ports. The general rains over the winter wheat belt was another influence in this direction and the crowd sold wheat. Later there was a complete recovery and a further advance on the visible supply statement, which was a genuine surprise. Instead of showing an increase of much more than 1,000,000 bu it came in only 530,000 bu greater than a week earlier. This carried May from 68⅝ to 69¾c, followed by a break during the last half hour to 69⅛@69¼c, the market resting there, or just where it did last Saturday night. This was due to at least two reasons. For one thing the earlier advance carried the price to a point where a lot of the bulls had a profit in sight; while friendly to the market and not disposed to get out of it these operators sold liberally, realizing a profit, with the intention of buying back at the lower range. Another disturbing factor was the intangible rumor of financial difficulties abroad, some locating this at London, which was later denied. Reported weakness in consols and the uncertainty of the facts no doubt induced some selling on the part of the timid ones. It was finally said that the failures were three in number and located at Hamburg. Individual trading was not prominent, Pardridge and Smith selling, and the actions of some brokers suggesting that Ream was also on that side. December was about 6⅝c discount and cash lots quiet. Receipts in the Northwest were 1,201 cars, against 1,805 one year ago. Receipts at all Western points were 715,416 bu and shipments 286,660 bu. Exports were fair at 307,000 bu. Liverpool was ¼@½d lower and the continent a shade higher. Sales to go to store were at 53c for No. 2 spring, 57@64½c for No. 3 and No. 3 hard, and 58c for No. 3 red winter. Free on board sales were at 63½@64c for No. 2 red winter, 52@60c for No. 4 spring, and 62½@64½c for No. 3 do.

Corn received only moderate attention, opening firm and closing about steady. With one or two exceptions the influences were generally favorable to the holders, but these factors could not be ignored. At the opening the crowd had the general rains over the corn belt, which they argued meant small receipts. They also had the good withdrawals from store—426,000 bu. On this there was some covering, but the later news stopped any particular tendency to advance. The estimate came in for 840 cars for today, which was considered large for the time of year even for a Tuesday. This and the indifference of the shipping demand told in the pit, and after selling at 40⅛c May receded to 39⅞c and closed at the split above, with December at 35⅛c and January 35⅜c. Harvey bought moderately and the buying by such brokers as Barclay and Wheeler was thought to be for Wright-Haughey. The visible supply increased but 200,000 bu and the local stock was smaller for the week by 253,000 bu. The amount on ocean passage increased 928,000 bu. Cables were ¼@½d lower and home markets fairly steady. Exports were 162,100 bu. Receipts at all Western points were 727,224 bu and shipments 556,000 bu. Sales in store and to go there were at 35⅛@35⅜c for No. 2, 35⅜@35⅝c for No. 2 yellow, and 34⅞@35⅛c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were 34⅞@35⅛c for No. 3, 36c for do yellow, and 35@35⅛c do white.

Oats were strong, although only moderately active. There was a good demand for cash lots at an advance of ⅛c, and this together with the better feeling elsewhere on the floor rendered futures slightly higher. The visible supply increased 164,000 bu, and local stocks were 160,000 bu larger. May, the active future, opened ⅛c lower at 30⅜c, due mainly to the fact that the receipts at 315 cars were 125 cars over the estimate. The price advanced to 31c, and closed at 30⅝c, a net gain of ⅛c. The estimate for today was fair at 300 cars. Charters were made for 30,000 bu. Samples were ⅛c higher early, and ⅛c higher late, owing to an excellent demand, with only fair offerings. Free-on-board sales were at 29@30c for No. 3 white, 29½c for No. 2, and 30@31c for do white.

Rye futures advanced ½@1½c due to outside buying orders, apparently for investment, while offerings were light. There were no offerings of No. 2 in store with 47c bid, an advance of 1½c. Sample lots of No. 2 sold at 49@50c, or about 1@1½c higher. May, the active future, sold at 54c, an advance of 1½c, while January opened at 48c, and closed with 48½c bid, a similar advance. December went at 47½c. No rye was inspected in. Barley offerings were well cleaned up at a former range of prices. There were buying orders from the outside, and local maltsters took a few cars. Arrivals were light at 68 cars, and exports were 9,320 bu. Most of the business was in fair to good malting ranging at 43@48c. Fair, but not clean and plump, sold at 40@42c. Common grades went at 35@39c. Choice was salable at 48@52c, with none offered.

Millstuffs were in light demand and offerings small. Sales of bran went at $11.00@11.62½, and middlings at $12.25.

In provisions pork was the center of attraction, closing at a substantial net advance of 30c, while lard and ribs were sympathetically firm. Stobo and Wolff bulled the market, and with speculative offerings rather light, cash product in considerable favor, and wheat much of the day firm, prices worked up readily. First trading was at lower figures on the weakness in hogs. The buying by the Anglo-American Packing company and the support offered by other packers resulted in an early recovery in spite of some selling by the Cudahy Packing company. January pork opened 15c lower at $12.45, worked up 50c, to $12.95, and rested at $12.90, with May at $13.00 and cash lots $13.15@13.20. January lard gained 10c, resting at $7.92½, with May $7.77½ and cash $8.50@8.55. January ribs were dull, selling at $6.60@6.80 and closing 10c higher at $6.77½, with May at $6.82½ and cash lots about $7.25. Foreign and home markets were steady. Cash sales included 95,000 lbs green hams at $7.25@7.75; 48,000 lbs and 750 tcs lard at $8.12½@9.50; and 125 boxes short clear sides at $7.50.

In flaxseed an advance of 1½c put prices up to the high figures reached last week. Armour was an active buyer of cash. Offerings were moderate, with receipts only 45 cars and shipments 12,100 bu. No. 1 in store sold early at $1.12½ and on track at a former figure of $1.13. Bids for the latter were soon raised to $1.14½, which was the closing price, although some choice went at $1.15. In a small way December sold at $1.14½. May sold at $1.20, and closed with sellers at that. It was rather quiet in the timothy market, although the tone was firm. Buyers apparently wanted the cash stuff, but offerings were exceedingly meager. Some good seed sold at $3.10@3.15 and choice, bright lots at $3.20. Cloverseed was almost inactive, due to meager offerings. The feeling was firm under a fair inquiry, some seed being wanted for shipment. Prime was quotably $9.10, January $9.25, February $9.35, and March $9.40. Good cash lots sold sparingly at $8.85@9.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Whatever weakness there was in the wheat market did not seem to be so much from the aggressiveness of the bears as the disposition on the part of the longs to take profits after the almost steady upturn of the last few days. Other cereals were narrow and provisions independent of influences emanating from the grain pits. The signal service map showed so much rain everywhere that any drought fears were thoroughly allayed. The far Northwest showed low temperatures, with colder weather predicted in the central valleys. The final weakness in wheat extended to the privilege crowd after the close of 'Change. Puts on May wheat sold at 68⅞@68⅝c, to 68½c, and calls at 69⅞c early and later at 69½@69⅝c together. Puts on May corn sold at 39⅞@39⅝c and calls at 39⅞@40c, and were finally 39⅞c.

"I am a decided bull on wheat," said Col. William Young. "There is a lot of quiet buying by people who hold on to it. At the same time there may be relapses; it looks just now as though the boys have taken on a little more than they will want should the market show weakness, as some of them are carrying it on small margins and might be easily shaken out. Those with December wheat would better sell it and buy the May at the present difference of 6⅝c. The elevator people are the only ones who can carry wheat at this difference, as they have the room and the money; outsiders cannot carry it for tuts."

It is almost a year since the local stock of wheat began to grow in earnest. Early in December of last year Cudahy began buying wheat for his spring campaign, and stocks in local elevators soon showed accumulation. Local stocks early in December were 10,000,000 bu, and Cudahy's first purchases of May were around 77½c. The increase for the week was smaller than was expected, at only 108,000 bu.

"Talk about today's small increase in public stocks," said an operator prominent in the corn pit, "it is enough, and this load of wheat will yet break the backs of the bulls. They will hang on to it until about the middle of April and then wonder why some one does not take it off their hands."

Not for a long time has the trade been so much surprised in the visible supply statement. No one looked for an increase of less than 1,000,000 bu. The popular estimate was 1,500,000 bu; the figures finally came in only a third of that. The decrease was largely on the lakes and canal, which together returned 1,938,000 bu less than a week ago. The buying on this advanced the market fully a cent.

The trade was disturbed by intangible rumors that some large banking house in London was in trouble, and this resulted in the development of weakness, especially in the wheat pit. After the close of 'Change it was reported on good authority that the difficulty was in Hamburg, where three grain houses failed. The names are Muenster & Hell, Seigfried & Wagner, and Max Gerber.

Duluth wired that thirty boatloads, or 240,000 bu, wheat had been worked; this does not necessarily mean for export account, but it will at least make a speedy start toward the seaboard now that lake navigation is so near a close. Locally no new business was made known, although vessel room was taken for 40,000 bu.

Regarding the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom the latest *Beerbohm* has this to say: "In the last three seasons the net consumption, excluding seed and the quantity used for cattle feeding, was 27,720,000 qrs per annum, allowing for the increase in the stocks. In the present season it is not safe to reckon upon a human consumption exceeding 28,250,000 qrs; but owing to the low price the use of wheat for cattle feeding may extend considerably, and thus swell our requirements."

A bull who is carrying wheat, not for a quick turn but for a long pull, says that the high grade No. 2 wheat is held here with a firm hand, the No. 3 goes to New York and there passes into their contract grade, and what remains they sell to foreign buyers; that it is no wonder Liverpool cables that New York contract wheat is too poor to use as their standard. He inclines to the belief that the shortage in wheat supplies will be most felt during the last four months of the crop year, or March to May and June inclusive.

Corn charters keep up fairly well considering that the navigation season is practically at an end; engagements were made yesterday for 170,000 bu. In the cash crowd through billed lots were in fair demand, but the market was otherwise dull. Country dealers are reported holding for higher prices, buying from farmers on close margins. The estimate for today was liberal at 840 cars.

So much uncertainty existed regarding the different reports of the English visible supply of wheat that the figures lost much of their force. After the close of 'Change Russell's New York agency wired Counselman-Day that instead of showing a decrease of only 342,000 bu as reported earlier the figures should read 1,386,000 bu.

The signal service map, recording conditions up to 7 o'clock a. m., showed copious rainfalls of .28 to 1.80 inches throughout Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and the South, and, furthermore, rain was still falling over most of the winter wheat belt east of the Missouri River. The drought is effectually broken.

While November or cash wheat was quoted nominally a shade under December it was said to be exchangeable for next month at even figures. Harry Scull offered to give 100,000 bu December for an equal amount of cash wheat in any elevator, the warehouse receipts of course having several days to run.

Jacob Dold is the latest applicant for membership on the board. Mr. Dold has packing interests at Kansas City and Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 140 cars; corn, 840 cars; oats, 300 cars; and 24,000 hogs.

PRICES ON CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
Dec$	62⅝@........$	61⅞@	63	$.......@ 62⅝
May	69⅛@........$	68⅝@	69¾	69⅛@ 69¼
CORN.				
Nov$	35⅛@........$	35⅛@	35⅛$	.......@ 35⅛
Dec	35⅛@ 35¼	35⅛@	35½	.......@ 35⅛
May	39⅞@........	39⅞@	40⅛	39⅞@ 39⅞
OATS.				
Dec$	27⅞@........$	27⅞@	28⅛$	.......@ 28
May	30⅜@........	30⅜@	31	.......@ 30⅝
MESS PORK.				
Jan$	12.60 @........$	12.45	@12.95	$.......@12.90
May	12.70 @........	12.60	@13.00	$.......@13.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Nov$	8.50 @........$	8.45	@ 8.52½$	.......@ 8.52½
Jan	7.85 @........	7.82½@	7.92½	.......@ 7.92½
May	7.72½@........	7.65	@ 7.80	.......@ 7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan$	6.67½@........$	6.60	@ 6.80 $	.......@ 6.77½
May	6.72½@..	6.72½@	6.82½$	.......@ 6.82½

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	December.	January.	May.
No 2 wheat	$ 72⅛	$ 73⅞	$ 79⅛
No. 2 corn	....	42⅞	48⅞
No. 2 oats	31⅛	32⅞	36⅞
Mess pork	....	14.95	15.07½
Lard	9.07½	8.97½	8.85
Short ribs	....	7.72½	7.82½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	14	25	10	49
Spring wheat	12	49	8	69
Corn	193	259	10	462
Oats	201	109	5	315
Rye	....	....	....	....
Barley	1	38	29	68
Totals	421	480	62	963

Inspected out: 170,247 bu wheat; 426,146 bu corn, and 42,263 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 140 cars wheat, 840 cars corn, 300 cars oats, and 24,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls	12,888	26,502	29,060	64,964
Wheat, bu	32,910	167,254	91,000	85,346
Corn, bu	295,920	187,647	423,994	354,807
Oats, bu	197,600	370,318	327,294	233,410
Rye, bu	2,875	11,272	1,366	7,688
Barley, bu	55,689	126,333	8,364	71,259
T. seed, lbs	239,400	287,735	156,800	63,379
C. seed, lbs	55,000	93,620	135,911	2,000
Oth. s'd, lbs	....	184,460	300	73,225
F. seed, bu	31,025	59,810	15,879	40,113
B. corn, lbs	176,100	261,250	139,920	88,800
Cheese, lbs	210,411	309,258	230,925	151,900
Butter, lbs	258,743	519,862	337,901	515,932
Hides, lbs	228,690	699,310	550,840	1,039,048
Wool, lbs	24,500	27,450	8,670	11,162

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close on the dates named (bu):

	Nov. 25, 1893.	Nov. 18, 1893.	Nov. 11, 1893.	Nov. 26, 1892.
Wheat	19,381,000	19,278,000	18,916,000	10,038,000
Corn	1,329,000	1,582,000	1,956,000	5,339,000
Oats	835,000	675,000	758,000	2,556,000
Rye	243,000	242,000	237,000	426,000
Barley	109,000	141,000	121,000	90,000
Total	21,897,000	21,913,000	21,988,000	18,449,000

These figures show an increase during the week of 108,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu rye, and 160,000 bu oats; and a decrease of 253,000 bu corn and 32,000 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain (bu):

	Nov. 25, 1893.	Nov. 18, 1893.	Nov. 11, 1893.	Nov 26, 1892.
Wheat	77,283,000	76,753,000	74,052,000	70,765,000
Corn	7,519,000	7,319,000	8,041,000	12,021,000
Oats	4,834,000	4,670,000	4,746,000	8,032,000
Rye	606,000	594,000	566,000	1,288,000
Barley	3,638,000	3,947,000	3,210,000	2,743,000

These figures show an increase of 530,000 bu of wheat, 200,000 bu corn, 164,000 bu of oats, and 12,000 bu of rye; and a decrease of 309,000 bu of barley. For the corresponding week last year wheat increased 1,229,000 bu and corn decreased 223,000 bu.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Nov. 25, 1893.	Nov. 18, 1893.	Nov. 26, 1892.
Flour, brls	257,000	244,000	276,000
Wheat, bu	722,000	835,000	2,169,000
Corn, bu	1,127,000	945,000	650,000
Oats, bu	70,000	96,000	157,000
Pork, brls	3,580	3,580	5,950
Lard, lbs	3,167,400	6,105,800	5,785,000
Bacon, boxes	10,382	11,863	*8,755,000

*Pounds.

Lake freights were slow on the basis of 2⅞c for wheat and 2⅝c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 40,000 bu wheat, 170,000 bu corn, and 30,000 bu oats.

POULTRY AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Live and Dressed Fowls Slow with Stocks Burdensome—Butter Firm.

The wet and warmer weather was disadvantageous to those having poultry to sell on South Water street. Dressed stock was in liberal supply, burdensome quantities having remained over from last week, although receipts were only fair yesterday. Choice goods were wanted to some extent, but other grades were exceedingly slow. The market was unsettled, on account of efforts to sell stock before it deteriorated. Fine, plump turkeys sold at 10c, ducks at 8@10c, and chickens at 7@7½c. Dressers apparently wanted little live stock, the supply of the dressed being so heavy. Receivers found difficulty in disposing of common chickens and ducks in some cases at material reductions. Live turkeys and ducks sold sparingly at 8c, with numerous sales of good fowls below that. Chickens and hens sold indiscriminately at 5c. Butter was firm and fancy stock sold ½c higher in some instances, under a better demand, both on shipping and local account.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 25@26c; fine 24@24½c; fair to good, 21½@22½c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 23@24½c; medium to good, 19@21c; packing stock, fresh, 15½@16½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 19c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 16½c; dairy, 15c; roll and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 11½@12c per lb; twins, 12c; Young America, 12@12½c; slightly skimmed, 7@9c; imitation Swiss cheese, 12@13c; brick cheese, 11½@12½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 10½@11c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 5½@6½c; new peaches, unpeeled, 4½@5c; blackberries, 7c; raspberries, 18@19c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.75@2.00 per box; loose, 4½@6c per lb; prunes, 6@8½c, according to size; apricots, new, 14@15c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh laid stock, 23@23½c per doz; ice-house stock, 18@18½c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Pears, 40-lb boxes, $3.00@3.50; grapes, per half case, $1.00@1.50; quinces, 00@75c per box.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, selects, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.00 per bunch; lemons, $4.00@5.50 per box; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 16@18c; catawbas, 17@18c; cranberries, No 2 fall, $4.50@5.00 per brl; choice winter, $5.50@6.50 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.25; choice quinces, per brl, $3.00@4.00; Siberian crab apples, $5.00@5.50 per brl.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $2.50@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; teal ducks, $1.50@2.00; plover, $1.25@1.60; jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50; fine dark prairie chickens, $3.50@4.50; quail, $1.50@1.75; antelope saddles, 9@11c per lb; venison saddles, 10@12½c per lb; rabbits, $1.25@1.75 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3⅞@4c per lb; No. 2 do, 2⅞@3¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 5⅞@6c; No. 2 do, 4⅞@4c½; No. 1 country tallow, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3⅞@3½c.

HAY—The market was dull and weak under a tame demand and increased offerings. Sales were: On track—8 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@11.00; 29 cars upland prarie at $7.00@8.50. Receipts were 1,206 tons; shipments, 302 tons.

POULTRY—Live old chickens, 5c per lb; spring, 6c; roosters, 4@4½c; hen turkeys, 8c; ducks, 8c; geese, full feathered, $6.50@7.50 per doz; dressed turkeys, 10c per lb; dressed chickens, 7@7½c; dressed ducks, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons, 54@57c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Jerseys, $3.25@3.75 per brl; Illinois, $2.75@3.00.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $5.00@6.00 per 100; onions, $1.25@1.50 per brl; turnips, 30@35c per bu; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; lettuce, $1.00@1.10 per case; spinach, $1.50@1.65 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; water cress, 25@30 per doz bunches; cauliflower, $3.50@4.50 per brl; celery, home-grown, 15@25c per doz; Kalamazoo, per box, 75c@1.00; Hubbard squash $10.00@15.00 per ton.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

MOVEMENTS ON PRODUCE MARKETS.

Prices, Receipts, and Shipments of Grain and Provisions.

New York, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 10 to 11 points, then rallied, and closed very steady at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Liverpool declined 5 points for future delivery and 1-16d on the spot, closing weak, with spot sales of 8,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were dull and cloths were quiet. New Orleans declined 10 to 20 points since the 24th inst., but recovered some of the loss later on. Spot cotton here was 1-16c lower, at 8 1-16c for middling uplands, with sales of 123 bales for spinning and 100 on speculation. Deliveries on contract, 300 bales. There was a decline of 1-16c at Galveston and Savannah, ⅛c at New Orleans and Norfolk, and ⅛c at Augusta. New Orleans sold 2,900 and Galveston 695 bales. The receipts at the ports were 56,064 bales, against 66,804 this day last week and 50,392 last year. Total thus far this week, 109,651 bales, against 109,021 for the same time last week. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 23,000 bales, against 20,136 on the same day last year. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet and unchanged. St. Louis was depressed. Houston received 7,699 bales, against 7,237 this day last week and 11,673 last year, and Memphis 7,808, against 8,015 this day last week and 6,995 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	3,300	7.95	7.90	7.94@7.95
January	48,800	7.97	7.90	7.95@7.96
February	19,700	8.05	7.97	8.02@8.03
March	73,400	8.13	8.03	8.09@8.10
April	12,800	8.20	8.12	8.16@8.17
May	14,200	8.28	8.19	8.24@8.25
June	1,100	8.34	8.27	8.31@8.32
July	200	8.41	8.41	8.37@8.39

COFFEE—November dropped 2 points, but the rest of the list was not so pressed, though the closing tone was barely steady, with some months 5 to 10 points below the close of Saturday. The sales were 12,000 bags. The receipts at Rio were 10,000 and at Santos 11,000. Rio Janeiro 100 reis higher. Santos quiet. Havre declined ⅛f on some months. Hamburg advanced ¼@½ pfennig, and London was in some cases slightly higher. The United States warehouse deliveries were 14,042 bags. Total last week, 54,795 bags, against 68,446 bags in the previous week and 68,449 the same week last year. There was little business on European account. Rio on the spot dull and unchanged; No. 7, 17⅞@17¾c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
February	3,000	15.90	15.90	15.80@15.90
March	3,000	15.70	15.70	15.65@15.70
May	1,000	15.35	15.30	15.25@15.35
November	2,000	16.65	16.50	16.45@16.50
December	4,000	16.35	16.25	16.25@16.35

WHEAT—Opened rather depressed but rallied later on and made a small advance. Still later there was a reaction. Spot sales 36,000 bu; none for export. No. 2 red at ⅛c over December, delivered in store; No. 2 old hard winter at 66c, delivered; No. 1 Northern Minneapolis at 3⅛c over December, delivered; ungraded at 63 to 64c, delivered. Option sales 2,560,000.

CORN—Declined slightly but closed steady, and especially for the distant deliveries. Spot sales 110,000 bu, including 88,000 for export; No. 2, 45⅛@45½c delivered and 46⅛c f o b, afloat. Option sales, 195,000 bu.

OATS—Slightly higher for future delivery and ⅛@⅛c higher on the spot. Spot sales, 140,000 bu; No. 2 white at 36⅛@37c, latter central; No. 3 white at 34⅛@34⅞c; No. 2 mixed at 34⅛@34½c; ungraded at 36@41c for white and 34@35c for mixed. Option sales, 180,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw, quiet and steady; 89 test, 2⅞c, 96 test, 3c. Sales, 3,250 tons Java to Philadelphia, 96 test, at 3c. Refined moderately active and steady.

BUTTER—Choice, 25@28c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 11⅛@11⅝c.

EGGS—19@27c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet and easy. Crude, 30c; yellow, 35@35½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, easy; crude, 30c; yellow, 35@35½c.

DRY GOODS—The market opens the week with few visible traces of continued improvement in the demand for either staple or fancy productions. There has been the usual Monday quietude on the spot, the attendance of buyers being limited and those around displaying no great spirit in their operations. The fact that it will be a broken week is not without something of a quieting influence and the near approach of the end of the month tends in that direction also. Thus, while trade will compare favorably with a week ago, it is not equal in volume to the average of the last three days in the week. This is the only change, however. The tone of the market is unaffected by today's quietude, the causes being understood no uneasiness is felt. It is not believed that the effect of the auction sale is waning already, and expressions of confidence in a good December business are general throughout the cotton goods divisions. In the woolen goods department the feeling is not so hopeful. The tariff forecasts bring practical legislation too close for either the buyers or sellers of woolen goods to depart from their present policy of extreme caution, and little better than a hesitating business for some time to come is looked for.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Grain room on the berth was more active. Berth engagements: Antwerp, steam, 48,000 bu grain at 3d; Liverpool, steam, 40,000 bu grain at 3d; Rotterdam, steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7c; Amsterdam, steam, 16,000 bu grain at 7½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—It was a bull market in the face of a quite strong scalping opposition that was arrayed on the bear side, the inference being that a large contingent of the scalpers had sold short last week in expectation of a break today with a visible statement to take care of. This is where the crowd was deceived, for instead of being bearish the visible statement was a strong bull card, and the trade was not ready for a tumble of this character, and prices firmed at once. There were some weak factors. The winter wheat States have been getting a liberal supply of rain, which argues well for the wheat plants, and cables were not as firm as the advance of last week would seem to warrant. There was quite a demand for December this morning and while May fell off ⅛c at the opening December only fell off ⅛c. On the session December was weaker than May. The last month opened at 63⅝c and up to noon there was not much fluctuation, but after that time there was an advance, with a slight easing off at the close, May closing at 63⅞c and December at 59c. The millers were good buyers of cash wheat at good premium over December. This premium limits the purchases by elevators to quite an extent, as it cuts into the carrying charge uncomfortably. There were 93 cars of No. 1 Northern sold at 60½c, 80 cars at 60⅛c, 44 cars to arrive at 60⅛c, 24 to arrive at 60⅛c, and a few scattering. No. 2 Northern was in demand at 59@59⅛c. Receipts of wheat here were 531 cars.

CORN—Market steady; No. 3, new, 31@31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31@33c.

OATS—No. 3 white, 26@26½c; No. 3, 25@26c.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—The market opened weak this morning at ⅛c below Saturday and ruled firm and active with steadily advancing tendency to noon. Cash wheat was in particularly strong demand by shippers who paid up sharply for spot stuff for today's delivery. There was large and active business both for December and May, both of which advanced ⅝c by noon. The afternoon session was dull, with declining prices, and the close was easy at ⅛c below the top prices of the day and ⅛c higher than Saturday for cash and November, ⅛c higher for December, and ⅛c higher for May. Following are closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash and November, 62c; December, 61⅝c; May, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash and November, 61c; December, 60⅝c; May, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57½c; No. 3, 53c; rejected, 45⅛c; on track, No. 1 Northern to arrive, 61c. Car inspection today, 205. Receipts—Wheat, 170,982 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 96,360 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—Was in demand today and carlots were ½@1c higher. A fair number of samples were on sale. Shippers' bids were merely nominal. Receipts today were 88 cars; a year ago, 274 cars. CORN—Sold rather slowly at at about Saturday's prices. The feeling was weak, though not many samples were on sale. About 20,000 bu sold for export at 41½c New Orleans. Receipts were 120 cars; a year ago, 83 cars. OATS—Were firmly held, but the demand did not seem quite so brisk as it has been. Receipts were 21 cars; a year ago, 19 cars. Receipts of grain today were 88 cars of wheat, 120 cars of corn, 21 cars of oats, 1 car of rye, 2 cars of flax, and 29 cars of hay. The elevators took in today 15,721 bu of wheat, 733 bu of corn, 750 bu of oats; loaded out 12,951 bu of wheat, 8,499 bu of corn, and 1,500 bu of oats; leaving in store 454,514 bu of wheat, 9,980 bu of corn, 37,273 bu of oats, and 11,172 bu of rye.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 red, spot, 65⅛@65⅜c; November, 65⅛@65⅜c; December, 65⅞@66c; May, 72⅛@72⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 61⅛@62c; milling wheat by sample, 65@66c. Receipts, 26,666 bu; stock, 1,294,497 bu; sales, 289,000 bu. Corn—Firm; mixed spot and November, 43⅛@43⅜c; year, 42⅞@43c; January, 42⅞@42⅜c; steamer mixed, 40⅞@41c; white corn by sample, 39@43c; yellow do, 40@43c. Receipts, 53,345 bu; stock, 321,152 bu; sales, 38,000 bu. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white Western, 34⅛@35c; No. 2 mixed Western, 33⅛@34c. Receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 223,714 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 53c. Receipts, 300 bu; stock, 59,788 bu. Ocean freights—Quiet; steam to Liverpool per bu, 3⅛@4d; Cork for orders per quarter 3s 3d@3s 6d; cotton per 100 lbs, 35c; flour, per 100 lbs, 14c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—Firm and ⅛c higher; No. 2 red, November, 66@66⅛c; December, 66⅛@66⅝c; January, 67⅞@68c; February, 69⅛@69⅜c. CORN—Option market a shade firmer under light offerings but ruled quiet; No. 2 mixed, November, 44@44⅛c; December, January, and February, 43⅛@43⅜c. OATS—Receipts moderate and carlots ruled firm, with a good local trade demand; futures dull and unchanged; No. 2 white, November, 35⅛@36c; December, 35⅞@36⅛c; January, 36⅛@37c; February, 36⅞@37⅛c. SUGAR—Refined quiet and steady; fine granulated, 4⅛c; standard granulated, 4⅛c; confectioners' A, 4⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,800 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 11,300 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,600 bu; corn, 24,300 bu; oats, 19,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—WHEAT—Higher. Receipts, 26,357 bu; shipments, 59,814 bu. November, 58⅝c; December, 59⅛c; January, 60½c; May, 66⅝c. CORN—Firm. Receipts, 158,095 bu; shipments, 50,690 bu. November, 33c; December, 33c; year, 33c; January, 32⅞c; May, 35⅞@35⅝c. OATS—Higher. Receipts, 35,200 bu; shipments, 4,755 bu. November, 28c; December, 28c; May, 31⅛c. PROVISIONS—Pork—Standard mess selling at $14.62½; on orders at $15.25@15.37½. Lard—Prime steam, 8⅛c, nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 6⅛c; longs and clear ribs, 7⅛c; shorts, 7⅛c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 7⅛c; longs, 8⅛c; clear ribs, 8⅛c; shorts, 8⅛c.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Spring wheat active, higher; No. 1 hard, 71@71⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 70@70⅛c spot. Winter wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 3 white, 66c. Corn dull, weak; No. 2 yellow, 42@42⅛c; No. 3 yellow, 41⅛c; No. 2 corn, 41⅛@41⅛c; No. 3 corn, 40⅞@40⅞c. Oats dull, weak; No. 2 white, 34⅛c; No. 3 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Barley firm; Western, 48@67c; State, 65@72c. Rye—No. 2, 55c asked. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 107,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 206,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu;

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Corn active; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35c; receipts, 96,850 bu; shipments, 29,250 bu. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 29⅛c; No. 3 white, 28⅛@28⅜c; receipts, 53,900 bu; shipments, 58,300 bu. Rye scarce; nominal. WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.15 for high wines; receipts, 75 brls; shipments, 1,451 brls.

Toledo, O., Nov. 27.—Close—WHEAT—Receipts, 42,000 bu; shipments, 7,100 bu; firm; cash, 62⅛c; December, 62⅞c; May, 69c. CORN—Receipts, 61,000 bu; shipments, 56,000 bu; easy; No. 3 yellow cash, 36⅛c. OATS—Receipts, none; shipments, 400 bu; nominal. Rye firm; No. 2 cash, 50c. CLOVER-SEED—Receipts, 440 bu; shipments, 450 bu; firm, active; cash and December, $5.55; February, $5.65; March, $5.70.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 27.—BUTTER—Quiet and steady; Western creamery, choice, 27@27½c, and fancy held at 28c; good, 26c to 26½c. CHEESE—Dull at 10c to 11c for Ohio and 11½c for Vermont. EGGS—Fresh Michigan, 26@27c; other good Western, 24@25c. WOOL—In fair demand at steady prices.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty pounds of butter sold on the Board of Trade for 26 and 26½c.

HONORING LUCY STONE'S MEMORY.

Her Personal Friends Discuss Her Various Attributes and Characteristics.

Memorial services for Lucy Stone were held in the club room of the Palmer House last night and 100 men and women, mostly personal friends of the woman who led the movement for woman's rights, gathered to do honor to her memory. There was a long program of addresses and music, beginning with service by Bishop Fallows, and following in regular order: "Lead, Kindly Light," by Mrs. Clara D. Stacey; address by Mrs. Jane Amy McKinney, President of the Cook County Suffrage Association; "Lessons from the Life of Lucy Stone," by Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, President Illinois Woman's Press Association; "As a Pioneer," Jenkin Lloyd Jones; "As a Suffragist," Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert; "As An Organizer," Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, President State Suffrage Association; poem by Mrs. C. B. Sawyer, read by Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens; "Ave Maria," Eunice St. Clair Masterman; "The Womanly Side of Her Character," Mrs. Rose Miller Avery; "As a Pen and Press Woman," Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reed; recitation by Mrs. Lida Hood Talbot; three minute addresses by Mrs. Mary Irene Dye, ex-Senator Castle, Mrs. Sarah Wilder Pratt, Dr. Alice B. Stockham, and others; closing remarks, Mrs. Mary A. Ahrens; "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," sung by the audience; and benediction by Bishop Fallows. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Cook County Suffrage Association and the Illinois Woman's Press Association.

Drowned During a Rain Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—A deluge of rain poured down on the city last night. During the storm Henry Deforge, a young white man, was drowned in a gutter. He had spent the evening with some convivial friends and was walking home at 11 o'clock in the blinding storm when he fell into the gutter and was swept under a bridge, where his body was found this morning.

Don't Be Too Generous

With your temper. Keep it; but do give your friend the benefit of your knowledge regarding the superior quality of Old Dominion Cigarettes.

Part II, CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

TRADERS ARE SCARED

PROSPECT OF TARIFF REDUCTIONS BREAKS INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.

Local Market Sympathizes with the Heaviness in Wall Street—Sharp Demand for Bonds Continues and Quotations Advance—Some More Figures Regarding the Management of the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Company—Unchanged Sterling Market.

The influence of Washington is again a dominant factor in the stock market. It is not the stalking of the ghost of silver, but the prospect of tariff legislation which is now affecting the speculative situation. The recommendations of the Committee on Ways and Means in reference to the new tariff bill reached the speculative centers yesterday and had a decidedly unfavorabe effect on some of the industrials. There was a great drop in sugar stock in New York. Whisky trust was also heavy. The weakness of industrials carried down the rest of the New York market and in sympathy with this general weakness in New York there was a heavy market here. The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was not alone to blame for the heavy markets yesterday, however. There were some disquieting foreign rumors. Early in the day they took the form of hints regarding the credit of some important house in London, but the day brought forth nothing definite in regard to those rumors. There were, however, some important failures reported from Hamburg in the grain trade. Cables reported the failure of Muenster & Hell, Seigfried Wagner, and Max Gerber, all houses well known in Chicago.

The local stock market was heavy and grew heavier as the day advanced. An excellent demand for bonds continues, but the demand for stock is small. There was one heavy buyer in the field for West Side stock, but liberal purchases from that single quarter failed to keep up prices. The stock opened at 155¼ for the second account and sold down in the morning to 154⅛. There was no sale in the afternoon, but the settling price was made at a sharp concession, being fixed at 149½ for the first account and 150¼ for the second. A large amount of stock was turned from the November to the December account and the charges were unusually small, generally ranging at 1 point or less.

North Side was dull. It sold in the morning at 254 for the second account and later at ¼ below that, with no sales in the afternoon. City Railway has made a great jump upwards, largely on the prospect of a melon in the way of a new issue of stock. The stock sold yesterday as high as 332, an advance of 17 points in three days.

Bonds were in good demand all around and prices continue to show improvement. There was an active market in Gas Light 5s and quotations advanced to 87⅞. City Railway 4½s sold at par and Rapid Transit 5s at 89⅛.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 D M C, Ill 2d act.133¼	350 W C S R R act.....155
100 do 2d act.......133⅜	50 do 2d act.........155¼
50 do act............133⅜	150 do...................155
50 do act............133¼	50 do 2d act.........155¼
50 do 2d act........133½	100 do act..............155
100 N C S R R 2d act.254	100 do 2d act..........155
10 do...................251¼	50 do act...............154¼
100 Nat Linseed Oil. 20	100 do 2d act........155¼
100 WCSRR 2d act...155¼	50 do act...............154¾
100 do 2d act.......155¼	50 do 2d act..........155¼
352 do.................155	

BONDS.

$10000 CGL&CC5s... 87	$ 500 C B of T 5s... 99¾
6000 do............. 87⅛	2000 W C S R R 1st mtg 5s.........101
1500 N C S R R 1st mtg 5s.........101	5000 C&SSRTC 5s. 89¼
6000 CCR 5 20 4½s. 99⅞	

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

80 C & S S R T Co... 45	200 L St E R R act.... 27⅞
200 do.................. 44	200 2d act............. 27⅞
100 do act............. 44	100 Street's W C L.... 26⅛
100 do 2d act......... 44⅜	50 Am S B Co act..... 30
10 D M Co Ill........133¼	50 do 2d act........... 30⅛
50 do act..............133⅜	100 W C S R R 2d act.154½
15 do cash............133	100 do act.............153⅞
100 do 2d act........133¼	50 do 2d act..........154⅛
100 do cash...........133	100 N C R R Co act...252
100 N Y Biscuit Co.... 37⅛	100 do 2d act..........253⅛
25 L St E R R cash. 27¼	100 M & CB Co 2d act 26⅛
25 do.................. 27⅞	

BONDS.

$ 5000 C&SSRTCE5s 78⅛	$10000 WCSR 1stm5s101
14000 CGL & CCo 5s 87⅛	2000 C P & P Co 6s 88
1000 do cash......... 87⅛	1000 do............... 88
6000 do.............. 87⅛	18500 NCSR1stm5s.101
5000 do s 5.......... 87⅛	8000 C&SSRTCo5s 89⅛
4000 do.............. 87⅛	1000 CCR 5-20 4½s 99⅞

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

25 Chi City Ry......330	8 Dia Match Co Ill 133
50 do...................332	50 do 2d act...........133⅛
5 N Y Biscuit Co... 37⅛	10 W C St R R.........153

BONDS.

$3000 CGL&Co5s,s3.. 87⅛	$3000 Con Gas 5s, s3. 82
5000 do............... 87⅛	1000 CCRy 5-20 4½s100

SALES AFTER CALLS.

5 Chi City Ry.......332	50 D M Co Ill 2d act133⅛
25 Lake St El R R.. 27⅛	150 do act...............133
30 M & C B Co pfd.. 35	50 do 2d act............133⅛
50 D M Co Ill act...133	

BONDS.

$5000 C G L & C Co 5s 87½	$2000 C G L & C Co 5s 87⅞

Some comparisons of the expense of management of American properties under American ownership and under English control which were made in this column a few days ago with special reference to the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting company have drawn forth a vigorous letter from the solicitors of that and other English-American companies, Messrs. Winston & Meagher. After some general characterizations of the article the letter proceeds:

"In the first place, you have quoted profits for three years—viz.: 1887, 1888, and 1889. If you turn to the prospectus you will find that the report of the auditors is for two years only—viz.: 1887-88 and 1888-89. Where you obtain the profits for the year 1887 we do not know."

The profits for the year 1887, the source of the figures for which these gentlemen are curious to learn, will be found in the advertised prospectus on page 30 of THE TRIBUNE of May 18, 1890, on page 693 of *The Economist* of May 31, 1890, and presumably in the other Chicago papers of about these same dates. The letter continues:

"In the second place, you have figured for these three years by assuming that the pound sterling is equal to $5. If you will refer to the Auditor's report in the prospectus you will see that the profits for the two years given are respectively $933,212 and $994,573."

Most assuredly no such error has been made in the article which is objected to, as to convert pounds into dollars on the basis of $5 per pound. The figures that were quoted are, as has been said, taken from the advertised prospectus, published under the authority of the promoters. If, in making up those advertised figures, the promoters swelled apparent profits by changing pounds into dollars on the basis of $5 to the pound, it is an admission hardly to their credit.

"In the third place, you have undertaken to figure the profit per barrel by dividing the total profit by the output in barrels. You have apparently lost sight of the fact that the company owns the George Bullen and the L. C. Huck malt-houses, which do a malting business entirely, independently of the beer trade, and whose profits are included in the total profit which you undertake to divide by the number of barrels of beer sold by the breweries. You are doubtless aware of the fluctuating character of the malting business."

It is true that no separate account was taken of the malting business, for no separate account of that business is ever furnished the stockholders. The calculations as to the profits per barrel were made by dividing the entire profits by the number of barrels. So long as the profits also include the profits on the malting business the result of the division, of course, errs on the side of being a too liberal showing of profits on beer. As the malt manufactured is later used in making the beer, separate calculations regarding the two businesses seem hardly necessary.

"In the fourth place, you give the sum of $776,009 as being the profits for the year 1890. The report for the year 1890 (which you may have among your files) will show you that the profits for the year 1890 only included six months of the Seipp brewery and six months of the West Side brewery; and you probably know that these two breweries constitute more than one-half of the company's trade.

"In the fifth place, you appear inclined to charge the reduced profits of the year 1892 to the fact that some of the company's shares are held in England. But we think you are well aware of the fact that every brewery in the city during that year, when beer was selling at $4 per brl, reduced its profits to the same or a greater extent."

Whether or not the beer war of 1892 is in any way chargeable to English ownership is perhaps a debatable question, but there are certainly many people here who believe that the bright picture of brewery profits painted by English promoters was largely the cause of the great number of new breweries completed that year and that antagonism to foreign control did not at least tend to smooth the commercial path of this company.

"In the sixth place, you charge that in no year since the amalgamation of these concerns 'have profits been nearly so large as they were prior to 1890.' A little closer inspection of the documents at your disposal would, we are certain, have prevented you from making so remarkable a statement. If you will refer again to the prospectus you will find that the profits for the two years specified in the prospectus—viz., $933,000 and $994,000—are arrived at before charging interest on borrowed capital or the remuneration of the Presidents or Vice-Presidents of the various companies. The aggregate salaries of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the five corporations running independently were a very large sum. It is not necessary for the purposes of this letter to state the amount, but we can simply say to you that the books of the company show a very heavy reduction in management expenses since the concerns were amalgamated. But to arrive at the net profits for the two years, as certified, you will at once see that from the figures mentioned must be deducted these aggregate salaries. The profits for the years since the amalgamation are after charging off all of these salaries."

It is interesting to learn that the statement of profits given by the promoters and upon the showing of which people were induced to subscribe for this stock had no deductions made for certain important items, among which are the entire item of salaries of executive officers, which, according to this letter, amounted to "a very large sum." Investors were certainly given to understand that the statement of profits really meant net profits applicable to dividends, for in the prospectus it was figured out that with such earnings 15 per cent dividends could be paid on the common stock and that was the promise which was held out to stockholders. It may help the credit of the present management for economy to show that the statement of profits in the prospectus should properly have had "very large sums" deducted from it, but it does not increase one's confidence in the methods of promoters.

"If you will turn now to the profit and loss account of the American company for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893, you will find that there appear in this year's account two items which have not heretofore appeared, viz.: cost of World's Fair stock written off, $48,875, and reserve for doubtful debts, $73,962. It is not usual to provide a reserve for doubtful debts, the custom being to write off at the end of each year the bad debts, without providing a reserve for what may happen in the future. If you therefor add this new item, which is money earned and placed to a special reserve, as a matter of conservatism, you will see that the profits for last year were $992,272, notwithstanding the fact that the company has written off its entire holdings in World's Fair stock and has reserved a very large amount for depreciation. This, you will understand, is after paying all management expenses.

"If you will refer again to the prospectus, you will notice that it shows that on the average of two years the company was capable of earning 15 per cent on the ordinary shares, with a surplus of £15,990 for management expenses and reserve. The company last year earned a fraction less than 16 per cent, and carried forward a reserve of $516,085.43, of which sum $228,349.62 was reserved from the profits of the year ending Sept. 30, 1893."

These are plausible figures and certainly show great earning power in the property. The kind of earning power that stockholders like, however, is that which results in dividends. This last report shows since the present company took charge of the property in 1890 that "in order to meet the increased trade it has been found necessary to spend considerable sums of money, both in enlarging the breweries, keeping pace with the trade requirements, and for general trade purposes, as well as in adopting the latest improvements in manufacturing machinery, so as to enable the company to produce beer as economically as possible." The amount so spent has reached the aggregate of $852,829, and, because of the necessity of such great expenditures, the stockholders have received but one dividend at the promised rate of 15 per cent.

In view of these expenditures it is interesting to make a few extracts from the prospectus. The company acquired three breweries—the Conrad Seipp, the West Side, and the Dewes breweries. Regarding the Seipp Brewery the prospectus said: "The plant and machinery are of recent design and fitted with modern appliances for the manufacturing of beer in the best manner and at the lowest cost." Of the West Side Brewery it was said: "The plant is so constructed that the output can be doubled without any further outlay except a slight increase in the storage room. The sales at the present time amount to over 96,000 brls per annum." Of the Dewes Brewery it was said: "The brewery is of modern construction, and the plant is conveniently arranged for continuing a progressive trade; the sales of each of the last three years having increased upward of 23 per cent on the year preceding."

These three breweries turned out in the year ending Sept. 30, 1889, 362,000 brls. This year the company turned out 472,000 brls. The prospectus had told us that the output could be increased 96,000 brls at the West Side Brewery alone "without any further outlay except a slight increase in storage room," but instead of increasing it in that economical way the management reports that it has spent $852,000, and passes over that great sum without a word of detailed explanation of how it was used and why in the face of the emphatic statements of the prospectus regarding the thoroughly modern character of the plants the expenditure was necessary. No one thinks of questioning that the breweries have great earning power; it is the fact that such a small part of the earnings reach the American stockholders' pockets that is the disheartening feature of the market.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 27.	Nov. 20.
New York	$69,036,735	$74,116,349
Chicago	14,922,041	16,833,563
Boston	12,084,322	13,106,382
Philadelphia	7,085,323	8,704,022
St. Louis	3,697,374	4,358,997
Baltimore	2,077,650	2,205,118
New Orleans	2,043,057	1,559,200

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 75c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium, per $1,000; St. Louis, 90c premium.

SUGAR SCHEDULE A SURPRISE.

Speculators in New York Surprised at the Reductions—Railway Earnings.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The tariff revision schedule, as given out today, was far from encouraging, and as a result the bear speculators were on top of the market in all their liveliness. There can be no disguise of the fact that the average man in Wall street was much disappointed by the decision of the Ways and Means committee as to the sugar schedules; insiders were as much surprised as anybody else could be. They had been explicitly promised that they would be "taken care of," and therefore they were vastly amazed when the slashing reduction of today was announced. Whisky trust stock for some unexplained reason went off with the drop in sugar. The fact is that the same showing which has upset sugar ought to be a bull point on distillers. But Wall street is a funny place when it gets down to logic. Under any circumstances the worst is now known as to the tariff restrictions, and at the prices which have been made today it really looks as if the average stock were a safe purchase. Europe bought stocks quietly today and a good many. Railway earnings are not falling off in anything like the demoralizing fashion which has been predicted and in all probability it will be a safe thing to bet on the present figures being as fair guides as to what is going to happen from this time on. Money is not only easy, but there is every indication that it is going to continue so for a long time to come. Perhaps this not an aggressive bull factor, but it means at least that bulls will be able to borrow money with ease and will therefore be able to carry stocks about as long and as freely as they please. H. ALLAWAY.

TARIFF'S EFFECT ON STOCKS.

Declines in Sugar Are Marked—The Day on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Nov 27.—[Special.]—The authorized publication of the position of the Ways and Means committee on the question of sugar tariffs, to the effect that the duty on refined sugar was to be reduced from ⅛c to ⅛c per pound and that raw sugar was to remain free of tax, had the effect of causing a marked decline in sugar certificates on the Stock Exchange this morning. Sugar common, wheeled Saturday at 92⅜, opened today at 91 and quickly sold down to 88⅞, and then rallied, and in turn went down to 86⅜. Sugar preferred, which closed at 88, opened at 86⅛ and sold down to 86. The stock was very feverish and large blocks were thrown on the market, the sales in the first hour and a half aggregating nearly 70,000 shares.

In the afternoon the weakness in sugar became more pronounced and the common sold down to 85⅛ before 2 o'clock. There was an unusually large crowd ready to trade in sugar at the opening and as soon as business commenced almost all of them seemed to have selling orders. Content and Nathan sold 5,000 shares and Vanemburgh & Atterbury sold a large block. Many thousand share lots were also sold through other brokers. The buying was mostly covering of shorts, but two prominent brokers had quite large buying orders on a scale down, and helped check the decline early in the day. The only reason given by any one for the selling was the recommendation of the Ways and Means committee to reduce the tariff on refined sugar to ⅛c per lb, and a statement published in a sugar trade circular that this reduction would wipe out dividends.

Whisky trust stock was scarcely less weak, opening at 29⅛, nearly a point down, and selling as low as 26⅛. The general market was not affected by the weakness of these two industrial stocks. Brokers generally acting for controlling interest in whisky were heavy sellers of the certificates. Traders also sold.

Chicago Gas, in sympathy with the other industrials, fell off 1⅛, to 62⅞, and General Electric ⅞, to 37⅞. The general list held remarkably firm and even advanced—the improvement ranging ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. There was no reaction to speak of until about 11 o'clock, when the renewed weakness in sugar started a selling movement in the railways. Burlington and Quincy receded from 82⅛ to 81⅛, Rock Island from 70⅞ to 69⅞, St. Paul from 66⅛ to 65⅞, Northwest from 106⅛ to 106⅛ ex-dividend, Western Union from 90⅞ to 90⅛, and Reading from 22⅞ to 21⅞.

The rumors that a firm with East Indian and Persian connections is in difficulties, cabled from London yesterday, are not credited. The fact that the prices came higher from that center this morning tends to confirm the belief that the rumors were started for stock-jobbing purposes. The earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for the third week of November were $421,445, a decrease of $38,445. Money closed at 1@1½ per cent on call. Foreign exchange was weaker, owing to increased offerings of bankers' bills. Handy & Harman will ship 100,000 ounces of silver; Hoskier, Wood & Co., 175,000 ounces; Nesslage, Colgate & Co., 25,000 ounces; and Zimmermann & Forshay, 25,000 on the steamship Aller tomorrow.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were not affected by the demoralization in industrials and further advances were scored. The business was again very heavy, reflecting the steady increase in the current demand, and the transactions amounted to $2,070,000. Chesapeake and Ohio Class A advanced 2 to 117, Chicago and Indianapolis 5s 2⅛ to 98⅛, Burlington debenture 5s 2⅛ to 99⅞, Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts 1⅛ to 50, Consumers Gas of Chicago firsts 2⅛ to 84⅛, Detroit, Mon and Toledo firsts 3⅛ to 125, Houston and Texas Central consol 6s 2 to 102, International and Great Northern seconds 2, to 67; St. Paul, C. and M. 5s 1⅛, to 103⅛; Missouri Pacific 2, to 67; Missouri Pacific 4s to 97; St. Paul and D. div. 4, to 120; Tennessee Cool and Iron, Birmingham div. 5, to 80; and Denver and Gulf firsts 1, to 44. The Reading, Atchison, Kansas and Texas, and Rock Island issues were ⅛@⅝ per cent higher and in good demand at the advance. Louisville and Nashville 4s fell 1⅛, to 77; Northern Pacific Terminal firsts brought 92, against 95 last sale. Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis consol 5s advanced 3, to 70⅛, and later reacted to 68@69.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 1@1½; last loan at 1⅛, and closing offered at 1⅛. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent.

Government bonds firm; State bonds dull; railroad bonds dull, but strong.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Nv.27	Nv.25
Atchison	3,572	20⅜	19⅜	19⅝	20⅜
Amn. Cot. Oil	1,280	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
American Sugar	118,892	91	85	85⅝	92⅜
Do pfd	2,333	87⅜	85⅝	85⅝	88
Amn. Tobacco	398	83	83	83	85
Do pfd	5	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
C., B. & Q.	14,380	82⅛	80⅝	80⅞	82⅛
*C. & N.-W.	5,470	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛	109⅛
†Do pfd	640	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	140
C., M. & St. P.	31,375	66⅛	65	65⅛	65⅞
Do pfd	150	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	
C., R. I. & P.	11,205	71	69⅛	69⅛	70
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,150	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39⅛
Do pfd	100	117	117	117	116
Can. Southern	1,500	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52
Ches. & Ohio	1,255	19⅛	18⅞	19	19⅛
Colo. Fuel & I.	200	25	25	25	24⅛
C. F. & I. Dev.	100	11	11	11	
C., C., C. & St. L.	350	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅞
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	100	117	117	117	119⅛
Columbus & H. V.	200	22	22	22	22⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	620	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
Chicago Gas	17,165	64⅛	62⅞	63⅝	64⅜
C. J. Ry. & U. S. Y.	100	93	93	93	
Del. & Hud.	920	138⅛	137	137⅛	138⅛
D. & R. G. pfd.	800	29⅝	29	29	30⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co.	36,745	29⅛	26⅞	27⅛	30⅞
Gen. Electric	11,968	38⅛	36	36⅛	38⅞
G. B., W. & St. P.	100	5	5	5	
Ill. Cent.	500	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	94
Iowa Cent.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Lake Shore	1,075	130⅛	129	129	130⅛
Louis. & Nash.	4,220	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	50⅞
Long Island	30	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
L. E. & W. pfd.	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅞
L., N. A. & C. pfd.	200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
Laclede Gas	750	18	17⅛	17⅛	
Mich. Cent.	515	103	103	103	103
M., K. & T.	500	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
Do pfd.	1,478	26⅛	26	26	26⅝
Manhattan	100	130	130	130	125⅛
Mob. & Ohio	200	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	16
Mo. Pac.	615	27	25⅛	25⅛	26⅞
M. & St. L. pfd.	100	39	39	39	38⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	9,065	31	29	29⅛	31
Nor. Pac.	250	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd.	150	23	23	23	23⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W.	470	15	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
Do pfd.	285	33	32	32	31⅛
N. Y. Cent.	585	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	103⅛
Nor. Amn. Co.	490	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
N. Y. Ont. & W.	500	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
Nat. Linseed	1,390	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20
Nat. Lead	4,505	28⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
Do pfd.	2,355	73	69	69	
Nat. Cordage	3,315	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛	22
Do pfd.	200	49	49	49	
Ogn. Impvt.	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Phil. & Reading	16,100	23⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
Pullman	120	174	174	174	173
Peo. D. & E.	140	7	7	7	6⅞
Rio G. Western	200	20	20	20	
So. Pac.	400	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	19
St. L. & S. W.	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Do pfd.	300	10	10	10	
St. P. & Dul.	300	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
Do pfd.	300	100	100	100	
Tex. Pac.	700	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	160	7	7	7	
Tenn. Coal	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
Union Pac.	2,100	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
U. S. Rubber	125	40	40	40	40⅛
W. & L. E.	3,455	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
Do pfd.	522	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52
Wabash	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞
Do pfd.	500	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
Western Union	10,782	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	90⅞

*Ex. div., 3 per cent, semi-annually. †Ex. div. 1¾ per cent, quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams..............145	Fargo................121
American..........115	United States......51

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg..........113	U. S. 2s................99
U. S. 4s coup.........113	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 Atch4s.......73¼@73⅝	3000 Met El 1st......119@119¼
10000 Atch 2dClA..39¼@40	1000 M&SPis-C&PW5s110
10000 A&Scn6s.......116@116¼	1000 M&SPis-Iowa&D.120
2000 B&O6s..........111¼	5000 M&SPistC&MR5s108¼
4000 B&O-SWist.......104¼	5000 M&SPistD&GS5s105
1000 BR&Pgm5s........99⅛	10000 M & S P ist-tr 5s..107¼
2000 CSist gt.....108¼@108⅜	27000 MK&Tist 4s....82¼@82⅝
6000 CS 2d..........101@101¼	119000 MK&T2d 4s.....47@47½
2000 CPSs of '95..........103	22000 MK&Eist..........83
2000 C&Oist Ser A.........117	12000 NYLE&Wn2d cn 73¼
26000 C&Ocn5s.......103¼@104	5000 NYEl 1st..........113¾
2000 C&Ogn 4½s.......76¼	8000 N Y O &W cn 5s 108¼@109
2000 C&O-R& A div 1st cn.........82	5000 NYO&W ref 4s......84
40000 CB&Q7s.......122¼@122¾	15000 NYS&W1st rf 5s...106¼
7000 CB&Qdb5s.......99½@99⅝	11000 NPist cp.......109¼@110
16000 CB&Qcn 5s........108@109¼	11000 NPcon 5s..........33@33½
3000 CB&Q Nebex 4s........87¼	10000 N Pist rg..............109
31000 C&EI gen 5s.90@90⅜	10000 NP2d co..............67
5000 C&Eist...............98	19000 NYC&StL4s..96⅛@96¼
30000 CGL&CC 1st.........89	32000 NC&SL cn.101¼@102¼
5000 CGCC1st 5s..........84¼	10000 O&M cn........110@110½
5000 C&ICist............98¼	12000 OSist............99@99½
98000 C&NPist........48¼@50	5000 Ogn Im ist..........100
53000 CRI&Pdb 5s.94¼@94¼	30000 ORIm cn 5s......55@55¼
27000 CRI&P5scp101¼@101½	6000 OSL6s...........99⅝
5000 C&N W cn 7s...........138	2000 PD&Eist-Ediv.....85
5000 C&NW db 5s-1909. 103¼@104	120000 P&Ris of in.....35@35¾
5000 CSPM&Ocn............133¾	2000 P&R2d in......24¼@24⅜
5000 CCC&I 6s...........94@97	1000 P & R 3d.........19⅛@19⅝
92000 CM4s..................92	108000 P&Rgm4s.......72@72⅝
5000 CHVT&gen5s.........91	1000 P&R df in..........5⅛
15000 D&RG4s..............80	25000 PCC&StL4½s-SB.
9000 DM&T 1st............125	38000 SL&SF2d-Class B106
1000 Ed El N Y 1st 5s.. 104¼@105	38000 SL&SF2d-ClassC. 106@106½
13000 EL&BS5s.....99¼@100	10000 P of M 1st 4s......97
4000 E TV&Gcon g 5s 88¼	1000 R&D5s.............110¼
5000 FW&DC 1st..71¼@71⅜	21000 RGW&G1st..........74¼
9000 Gen El db 5s.74¼@75	10000 StLI M 5s...........80
2000 H&TC cn 6s...........102	60000 StLS&W 1st.....66@66¼
11000 H&TCgm 4s.........61¼	18000 SL&SW2d in.20¼@20½
1000 H&StJ con 5..........117	5000 SA&AP 4s...........54
15000 I&GtN 1st.........27@29	8000 SL&SE 1st............54
5000 I&GN2d mtg66¼@67	10000 TC&IRRs-BD 1st. 80
25000 K&M4s.................75¾	14000 T&NO con 5s.90@91
10000 KP ist cn............99¼	5000 T&P1st 5s.....78@79¼
6000 Kings CoEl 1st.......85	42000 TP2d inc......21@21½
5000 LG&E List5s.84¼@84¼	10000 UPgld 6s col tr n. 92
5000 L & WB cast........110	10000 UPD&G1st.............44
10000 L E & W cn 1st 5s 68⅜@70¼	3000 Wis C 1st.............70
21000 LNA&Cgm.....70@70¾	39000 Wab1st5s......103¼@103¾
9000 L&N un gd 4s.77@77¾	5000 Wab2d 5s..............77
5000 L&Ncon............110	10000 WNY&P1st...........103¼
6000 LNA&Ccn............101	10000 WNY&P2d....23⅛@23¼
10000 MEcon 4s.............93½	10000 WSgt 4s rg...........102½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,280	20¼	20⅜	19¾	19⅞
Amn. Sugar	9,290	90	90	85⅛	85⅛
Do pfd	550	87⅛	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛
Bell Telephone	40	178	178	178	178
C., B. & Q.	1,900	81⅝	82⅛	80⅝	80⅞
Chicago Junc. Ry.	209	92½	93	92½	92½
Gen. Elec.	3,025	37⅝	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞
Mex. Cent.	150	7	7⅛	7	7
Pullman	15	173	173	173	173
Union Pacific	100	19	19	19	19
Westinghouse	35	46	46	46	46
Wis. Cen.	100	6½	6½	6½	6½

Bonds:

8000 Atch 4s....71¼@71¾	4000 Gen Elec 5s......72½
12000 Atch 2d....38¼@39	26000 Mex Cent 4s..51@53
10000 A & P inc..........5¼	48000 Mex Cent 1s inc.10
2000 CBQ 5s.119¼@119½	1000 Wis Cent 5s......70½
3000 CBQ c 5s..102@102¼	5000 N E 1st 6s.......107

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The closing mining stock quotations today are as follows: Adams Consolidated, 20c; Best and Belcher, $2.75; Deadwood, 60c; Gould & Curry, $1.50; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.60; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, $1.20; Ontario, $5.50; Ophir, $1.90; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Savage, $1.00; Standard, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—Closing prices of mining stocks: Allouez Mining company (new), $30.00; Atlantic, $11.62½; Boston & Montana, $25.75; Calumet & Hecla, $295.00; Franklin, $11.75; Osceola, $30.25; Quincy, $115; Tamarack, $138.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Mining stock sales: Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.80; Bodie Consolidated, 30c; Chollar, 85c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.40; Crown Point, 90c; Gould & Curry, $1.35; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Mexican, $1.20; Mono, 20c; Ophir, $1.95; Potosi, $1.05; Savage, $1.05; Sierra Nevada, $1.55; Union Consolidated, $1.15; Utah, 15c; Yellow Jacket, $1.50.

QUIET BEFORE THE SETTLEMENT.

Silver Unchanged and Rupee Paper Lower—Americans Are Firm.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Silver was unchanged today, and rupee paper was ⅛ lower. The markets were quiet. The settlement begins tomorrow. Contagoes will probably be somewhat stiffer than a fortnight ago. Discount was firmer at 2⅛ and upwards. Americans were firm on reports of Erie reorganization, but broke on the receipt of New York prices. Investment stocks were easier.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.—PROVISIONS—Beef in moderate demand; extra India mess firm at 106s 3d. Pork in poor demand; prime mess Western firm, easy, at 85s; do medium, easy at 65s 6d. Hams in moderate demand; short cut steady at 46s. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear middles steady at 49s; long and short clear middles steady at 48s 6d; shoulders firm at 39s. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures nothing doing; prime Western spot steady at 49s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red winter steady at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring steady at 5s 6d. Corn in moderate demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western spot dull at 4s 2d; November dull at 4s 2d; December dull at a 4s 1½d; January steady at 3s 11½d for new.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Choice Cattle Steady and Other Grades Lower—Further Drop in Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Nov. 27	17,500	600	33,000	12,000
Monday, Nov. 20	18,553	699	24,208	20,142
Total last week	73,956	2,251	121,820	63,081
Shipments.				
Monday, Nov. 27	3,000	....	8,500	1,000
Monday, Nov. 20	3,693	47	7,792	1,219
Total last week	18,595	187	38,651	6,138

Receipts Nov. 27, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,500	33,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,500	2,000	1,000
Omaha	4,100	2,500	600
St. Louis	2,100	2,200	600
Totals	30,800	39,700	14,200
Cor. day last week	33,700	30,000	22,000
Cor. day 1892	31,900	46,200	16,800
Cor. day 1891	26,200	83,700	10,200
Cor. day 1890	25,500	72,400	12,600
Cor. day 1889	22,500	43,000	10,000

CATTLE—The few good to fancy corn-fed native steers sold at steady prices, while other grades, including cows and range cattle, ruled weak to 10c lower than the extreme low prices of Friday. Quotations:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.40@5.90
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.45@5.25
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	3.85@4.40
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.50@4.10
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.50
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.40@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.40
Inferior to fair canning cows	1.25@1.75
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.30@2.70
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.50@6.00
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.60@3.10
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.65@2.85
Western rangers, steers	2.70@4.10
Western rangers, cows and heifers	2.20@3.20

HOGS—Prices averaged 10c lower than Saturday. The market opened weak and closed firm. Heavy sold at $5.00@5.60; bulk, $5.25@5.45; mixed, $5.20@5.65; bulk, $5.40@5.55, light, $5.25@5.65; bulk, $5.50@5.60. The quality of the offerings was good.

SHEEP—Trade was slow and values week at last week's closing quotations.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts 5,207 head; market dull, with good cattle 10c per cwt lower and common to medium 15@20c off; Colorados, $3.75@4.20 per cwt; common to choice native steers $3.75@5.20; oxen and stags at $2.25@4.75; bulls at $2.00@2.75; cows, $1.00@2.50; dressed beef steady at 7@9c per pound for city dressed native sides; dressed Colorado beef at 6@7½c. Shipments tomorrow, 776 cattle and 1,800 quarters of beef. Veals and calves—Receipts, 1,239 head; market active; grassers firm and veals ½c per lb higher. Grassers, $2.25@2.85; fed calves at $2.00@4.50; common to choice veals at $5.00@8.50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11,320 head. Sheep, steady; common to medium lambs, steady; good to choice, ⅛c per lb. Sheep, $2.00@3.30, for poor to good; lambs at $3.50@5.00 for common to choice; culls at $3.00@3.37½; dressed mutton dull at 4@6½c per lb; dressed lambs at 5½@7½c. HOGS—Receipts, 9,002 head; market steady at $5.50@6.25 per cwt.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,899 head. The supply was light in both the native and Southern departments; good steer cattle were particularly scarce and would have sold at steady to strong prices, but the offerings were mainly cows and heifers, on which prices were considered a shade easier; good steers, $3.00; cows, $2.25@2.40. HOGS—Receipts, 1,466 head. There was only a light supply in the early market, and at the opening prices were steady to strong as compared with Friday or Saturday, but the feeling became easier under unfavorable advices from other points, and later arrivals would have to be sold at lower prices; best butchers', $5.30@5.50; mixed, $5.00@5.40; light, $5.10@5.35. SHEEP—Receipts, 503 head. The market was quiet; natives, $2.35@3.00; Southwest mixed, $2.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 27.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; steady; lights, $5.25@5.30; heavy and medium, $5.10@5.25. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; steady; native steers, best, $4.00@4.40; fair to good, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, bulk, best, $2.40@2.90; fair to good, $1.40@2.40; bulls, $1.70@2.70; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.25; calves, $5.00@10.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; steady.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000; uneven, dull; feeders, $2.00@3.50; cows, $2.00@2.40; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; closed weak; best, $5.30; light mixed, $5.20@5.30; heavy, $5.10@5.25; pigs, $4.00@5.00.

HE SAYS THERE IS NO COAL COMBINE.

President Thomas of the Indiana Block Coal Company Enters a Denial.

President Thomas of the Indiana Block Coal company yesterday denied the statement that the entire output of Indiana block coal had been purchased by his company for the ensuing year. The article said that agreements were signed a few days ago whereby every ton of block coal shipped to Chicago will be sold to wholesale dealers through the Indiana Block Coal company. It was intimated that the latter company was the representative of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad in the deal. "There has been no change in existing arrangements," said President Thomas. "Last spring we made contracts to purchase the output of mines in the district for one year. No new mines have been added since. We control a majority of the output although I don't know what percentage. There was an advance of 10 cents at the mines Sept. 1, but miners got 7½ cents of it. Prices are now stationary. There is no corner." Among coal dealers no great attention was given to the alleged combine.

DELEGATES TO FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Gov. Altgeld Makes His Appointments of Men to Visit Savannah, Ga.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today appointed the following delegates to represent Illinois at the National Farmers' Congress, which will convene at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 12:

J. B. Foley, Gibson City, delegate at large; James A. Scott, alternate at large; John Stewart, Elburn; the Hon. James Wilson, Woosung; R. H. Hinman, Cambridge; Simon Elliott, Princeton; S. T. K. Prime, Dwight; Frank A. Dillatush, Monticello; James O. Garrett, Sparland; the Hon. Amos Edmunds, Disco; J. B. Vancil, Modesto; W. O. Converse, Springfield; John Whiteledge, Hillsboro; the Hon. F. W. Cox, Bridgeport; the Hon. J. W. Washburn, Marion; the Hon. Boone Kersham, Grayville; S. L. Judd, Aurora; the Hon. George W. Peppon, Warren; the Hon. Noah H. Guthrie, Aledo; E. S. Fursman, El Paso; John Francis, Joliet; William West, Smithville; J. M. Stahl, Quincy; Robert Newton, Jerseyville; J. N. Hunter, Owaneco; R. R. Call, Sullivan; the Hon. Gideon Stanker, Olney; the Hon. W. G. Sloan, Harrisburg; J. W. Barbour, Albion.

Gov. Altgeld today issued a requisition on the Governor of Iowa for Charles Griffin, under arrest in Keokuk and wanted in Scott County for the murder of Edward G. Jones. The Governor also honored the requisition of the Governor of Oklahoma for Ed Carette, wanted in Cleveland County, Oklahoma, for embezzling $1,000 and under arrest in Chicago.

The Adjutant General today honorably discharged Private William Donavan, Company G, Second Infantry, Chicago. The following are dropped from the rolls for desertion: Privates Charles O. Bryan, Paul H. Walton, Anthony Morton, and R. R. Sigmund, Company I, Second Infantry, Chicago, and Private Cook Bingham, Company C, Fifth Infantry, Springfield.

To Be Buried in One Grave.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The remains of the Fosters, the four victims of Clinton Jordan, will be buried by the Township Trustees. Their entire earthly possessions consist of some household furniture. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning and the four bodies will be placed in one grave. The funeral will be under the auspices of Marling Post, G. A. R., of Crothersville, of which Mr. Foster was a member. The remains of Jordan were brought to this city in the same condition as the body was found after the tragedy. The funeral took place this afternoon and the remains were interred in the paupers' field.

Two Suicides and One Attempt That Fails.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Charles Young took morphine and died today at his mother's house. He had just served a penitentiary term and claimed the police were persecuting him.

John W. Wilkie, a teamster, jumped from the bridge into White River and was drowned. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

Mrs. Malina Harrison of No. 20 North West street became despondent over family troubles and took morphine, going to a neighbor's house. Dispensary physicians saved her life.

Shoots His Wife and Kills Himself.

ELYRIA, O., Nov. 27.—Heman Barrows, an aged farmer living on Case road, Ridgeville, in a fit of rage shot his young wife, aged 30, twice. He then shot himself. Mrs. Barrows will probably recover. Barrows for many years has been a Justice of the Peace.

Part II, CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

The Oldest Savings Bank in Chicago. EST'D OCT. 2 1867

Hibernian BANKING ASSOCIATION Savings Bank

CLARK, N. E. COR. RANDOLPH

Transacts a General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS of $1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed thereon

DEPOSITORS may arrange for their families to draw money in their absence.

MARRIED WOMEN may deposit in their own names, subject to their order only.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Drafts on the Bank of Ireland and its branches of £1 and upwards.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

N. W. Harris & Co.

BANKERS,

163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

Our November Bond List

Furnished upon application.

OUR SPECIALTY

High Grade Bonds.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS

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Investment Securities,

Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Members Chicago Stock Exchange.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
We carry Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

Money to Loan

—ON—

REAL ESTATE

within four miles of the Court-House.
Large and Small amounts.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,

95 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE

BUILDING LOANS

WE PASS ON SECURITY—NO DELAY

KNOTT & LEWIS

92 WASHINGTON ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

In amounts of one to ten thousand dollars at six per cent on improved real estate within 4 miles of the Court-House.

PRAIRIE STATE SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

Cor. W. Washington and Desplaines-sts.

6%

We have several large sums to loan on extra choice improved Chicago real estate in sums of

$5,000 to $30,000

AT 6 PER CENT.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT

Two very desirable offices in the TRIBUNE BUILDING, on second and third floors.

Apply to BUSINESS MANAGER,
Tribune Office.

TEXT OF THE TAR

REVENUE PROVISIONS OF TH
WILSON BILL.

Additions to the Free List Inclu
Iron, Wood, Lumber, and Sal
Bounty Is Reduced, and at the
Eight Years Is to Cease—Frame
Measure Interpret It—Schedule S
Changes from McKinley Law—
from Which Tax Is Lifted.

[Continued from second page.]

if plain or carved, finished or unfinished
centum.

Waste, not especially provided for in
10 per centum.

ARTICLES ON THE FREE L

They Are to Bear No Duty After
1894.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Sp
Sec. 2 of the bill gives the free list as

Sec. 2. On and after the first day o
1894, the following articles, when impor
be exempt from duty:

Acids used for medicinal, chemical
facturing purposes.
Aconite.
Acorns.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Albumen.
Alizarin and alizarin colors or dyes.
Amber, unmanufactured.
Ambergris.
Ammonia.
Anniline salts.
Any animal imported especially for
purposes.
Annato and all extracts of.
Antimony.
Apatite.
Apples, apples dried.
Argal or crude tartar.
Arrow root, arsenic.
Arseniate of aniline.
Art educational stops, composed of g
metal, and valued at not more than 6 c
gross.
Articles for the use of the United Stat
Articles in a crude state used in dyein
ning not specially provided for.
Articles of growth, produce, and ma
of the United States when returned afte
been exported, without having been ad
value or improved in condition by any
manufacture or other means; casks, ba
boys, bags, and other vessels of Americ
facture exported filled with American
or exported empty and returned filled
eign products, including shooks when
as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver
bottles of either domestic or foreign
ure, which shall have been actually
from the United States.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root
Asphaltum and bitumen, crude.
Asafetida.
Bacon and hams, beef, mutton, and
meats of all kinds, prepared or prese
specially provided for in this act.
Balm of gilead.
Barks, cinchona, or other from which
may be extracted.
Baryta, including barytes earth.
Bauxite.
Beeswax.
Bells, broken, and bell metal broke
only to be remanufactured.
All binding twine manufactured in wh
part from Istle or Tampico fiber, mani
grass, or sunn, of single ply and meas
exceeding 600 feet to the pound.
Birds, stuffed, not suitable for milli
ments.
Birds and land and water fowls.
Bismuth.
Bladders, and all integuments of
crude, salted for preservation, and un
ured.
Blood, dried.
Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.
Bologna sausage.
Bolting cloths, specially for milling
but not suitable for the manufacture of
apparel.
Bones, crude, or not burned, calcine
steamed, or otherwise manufactured,
dust or animal carbon, and bone ash,
fertilizing purposes.
Bone char, suitable for use in de
sugars.
Books, engravings, photographs, bo
bound, etchings, maps and charts, wh
have been printed and bound or man
more than twenty years at the date of
tion, and all publications of foreign gov
and publications containing observ
scientific phenomena and the results of
observations.
Books and pamphlets printed exc
languages other than English; also
music, in raised print, used exclusiv
blind. Books, engravings, photogra
ings, bound or unbound, maps and
ported by authority or for the use of
States or for the use of the library of
Books, maps, lithographic prints,
specially imported not more than tw
any one invoice, in good faith, for the
society incorporated or established
tional, philosophical, literary, or reli
poses, or for the encouragement of th
or for the use or by order of any college
school or seminary of learning in
States, subject to such regulations a
tary of the Treasury shall prescri
libraries, usual furniture and similar
effects of persons or families from fo
tries, if actually used abroad by the
than one year, and not intended fo
person or persons, nor for sale.
Borax, crude.
Brazil paste.
Braids, plaits, laces, and similar m
composed of straw, chip, grass, palm l
osier, or rattan, suitable for making o
ing hats, bonnets, and hoods.
Brazilian pebble, unwrought.
Breccia, in block or slabs.
Bristles.
Bromine.
Broom corn.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burgundy pitch.
Cabbages.
Cabinets of old coins and medal
collections of antiquities, but the
tiquities" as used in this act shall in
such articles as are suitable for souve
inet collections, and which shall hav
duced at any period prior to the year
Calamine, camphor, castor or castor
Catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, ma
or not manufactured, in strings or co
Cerium, chalk, unmanufactured.
chicory, raw, dried, or undried, but u
Cider, civet, crude.
Chromate of iron or chromic ore, cl
blue clay in casks, suitable for the m
of crucibles.
Clays or earths, unmanufactured, n
provided for.
Coals, anthracite, bituminous, and
coal slack or culm, coke.
Coal tar, crude, and all preparation
ucts of coal tar, not colors or dyes, n
provided for.
Cobalt and cobalt ore and oxide of
Cocculus indicus. Cochineal, caca
fiber, leaves and shells of coffee.
Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
Coir and coir yarn.
Copper imported in the form of ore
per for manufacture, reguli of coppe
or coarse copper, and copper cement.
plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and othe
manufactured. Copperas, or sulpha
Cotton ties of iron or steel cut
punched or not punched, with or with
or bolting cotton.
Coral, marine, uncut and unmanuf
Cork wood or cork bark, unmanuf
cut into squares or cubes.
Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.
Cryolite.
Cudbear.
Curlingstones and curlingstone ha
Curry and curry powder.
Cutch.
Cuttlefish bone.
Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or u
unground.
Diamonds and other precious ston
uncut, including glaziers' and eng
monds not set and diamond dust
jewels to be used in the manufactu
or clocks.
Divi-divi.
Dragons' blood.
Drugs, such as barks, beans, berr
buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots,
such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, drie
dried insects, grains, gums, and gum
leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots
spices, vegetables, seeds, aromatic
morbid growth, weeds and woods us
for dyeing, any of the foregoing wh
edible, whether crude or advanced
condition by refining or grinding
process of manufacture.
Eggs, yelks of, and eggs of birds,
sects.
Emery ore.
Ergot.
Fans, common palm leaf and pa
manufactured.
Farina.
Fashion plates.
Feathers and downs for beds and
downs of all kinds, crude or not dre
or unmanufactured.
Feldspar.
Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels
Fibrin in all forms.
Fish, fresh. Fish for bait. Fish s
Flint, flints, and ground flintstones
Floor matting manufactured fro
split straw, including what is comm
as Chinese matting.
Fossils.
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-
the purpose of propagation or culti
rants, Zante, or other. Dates. Fruits
or dried, not specially provided for.
cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts,
and palm-nut kernels.
Furs, undressed. Fur skins of a
dressed in any manner. Gambier.
Glass, broken, and old glass whic
cut for use and fit only to be rem
Glass plates or disks, rough, cut, or
for use in the manufacture of op
ments, spectacles, and eye-glasses,
only for such use.
Jute, istle, or tampico, or jute

TEXT OF THE TARIFF.

REVENUE PROVISIONS OF THE NEW WILSON BILL.

Additions to the Free List Include Coal, Iron, Wood, Lumber, and Salt—Sugar Bounty Is Reduced, and at the End of Eight Years Is to Cease—Framers of the Measure Interpret It—Schedule Showing Changes from McKinley Law—Articles from Which Tax Is Lifted.

[Continued from second page.]

if plain or carved, finished or unfinished, 30 per centum.

Waste, not especially provided for in this act, 10 per centum.

ARTICLES ON THE FREE LIST.

They Are to Bear No Duty After March 1, 1894.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Sec. 2 of the bill gives the free list as follows:

Sec. 2. On and after the first day of March, 1894, the following articles, when imported, shall be exempt from duty:

Acids used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes.

Aconite.

Acorns.

Agates, unmanufactured.

Albumen.

Alizarin and alizarin colors or dyes.

Amber, unmanufactured.

Ambergris.

Ammonia.

Anniline salts.

Any animal imported especially for breeding purposes.

Annato and all extracts of.

Antimony.

Apatite.

Apples, apples dried.

Argal or crude tartar.

Arrow root, arsenic.

Arseniate of aniline.

Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal, and valued at not more than 6 cents per gross.

Articles for the use of the United States.

Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for.

Articles of growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States.

Asbestos, unmanufactured.

Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet root ashes.

Asphaltum and bitumen, crude.

Asafetida.

Bacon and hams, beef, mutton, and pork, and meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this act.

Balm of gilead.

Barks, cinchona, or other from which quinine may be extracted.

Baryta, including barytes earth.

Bauxite.

Beeswax.

Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

All binding twine manufactured in whole or in part from Istle or Tampico fiber, manilla, sisal grass, or sunn, of single ply and measuring not exceeding 600 feet to the pound.

Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.

Birds and land and water fowls.

Bismuth.

Bladders, and all integuments of animals, crude, salted for preservation, and unmanufactured.

Blood, dried.

Blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

Bologna sausage.

Bolting cloths, specially for milling purposes, but not suitable for the manufacture of wearing apparel.

Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars.

Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, maps and charts, which shall have been printed and bound or manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all publications of foreign governments, and publications containing observations of scientific phenomena and the results of scientific observations.

Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the library of Congress. Books, maps, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Books, libraries, usual furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

Borax, crude.

Brazil paste.

Braids, plaits, laces, and similar manufactures composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods.

Brazilian pebble, unwrought.

Breccia, in block or slabs.

Bristles.

Bromine.

Broom corn.

Bullion, gold or silver.

Burgundy pitch.

Cabbages.

Cabinets of old coins and medals, and other collections of antiquities, but the term "antiquities" as used in this act shall include only such articles as are suitable for souvenirs or cabinet collections, and which shall have been produced at any period prior to the year 1700.

Calamine, camphor, castor or castoreum.

Catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, manufactured or not manufactured, in strings or cords.

Cerium, chalk, unmanufactured. Charcoal, chicory, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Cider, civet, crude.

Chromate of iron or chromic ore, clay, common blue clay in casks, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Clays or earths, unmanufactured, not specially provided for.

Coals, anthracite, bituminous, and shale, and coal slack or culm, coke.

Coal tar, crude, and all preparations and products of coal tar, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for.

Cobalt and cobalt ore and oxide of cobalt.

Cocculus indicus. Cochineal, cacao, crude and fiber, leaves and shells of coffee.

Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

Coir and coir yarn.

Copper imported in the form of ores. Old copper for manufacture, reguli of copper and black or coarse copper, and copper cement. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms not manufactured. Copperas, or sulphate of iron.

Cotton ties of iron or steel cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles, or bolting cotton.

Coral, marine, uncut and unmanufactured.

Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured, or cut into squares or cubes.

Cotton and cotton waste or flocks.

Cryolite.

Cudbear.

Curlingstones and curlingstone handles.

Curry and curry powder.

Cutch.

Cuttlefish bone.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set and diamond dust or burt, and jewels to be used in the manufacture of watches or clocks.

Divi-divi.

Dragons' blood.

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum-resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds, aromatic and seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing, any of the foregoing which are not edible, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture.

Eggs, yelks of, and eggs of birds, fish, and insects.

Emery ore.

Ergot.

Fans, common palm leaf and palm leaf unmanufactured.

Farina.

Fashion plates.

Feathers and downs for beds and feathers and downs of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or unmanufactured.

Feldspar.

Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels.

Fibrin in all forms.

Fish, fresh. Fish for bait. Fish skins.

Flint, flints, and ground flintstones.

Floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

Fossils.

Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation. Currants, Zante, or other. Dates. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for. Tamarends, cocoanuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts, and palm-nut kernels.

Furs, undressed. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner. Gambier.

Glass, broken, and old glass which cannot be cut for use and fit only to be remanufactured. Glass plates or disks, rough, cut, or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eye-glasses, and suitable only for such use.

Jute, Istle, or tampico, or jute butts, seal grass, sun and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substance, unmanufactured or undressed.

Gold beaters, molds, and gold beaters' skins.

Grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses.

Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure.

Gunny bags and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for manufacture.

Guts, salted.

Gutta percha, crude.

Hair of horses, cattle, or other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, and curled hair suitable for beds or mattresses, and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled; Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; all skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins except sheepskins with the wool on. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock. Hide ropes.

Hones and whetstones.

Hoofs, unmanufactured.

Hop roots for cultivation.

Horns and parts of, unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.

Ice.

India rubber, crude, and milk of, and scrap or refuse india rubber, fit only for remanufacture.

Indigo and extracts or pastes of, and carmines.

Iodine, crude and resublimed.

Ipecac.

Iridium.

Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphur of iron in its natural state.

Ivory and vegetable ivory, sawed or cut, but not otherwise manufactured.

Jalap.

Jet, unmanufactured.

Joss stick, or joss light.

Junk, old.

Kelp.

Kieserite.

Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.

Lac spirits.

Lactarine.

Lard.

Lava, unmanufactured.

Leeches.

Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour-orange juice.

Licorice root, unground.

Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

Lime, citrate of.

Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.

Lithographic stones, not engraved.

Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

Loadstones.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

Magnesia, sulphate of, or epsom salts.

Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia.

Magnesium.

Magnets.

Manganese, oxide and ore.

Manna.

Manuscripts.

Marrow, crude.

Marshmallows.

Medals of gold, silver, or copper, such as trophies or prizes.

Mica and metallic mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought not specially provided for in this act.

Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

Milk, fresh.

Mineral waters, all not artificial.

Minerals, crude or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this act.

Models of invention and of other improvements.

Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Musk, crude, in natural pods.

Myrobolan.

Needles, hand-sewing and darning.

Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

Nickel, nickel oxide.

Nux vomica.

Oakum.

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this act, dry.

Oil cake.

Oils, almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise-seed, aniline, aspic, or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cotton-seed, croton, fennel, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes unfit for eating and not otherwise provided for in this act, ottar of roses, palm and cocoanut, petroleum, rosemary or anthoss, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origianum, red or white valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

Olives, green or prepared.

Opium, crude or manufactured, and not adulterated, containing 9 per centum and over of morphia.

Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared.

Orchil, or orchil liquid.

Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms, and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes.

Ores of gold, silver, and nickel and nickel matte.

Osmium.

Paintings and Statuary.

Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary, but the term "statuary" as herein used shall be understood to include such professional productions in marble, stone, alabaster, or metal of a statuary or sculptor only.

Palladium.

Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends waste rope, waste bagging, oil or refused gunny bags or gunny cloth, and poplar and other woods fit only to be converted into paper.

Paraffine.

Parchment and vellum.

Pearl, mother of, sawed, cut, but not polished, or otherwise manufactured.

Peas, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks or similar packages.

Peltries and other usual goods and effects of Indians, passing or repassing the boundary line of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: provided, that this exemption shall not apply to goods in bales or other packages unusual among Indians.

Personal and household effects not merchandise of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Pewter and britannia metal, old and fit only to be remanufactured.

Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes, or for encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

Phosphates, crude or native.

Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds, commonly known as nursery stock.

Plaster of paris and sulphate of lime, unground.

Plating, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.

Platinum, manufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins.

Plumbago.

Plush, black, known commercially as hatters plush, composed of silk or silk and cotton, and used exclusively for making men's hats.

Polishing stones.

Potash, crude, carbonate of, or "black salts," caustic potash or hydrate of, including refined in sticks or rolls. Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, crude. Sulphate of potash, crude or refined. Chlorate of potash. Muriate of potash.

Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment in the actual possession at the time of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale.

Pulu, pumice, quicksilver; quills, prepared or unprepared, but not made up into complete articles.

Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.

Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this act.

Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens of sculpture where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for educational, philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States.

Rennets, raw or prepared.

Saffron and Safflower and extracts of, and saffron cake.

Sago, crude, and sago flour.

Salacine.

Salt in Bulk.

Salt in bulk and salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, but the coverings shall pay same rate of duty as if imported separately, provided that if salt is imported from any country which imposes a duty upon salt exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such salt the rate of duty now provided by law.

Sauer-kraut, sausage, skins.

Seeds—Anasie, canary, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or bone, sugar beet, mangold wurzel, sorghum or sugar cane for seed, and all flower and grass seeds; bulbous and bulbous roots, not edible; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this act.

Selep, or saloup.

Shells of all kinds, not cut, ground, or otherwise manufactured.

Shotgun barrels, forged, rough, bored.

Shrimp and other shell fish.

Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk; silk cocoons and silk waste. Silk worm eggs.

Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.

Snails.

Soda, all not otherwise specially provided for in this act. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, chlorate of, and sulphate of, or salt cake, or nitre cake. Sodium.

Sparterre, suitable for making or ornamenting hats.

Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy when imported for cabinets or as objects of science, and not for sale.

Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds unground.

Cinnamon, and chips of, unground.

Cloves and clove stems unground.

Ginger root unground and not preserved or candied, mace, nutmegs, pepper (black or white) unground, pimento unground.

Seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this act.

Spunk.

Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthern, porcelain, and stoneware.

Straw.

Stone and sand, burr stone in blocks, rough or manufactured, or bound up into mill stones; cliff stone, unmanufactured; free stone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this act; pumice stone, rotten stone, and sand, crude or manufactured.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves. Timber, squared or sided. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber. Pine clapboards. Spruce clapboards. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only. Laths. Pickets and palings. Shingles. Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured; provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above mentioned articles, or either of them, all said articles imported from said country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds. Woods—namely: cedar, lignumvitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogan, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough or hewn; bamboo and rattan manufactured; briar root or briarwood, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo reeds and sticks or partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not otherwise specially provided for in this act, in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, or walking canes; and India malacca joints not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted. Logs and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Firewood, handle bolts, heading bolts, staving bolts, shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties, ship timber, and ship planking, not specially provided for in this act.

Storax, or stirax.

Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontia, protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.

Sugars and Sirups.

Sugars all not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses, and molasses.

Sulphur, refined, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid.

Sweepings of silver and gold.

Tallow and wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease.

Tapioca, cassava or cassady.

Tar and pitch of wood and pitch of coal tar.

Tea and tea plants.

Teasles.

Teeth, natural or unmanufactured.

Terra alba.

Terra japonica.

Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated.

Tinsel wire, lame or lahn.

Tobacco stems.

Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.

Tripoli.

Tumeric.

Turpentine, venice.

Turpentine, spirits of.

Turtles.

Types, old and fit only to be manufactured.

Uranium, oxide and salts of.

Vaccine virus.

Valonia.

Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.

Wafers, unmedicated.

Wax, vegetable or mineral.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) in actual use of residents of the United States returning thereto from foreign countries not exceeding $500 in value and not intended for use of other persons nor for sale shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty; provided, however, that all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of such persons so returning as may have been by them taken out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value nor improved in condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty without regard to their value upon their identity being established under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Wool in the List.

All wool of the sheep, hair of the camel or goat, alpaca, and other like animals, and all wool and hair on the skin, noils, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags and flocks, including all waste, or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, including stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, and the photographic pictures, paintings, and statuary imported for exhibition by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importations; provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made. Works of art, collections in illustrations of the progress of the arts, science, manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs; provided that the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.

Yams, zaffer.

NO INTERNAL REVENUE SECTIONS.

Bill Closely Follows McKinley Law in Its Administrative Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—There are no internal revenue sections attached to the bill. The section which follows the free list is substantially the same as Sec. 4 of the McKinley bill, and provides:

> Sec. 3. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided in this act, duty of 10 per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 4 practically reënacts Sec. 5 of the McKinley bill. It embodies a general enactment that "each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles."

Sec. 5 follows Sec. 6 of the McKinley bill so closely that even the date, 1st of March, 1891, when it is to go into effect, is inadvertently retained. This section provides that all articles of foreign manufacture shall be legibly stamped with the name of the country of their origin. A similar remark applies to Sec. 6, which is Sec. 7 of the McKinley bill with the date (1891) unchanged. This section relates to counterfeiting trade-marks. Secs. 7 and 8, relating to the importation in bond of materials for shipbuilding, are the same as Secs. 8 and 9 of the McKinley bill. Sec. 9, relating to the manufacture of export perfumery and medicines containing alcohol in bonded warehouse, is the same as Sec. 10 of the McKiley bill. Sec. 10, prohibiting importation of obscene books, is the same as Sec. 11 of the old law. Secs. 11, 12, and 13 are the same as Secs. 12, 16, and 14 of the old law. Secs. 14, 15, and 15 as to discriminating duties on goods not imported in vessels of the United States, are the same as Secs. 17, 18, and 19 of the old law. Secs. 17 and 18 in regard to the importation of neat cattle and hides are Secs. 20 and 21 of the McKinley bill. Sec. 19 as to reimportations, Sec. 20 as to abandoned wrecks, Sec. 21 as to bonding smelting warehouses, Sec. 22 as to drawbacks are the same as Secs. 22, 23, 24, and 25 respectively of the old law.

The last sections of the Wilson bill deal with matters embodied in the McKinley administrative customs bill, a separate measure from the McKinley tariff law. Secs. 24 and 25, providing that all invoices shall be made out in the currency of the country are the same as Secs. 2 and 3 of the McKinley administrative bill. Sec. 26 is Sec. 4 of the administrative bill; Sec. 27 is Sec. 5 administrative; Sec. 28 is administrative Sec. 6; Sec. 29 is administrative Sec. 7; Sec. 30 is administrative Sec. 9 (Sec. 8 of the McKinley administrative bill being omitted); Sec. 31 is administrative Sec. 10; Sec. 32 is administrative Sec. 11; and so the numbers run on down to Sec. 49 of the Wilson bill, the intervening sections reënacting Secs. 12 to 28 inclusive of the McKinley administrative bill. Secs. 50, 51, 52, and 53 appear to be new sections providing details of custom house administration. Sec. 53 closes the bill, which makes 138 printed pages.

LOCAL OPINIONS ON TARIFF BILL.

Chicago Merchants and Manufacturers Give Their Views.

Merchants and manufacturers of Chicago whose business will be affected by the proposed changes in the tariff law were asked last night for their opinions on the subject. Briefly they are:

J. A. Lange of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., wholesale chemists and pharmacists—Importing chemists have felt for a long time that there was room for revision of the tariff. There is nothing in these proposed changes that strikes me as hurting any domestic manufacturer. Chemicals are not manufactured to any extent in Chicago. I see they have made the duty on iodoform $1 a pound; it could not be imported at a duty of 25 cents a pound. Morphine is 50 cents an ounce. There is little imported, as the domestic is so much better that it sells for 15 cents more an ounce. As to gelatine and isinglass, that is a luxury not made in this country, so that it makes little difference. The duty of three cents on glycerine is prohibitive. Ad valorem duty instead of specific, it seems to me, leaves a chance for undervaluation.

J. G. Peters of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale drugs and chemicals—The tariff does not affect our business, as we manufacture nothing. If the tariff is increased or lowered we fix our prices accordingly. I do not care to say how the changes may affect manufacturing chemists.

General Manager Barrett of Devoe & Reynolds, wholesale paints and oils—I do not see that they have made very many changes in the duty on articles in our line. The old tariff on paints was unsatisfactory to paint-men because the duty was 25 per cent on manufactured goods and 60 to 70 per cent on the raw material. The duty of 30 per cent on white lead instead of three cents a pound is a good deal better. Paints, manufactured colors, and oils, I see, remain the same. I do not see how any paint-man can complain of these proposed changes as I look them over casually.

Elliott Durand, Vice-President of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company, paint and dry color makers—We do not like ad valorem duties at all; we want specific. The only effect of a reduction of the tariff on our goods would be that we would go to importing and shut up our factories, so it would affect our men more than us. A duty of 20 per cent on vermilion would knock us endwise; we could not stand it; we would have to shut up. Lakes, fine goods, and French zinc we import any way, so a change would not affect us. The cost of paints is wholly in the labor. The raw material is practically worthless. A reduction of the tariff on goods we manufacture would force us to reduce the cost of manufacturing, which would, of course, mean a reduction in wages in order to compete with foreign manufacturers.

A. A. Sprague of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers—As a prominent Democrat said to me today: "If they keep on this way much longer there will not be any Democratic party left." I do not see how it will be possible to raise a revenue on this basis. It is as bad as I expected? Well, it is bad enough. It will certainly demoralize business while the discussion lasts.

S. D. Kimbark, iron and steel merchant—It is about what I expected. A thorough revision was to be expected. Some of the additions to the free list will affect the iron business here, notably cotton ties, an important product of Pittsburg. They have been placed on the free list, where they were before the rebellion. That's politics.

E. W. Cramer, iron and steel merchant—Well, the agony is over—at least the preliminary agony. It is not so bad as I expected, though the reduction on some things is great. I cannot go into details, because I have not examined the bill carefully enough.

G. B. Bartlett of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., wholesale hardware—I have only hastily examined the proposed new bill. It is not half so bad as I expected, though the reduction is very large indeed. As to how it would affect manufacturers I am not prepared to say without making a comparative examination.

Edward J. Pitkin of Pitkin & Brooks, crockery and glassware dealers—I am not in favor of a radical reduction in any line of goods. If the tariff is reduced and it goes into effect next March dealers will lose money on their stock now on hand, although it may increase the sales somewhat. It is rather high now on earthenware. The reduction should be made gradually so as not to injure those dealers who have capital invested in different lines of goods and give them a chance to get rid of the stock on hand.

Robert Stevenson, wholesale druggist, No. 94 Lake street—It will cost the wholesale druggists some money. We have a big stock of goods on hand and will be obliged to keep it up just the same. I think the time allotted for the bill to go into effect is rather short.

Peter Van Schaack, druggist, No. 140 Lake street—I don't think the bill should go into effect until April, in order to give the merchants more time to dispose of their goods. I do not consider the reduction in tariff advisable just at present. It will not be beneficial to the country at large. I am opposed to a reduction where it will injure the manufacturers who are striving to establish factories of their own. The difficulty seems to be in the fact that men engaged in the manufacture of certain lines of chemicals don't have a fair hearing. Now, take the change of tariff made in sponges. Those in this country don't come into competition with the Mediterranean sponges. Articles like cosmetics and dentifrices should not have the duty lowered so as to come in competition with our manufacturers. Medicinal preparations, those in everyday use that do not come in competition with our manufactures, seem to be the items selected for reduction. Articles that enter into everyday consumption by the poor are the ones on which the duty should be lowered. The bill is of such a character that an intelligent résumé cannot be given without careful study.

John M. Levis, Illinois Glass company, No. 174 Randolph street—If the tariff touches the bottle trade the loss will have to come out of the wages of the men. We employ about 2,500, who receive on an average of $29 a week. Men doing the same work in foreign countries get about $5 a week. Should the duty be reduced we would be compelled either to reduce wages or shut up. We have 5,000 cases of bottles on the way from Europe all the time, as we can buy and bring them here cheaper than we can make them.

PITTSBURG MEN SEE DIRE RESULTS.

F. E. Schenck, B. F. Jones, and Harry W. Oliver Speak of the Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—There was a general expression of opinion here regarding the tariff bill that, while all business interests would suffer, the brunt of the trouble would fall upon the wage-workers. The hope was expressed that a substantial compromise would be reached before the bill passed the Senate. One objectionable feature pointed out was the general adoption, whenever possible, of ad valorem instead of specific duties.

F. E. Schenck, Treasurer of the United States Iron and Tinplate Manufacturing company of Demmler, said today, if the new tariff bill passed as reported the wages of tinplatemakers would have to come away down or the industry could not be carried on. Andrew Carnegie, chief owner of the Carnegie Steel company, is not in the city. The officials here were asked to express their opinion on the proposed bill. They said Mr. Carnegie was the proper person to give the views of that company.

B. F. Jones, the iron manufacturer, and ex-Chairman of the Republican National committee:

> The effects of the proposed tariff bill, if enacted, would be worse than those of the act of 1846. Wages would fall greatly and the general prosperity must necessarily share their decline. People would have to leave the manufacturing centers in the cities and seek to earn a livelihood by cultivating the soil. The proposed duties on iron and steel products would not be sufficient to place American labor on a par with the foreign workmen and American manufacturers would be driven out of business. Only one-third of the iron and steel workmen were employed and many of these would stop work if the bill were passed. It was nonsense to say the manufacturers and their employés were alone affected by tariff legislation. The lawyer, storekeeper, physician, and farmer all had a vital interest in it as they all would suffer or profit accordingly as the manufacturing industries were prosperous or otherwise.

Harry W. Oliver of the Oliver iron and steel works—As present prices are below cost, the reduction on pig iron, steel rails, steel billets, and bar iron must be borne by labor and freight. The change to ad valorem duties is indefensible, undervaluations, false invoices, different appraisements at different points of entry, all combine to breed a race of dishonest importers and make business unstable. Making the bill take effect March 1 is simply brutal and calculated to destroy what little business we have. The act should take effect a year hence and allow business to accommodate itself to the new conditions.

Mr. Oliver was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Republican convention of 1888.

AS M'KINLEY SEES IT.

THE GREAT PROTECTIONIST DENOUNCES THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Ad Valorem Duty, He Says, Offers a Bribe to Undervaluation of Imports, Whereas Specific Is Determinable and Uniform—Secretary Manning Made a Report Against the System in 1886—McKinley Has No Idea the Majority of Democrats Will Be Pleased with the Measure.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley was shown the text of the Wilson tariff bill this evening. He was about to leave his office for the train to Cleveland and did not have time to enter upon a close comparison of the proposed measure with the existing law, and said he did not feel free to discuss the special features except to say that placing coal on the free list was a great mistake. Regarding the general adoption of ad valorem duties for the specific rates imposed by the McKinley law he talked freely, condemning the departure in the strongest terms. He said:

"This objectionable feature of the new bill, if it stood alone, ought to defeat the entire measure. The difference between the two systems is that the ad valorem is upon value, the specific on quantity. The former rests upon the foreign value, which is hard to ascertain, and calls for expert judgment to determine. It offers a bribe to undervaluation, because, unlike the specific duty, it is not always determinable and uniform. When a duty is assessed by the yard or pound there can be no doubt concerning it, but when it is ad valorem it depends upon the foreign importers' honesty and the judgment of appraisers, and the price is usually fixed abroad to escape the payment of full rate. The system is so unstable and impossible of equitable arrangement that it has never been possible, even in this country, to have ad valorem duties uniform throughout the United States. There are frequently wide differences between the values fixed at different ports. All the leading nations of the world have condemned ad valorem. Even free trade England has abandoned every such duty but one, because no honest administration of the revenue laws is possible when the valuation is made thousands of miles from the point of production, where it cannot be verified.

"In 1886 Secretary Manning made an exhaustive report upon this subject to Congress and quoted a consensus of expert opinion urging the general adoption of specific duties for the protection of reputable merchants and of the revenue. Secretary Manning declared, in summing up the views he had gathered, that undervaluations, false invoices, and like dishonesty were 'incontestably' and 'notoriously inherent' in the ad valorem system. That was a true and exact statement of facts which Chairman Wilson has turned his back upon. This one feature of the new bill, if adopted, aside from all others, will greatly increase the difficulties in collecting the revenues. Fraudulent invoices and undervaluation will become vastly more prevalent under it. The evil of this is two fold. It lessens the revenue that should be paid under the duty, and does an incalculable injury to honest dealers who bring in goods at a fair valuation. The adoption of this ad valorem system would mean a still greater reduction of the duty than is shown in the comparison of the bill with existing law."

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Gov. William McKinley arrived here tonight on his way to East Liverpool, O. The Governor said he considered the new tariff bill as a whole an exceedingly sweeping one, including, as it did, in the free list such important articles as coal, wool, iron ore, lumber, and salt. The average rate of duty was also largely reduced, the new measure making it between 30 and 40 per cent. The entire bill, Gov. McKinley said, was in the general direction of the Democratic platform, in which notice had been given that no heed would be paid to the pleas and necessities of domestic industries. In regard to the probability of its passing Congress in its present shape he had no idea, but sincerely hoped it would not. Its effect on business he could not foretell other than to say that manufacturers would now be able to begin preparations to meet it if it should become a law. He had no idea it would meet the approval of the country or even of the great majority of the Democratic party.

IT IS A DISAPPOINTMENT IN BOSTON.

Tariff Bill Pleases Neither Republicans Nor Democrats at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Relative to the new tariff bill Boston merchants vary as their particular interests are likely to be favorably or unfavorably affected thereby. Free wool, for instance, is not relished by a large number of the Boston dealers in this material, and it is predicted in many quarters Congress will not approve or ratify such a radical measure. Leading wool dealers expressed the belief that free wool would be a detriment and a disaster to the wool trade of the country. The placing of lumber on the free list has not caused any particular uneasiness here. Most of the big lumber dealers say it will have no noticeable effect on the price, for the amount of duty taken off will probably be neutralized by the advance in price, both by the Canadian and American dealers. Henry M. Whitney, the Nova Scotia coal baron, is jubilant over the free coal section of the bill. Dealers in American coal profess to be indifferent to this provision and say it will make no perceptible difference to the trade nor in New England prices. Representatives of the iron trade said free iron could not seriously affect the great iron interests of the country, owing to the generally poor quality of imported iron. Wages, they admitted, might have to be cut some, but they insist American iron will hold its own in the home market. Salt and crockery men say the new tariff, if enacted, and great emphasis is generally put on the "if enacted," will not affect them unfavorably in the least. In general it is safe to say the tariff bill is a disappointment—disappointing to Democrats, who looked to see some bold action taken consistent with the tariff plank in the party platform, and disappointing to Republicans, who had hoped the Democrats would give their pet hobby of a tariff for revenue only a fair trial. The bill is pronounced a mere makeshift. Republicans laugh at it and stanch Democrats support it only half-heartedly.

VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

London Papers Express Indorsement of the Wilson Measure.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Daily News* says of the tariff bill given out by the Ways and Means committee at Washington:

> This tariff is in no sense a free trade one. It deals tenderly with protection. It carries out to some extent the Democratic idea of a tariff for revenue. This is the kind of reform to which the President and his party are pledged, and it is both their duty and policy to carry it out and give the country cheaper goods.

The *Standard* says:

> We may cordially welcome the return of the United States to a more reasonable and honest policy without inquiring into all the motives which helped to bring about the change.

SOCIETY PEOPLE DANCE FOR CHARITY.

The Columbus Spielkartenfest Opens Successfully and Promises Well.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—After weeks of preparation the opening performance of the Spielkartenfest at the Grand tonight drew a great audience in spite of the rain. There were 400 society people in the cast. It was a dazzling presentation, the dances of all nations being given. From the rising of the curtain till its fall one succession of surprises followed another.

It was "America," that ran at the Auditorium during the World's Fair, on a smaller scale. One novel feature was the Männerchor singing behind the scenes during this dance. The week's run promises to be the society event of the season and the seven performances (with Thanksgiving matineé) will add a neat sum to the exchequer of the Home for the Aged, for whose benefit the performance is given.

Scearce Is Arrested at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—Frank P. Scearce, the alleged forger, who escaped from jail at Lexington, Ky., several days since, was arrested in Chattanooga, Tenn., this morning on a pointer given by the Lexington Chief of Police. He claimed to be from Chicago, en route to Mexico, but was identified by a newspaper man. He made application for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that officers had not sufficient legal grounds to hold him. The case is to come up tomorrow.

In Baking Powders "Royal" Leads.

As the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.,
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

All other baking powders are shown by analysis to contain alum, lime or ammonia.

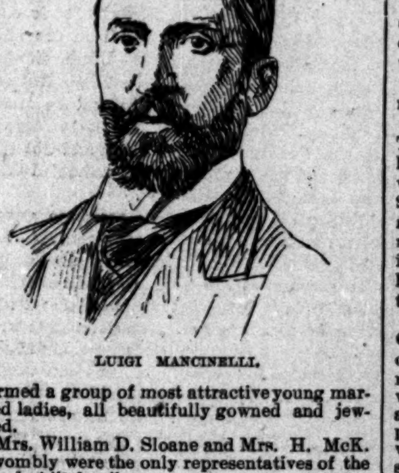
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN IT WITH FAUST.

(Continued from first page.)

Mrs. Albert Stevens appeared in black satin, with a huge diamond crescent in her hair.

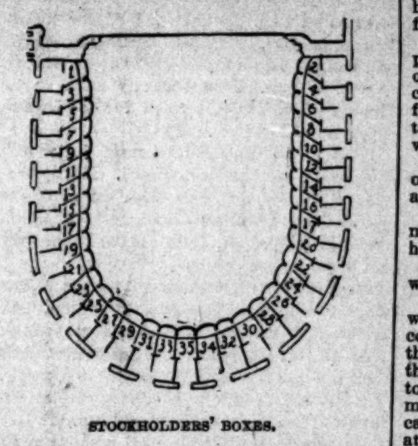
Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Dodge formed a group of most attractive young married ladies, all beautifully gowned and jeweled.



LUIGI MANCINELLI.

Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were the only representatives of the Vanderbilt family present.

None of the Astors were in attendance, owing to the recent death of the daughter, Mrs. Roosevelt. Mr. Maurice Grau said: "In all my experience in this country or Europe I have never seen so large an audience at any performance of opera. I believe the Metropolitan to be now the largest house in the world and standing room tonight is at a premium as you can see."



STOCKHOLDERS' BOXES.

Mr. Abbey and Mr. Schoeffel expressed themselves on like terms of congratulation at their astounding success, attributing it first to the super-excellence of their artists, and secondly to the fact that the absence of opera last year seems to have whetted the public appetite to the point of greediness.

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

LAMPPOST THE CAUSE OF A FIGHT.

It Is Heavily Charged by an Electric Light Wire.

A grounded electric light wire made things decidedly lively around the southeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue just before midnight last night. The big iron lamppost got in the circuit and shocked everyone who got near enough to receive the current. Five persons, including an adventurous mail carrier, were shocked, and Watson, the City Hall electrician, is at a loss to explain why no one was killed.

The trouble began when two men got off a car at the corner. They were just drunk enough to be quarrelsome and the lamppost was loaded.

"Wait while I strike a match," said one man.

He essayed to strike it on the lamppost. The next second something struck him and he sat down suddenly and with unnecessary violence. When he got up he was mad. Something had struck him. There was nothing in sight but the lamppost and the other man. It couldn't have been the lamppost, so it must have been the other man. Whereupon he struck the other man on the nose and the two went down in a heap.

There is a mailbox on that lamppost. John Collins is a mailcarrier, who has the task of clearing that box. The other two men had rolled into the gutter and were fighting weakly. Uncle Sam's man was in a hurry and he took little notice of the struggling pair. He drew a copper key from his pocket, which was attached by a steel chain to his suspender button. After arranging his mail-sack he inserted the key in the box, gave a wild yell, and collapsed into his mail bag. He broke his key chain in the fall and also broke the current, but he wasn't thinking of electricity when he got up; he was thinking that one of those two men in the gutter had kicked him on the shins, wherefore he fell upon the men in the gutter with both feet and a mail sack.

Over on the other corner a Central detail policeman saw the disturbance and came over. He asked what the trouble was and the carrier said he wanted those two men arrested for delaying the United States mails. One of the men had a full Nelson on the other and wouldn't break it.

"Ye won't break away, won't ye?" said the officer as he drew his club and braced himself against the lamppost.

Something dropped just then and the policeman arose slowly from a puddle and rescued his club from a cable car.

"It was a banana peel," he said briefly, and went back to the fighters.

The mail-carrier got another shock while he was trying to open the box and stood back considering the thing. A girl tripped out of the Continental Hotel and when she caught the current screamed and said it was a shame to heat mail boxes like that. Then the policeman braced himself for a great effort. He caught hold of the lamppost and the two men at the same time, yelled, and landed in the same old puddle. As he gathered himself up a great white light struck him and he went and called the wagon. The wagon came; its men investigated; got shocked; reported to Central; and George Watson shut off forty-five of the city's electric lights.

Then peace reigned on the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, but a mail-carrier lost fifteen minutes, a policeman soiled his uniform and hurt his feelings, and two friends fought. Also Wabash avenue, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson streets were dark for blocks for the rest of the night.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

TO FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Makes His Appointments of
Visit Savannah, Ga.

, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—
oday appointed the following
present Illinois at the National
gress, which will convene at
, Dec. 12:

Gibson City, delegate at large;
alternate at large; John Stewart,
on. James Wilson, Woosung; R.
mbridge; Simon Elliott, Prince-
ime, Dwight; Frank A. Dillatush,
mes O. Garrett, Sparland; the
dmunds, Disco; J. B. Yancil,
O. Converse, Springfield; John
illsboro; the Hon. F. W. Cox,
he Hon. J. W. Washburn,
on. Boone Kersham, Grayville;
ora; the Hon. George W. Peppon,
a. Noah H. Guthrie, Aledo; E. S.
aso; John Francis, Joliet; Will.
ville; J. M. Stahl, Quincy; Rob-
seyville; J. N. Hunter, Owaneco;
van; the Hon. Gideon Stanker,
. W. G. Sloan, Harrisburg; J. W.

today issued a requisition on
of Iowa for Charles Griffin,
Keokuk and wanted in Scott
murder of Edward G. Jones.
also honored the requisition of
of Oklahoma for Ed Carette,
eland County, Oklahoma, for
,000 and under arrest in Chi-

t General today honorably dis-
e William Donavan, Company
ntry, Chicago. The following
from the rolls for desertion:
es O. Bryan, Paul H. Walton,
n, and R. R. Sigmund, Com-
Infantry, Chicago, and Pri-
gham, Company C, Fifth In-
ield.

Buried in One Grave.

, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The re-
sters, the four victims of Clinton
buried by the Township Trustees.
rthly possessions consist of some
ture. The funeral will take place
g and the four bodies will be
rave. The funeral will be under
Marling Post, G. A. R., of Croth-
h Mr. Foster was a member. The
an were brought to this city in
on as the body was found after
e funeral took place this after-
mains were interred in the pau-

and One Attempt That Fails.

, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—
took morphine and died today at
use. He had just served a peni-
d claimed the police were perse-

ie, a teamster, jumped from the
te River and was drowned. Do-
was the cause.
Harrison of No. 20 North West
spondent over family troubles
ine, going to a neighbor's house,
sicians saved her life.

Wife and Kills Himself.

ov. 27.—Heman Barrows, an aged
Case road, Ridgeville, in a fit of
young wife, aged 30, twice. He
self. Mrs. Barrows will probably
s for many years has been a Jus-

CAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements.
Send in your orders.

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in Chicago.
ernian
BANKING ASSOCIATION
Savings
Bank

Harris & Co.
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Dearborn-st., Chicago.
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1893.

MINISTER WILLIS will be judged by his act.

THE able Democratic editor moralizes and the President demoralizes.

WHAT an interesting scrap-book of press notices Boss McKane could compile!

PERHAPS it is the intention to restore the Hawaiian monarchy on the installment plan.

TWENTY-FIVE thousand pounds of butter sold on the Elgin Board of Trade yesterday at 26 to 26¼ cents a pound.

THE senior Democratic organ has experienced a serious loss of confidence in the Washington end of the party.

IT sounds like a calamity howl, but the fact is that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas are both sick abed.

THE Topeka *Capital* observes that "the President stands by his friends." He does; and sometimes he rolls over on them.

IS NOT Chicago's Health Department a little previous? Eighteen cases of smallpox in a population of a million and a half can hardly be said to constitute an epidemic.

SAM JONES, who is fighting the adversary at Louisville, Ky., does not exactly charge an admission fee for hearing his Sunday evening sermons, but insists merely that no person shall be admitted who cannot show a ticket purchased for the Monday evening lecture. Thrifty Sam!

WHY are certain City Hall officials so desperately anxious to secure the nomination of a man of their own selection for Mayor by the Democrats? Are they afraid, if they cannot control the next Mayor, there will be unpleasant revelations? There are ugly stories being told already about the Street Superintendent, the Harbormaster, the City Sealer, and other City Hall "statesmen." Do they fear that those stories will take more substantial form?

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 19,381,000 bushels of wheat, 1,329,000 bushels of corn, 835,000 bushels of oats, 243,000 bushels of rye, and 109,000 bushels of barley. Total, 21,897,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,449,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 77,283,000 bushels of wheat, 7,519,000 bushels of corn, 4,834,000 bushels of oats, 606,000 bushels of rye, and 3,638,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 530,000 in wheat and 200,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 1,229,000 bushels.

THE announcement of the tariff plans of the Committee on Ways and Means proved a disappointment to the holders of industrial stocks and there were sharp declines in Wall street. The local market was sympathetically weak. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 75 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were unsettled within a moderate range, wheat advancing early on the small increase in the visible supply, but losing most of the upturn. Corn was depressed by reason of the free movement from first hands and provisions were supported by some of the packers. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat and corn closed substantially steady, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye strong, barley steady, flaxseed 1½ cents higher, January pork 30 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

SINCE the parish councils bill was introduced in the British Parliament its scope has been extended so much as the result of radical agitation that now it is regarded as the most comprehensive measure of local reform ever projected by any responsible British statesman. It abolishes the suffrage disqualification on account of sex and marriage so far as local government is concerned. Women who pay taxes, whether married or single, are to be allowed to vote for all local officers. The suffrage provisions of the bill also are made to apply to the election of London vestrymen and of poor law guardians throughout Great Britain. The guardians and vestrymen now are elected by plural voting and proxies are allowed. If the parish councils bill is passed all this will be changed. The voting will be by ballot and the principle of one-man-one vote will apply. The government is determined to pass the bill during the extra session, but the Lords will probably throw it out. However, the bill, once it passes through the House of Commons, is sure to become law. It may be delayed but not defeated.

IN his annual report the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending with next June will be 150 millions, a decrease of 14 millions from the total for last year. For that twelve months the collections from spirituous liquors were nearly 95 millions, an increase of 3½ millions over the fiscal year ending in 1892. Those from tobacco were 32 millions, an increase of nearly one million, and from fermented liquors 32½ millions, being an increase of 2¼ millions. The aggregate collections in Illinois were 34 millions, in Kentucky nearly 27 millions, and in New York State nearly 20 millions. In the manufacture of distilled spirits during the year there were used 734,056 bushels of malt, 290,521 bushels of rye, 9,244,850 bushels of corn, and 403 of other material. Total, 7,319,930 bushels, from which were made 6,560,614 gallons of rectified spirits. The number of cattle fed at distilleries was 36,408, with an increase in weight of nearly 9 million pounds.

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee finally have made public their bill for revising and reducing the tariff. By a cursory examination of this measure, which is printed in this morning's paper, it will be seen that it is not in strict accordance with the plank of the Democratic national platform, which called for a tariff which gave no protection and which was for revenue only. It is questionable whether the fruit of the labors of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues will produce revenue enough to meet the needs of the government, and it is certain that by imposing duties, even though low ones, on most competitive manufactured goods some protection, though inadequate in amount, is given to the American workingman. His wages will not have to be cut down as much as if the Democrats had lived up to their platform.

On the other hand this bill is a radical one. It goes farther on the road toward free trade than the one for which Senator Mills was the sponsor. It is like that in that it is framed with great tenderness for Southern interests and great disregard of Northern ones. The unmistakable trail of the Southern Brigadier is over it all. The continuation of the sugar bounty with gradual reductions is in striking contrast with the swift reduction of the duties on Northern industries. This marked sectional taint will solidify the Southern Democrats for the bill. It ought to provoke Northern Democrats, if they have self-respect, to do what they can to make this measure a little less jug-handled.

The additions to the free list are numerous. The most important are wool, coal, iron ore, unmanufactured lumber, salt, copper, and silver lead ore. Cotton ties are made free to please the Southern planters and binding twine to gratify the farmers of the Northwest. While the free-listing of these and other articles reduces the revenues about twenty-two millions it is better, the revenue question apart, that some of them should be duty free. This is the case with wool, for reasons which this paper has stated repeatedly. The removal of the duty on lumber will be followed by increased importations from Canada, but the destruction of the American forests, which has been progressing so rapidly, will be checked. The tariff protection of those forests has contributed to their untimely destruction. That free iron ore will injure the iron ore men of the United States may well be questioned. What the effect of the removal of the duty on coal will be time will show. Some articles have been placed on the free list which clearly should not go there and which will provoke animated discussion in House and Senate.

Nearly all specific duties are done away with, except in the case of a few articles like glass, and are replaced by ad valorem ones. These are not as low as those of the Walker tariff, but are lower in most instances than those of the Mills bill. The Democrats are even less inclined now than they were in 1887 to regard the interests of the American workingman. He is expected to take lower wages than the Mills bill would have called on him to accept. That measure, which made wool free, imposed a duty of 40 per cent on about all woolen manufactures. The duties under the present bill range from 20 to 45 per cent.

In dealing with cotton goods, glass, iron and steel, china and earthen ware Mr. Wilson has gone beyond Mr. Mills. It is the opinion of the former that these duties are high enough to permit a "healthy growth" of the industries concerned. A growth secured at the expense of the wages of labor may seem healthy to Mr. Wilson. It will hardly seem so to those workingmen who voted for the Democratic ticket last year.

What effect these reductions of duties will have on the revenues is unknown. If they provoke heavy importations, then the revenues will not suffer so much, but American will be replaced by foreign labor. If the imports do not increase, because the workingmen consent to a cut in their wages sufficient to enable their employers to meet foreign competition, then there will be a heavy drop in customs receipts.

As the Democrats have not yet made public their internal revenue and income tax schemes, it is not known how much money they expect to raise from those sources and how near they will come to meeting the total revenue needs of the government. The tariff part of their plan will meet with the solid opposition of Republicans, reinforced, perhaps, by some Democrats who, on principle or from policy, will not sanction the long step in the direction of free trade and low wages contemplated by this bill, even though it meets with the approval of the dictatorial Southern members of their party.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary Morton of the Bureau of Agriculture says in his annual report that there are in the United States more than six million farms, on which dwell more than 30 million people, who furnish more than 74 per cent of the value of exports from the country. Hence the department is an important one, but its organization is objectionable. It offers opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism. The partnership between the Government of the United States and those of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of agricultural colleges and experimental stations is anomalous. Stations should be divorced entirely from the department, and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or the Secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements, so as to insure legitimate expenditures of the same. The number of employés when he took charge was 2,497. It is now 1,994, a reduction of 503. The expenditures for the first quarter of the fiscal year were $56,000 less than for the corresponding time twelve months previously. The Secretary says the classified service is defective, largely owing to inequalities in compensation with reference to the services rendered. These inequalities are in great part due to the appropriation acts making statutory positions for the clerical force. A considerable saving has been made in the purchase and distribution of seeds. The results of the Texas fever regulations and of vessel inspection of cattle have been highly satisfactory. The microscopical inspection of meats has been reduced greatly, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same. The expenses of the Weather Bureau have been reduced nearly 10 per cent, and arrangements in progress are designed to modify expenses still further, while magnifying the value of the service to agriculture, commerce, and the people at large.

The Secretary also recommends a radical reform in the distribution of public documents from his department. He would supply libraries and other educational institutions with a certain number of copies free of charge, and exact a moderate sum from all others taking copies. If this suggestion be acted on the number of copies printed may be reduced vastly. Probably not one in twenty of the persons who now take those documents would want them if required to pay for the same. To the great majority of recipients the documents are of little more value than so much waste paper would be. And would not the same rule apply to documents issued by some other departments of the government? Doubtless some of them would not be wanted at all if they were issued on the trade principle of requiring pay from those to whom they were sent. There would be another great saving. Roughly speaking, it is probable that the printing bills at Washington could be cut down at least 50 per cent without any decrease in actual efficiency or benefit to anybody except those who draw pay for work that is not wished for by the people.

NO CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING IN EUROPE

If Thanksgiving were one of the anniversaries in Europe the various governments in that part of the world would be puzzled to discover wherein there was any occasion for national gratitude. There is scarcely a capital on the continent which is not this week a witness of conflict between the people and the ruling powers, more or less acute in its nature. In France the Dupuy Cabinet has been overthrown by a combined assault of all the Radical groups upon the Conservatives and moderate Republicans. Revision of the Constitution, separation of Church and State, the closing of all State offices to the clergy, and the abolition of the Senate are among the demands of the Radicals, and with these demands for issues the government was not able to secure a vote of confidence and had to retire. The Radicals are flushed with their victory, but as the new Cabinet will not be more disposed to concede the demands than the old one the struggle between Radicalism and Conservatism evidently only has begun. Whether this victory is an omen of success now remains to be seen.

In Italy the Parliamentary committee of inquiry into the Roman Bank scandals, jestingly called the "Pahamino," or little Panama, by the Italians, has made a report charging not only the outgoing members of the Cabinet but numerous ex-Ministers, friends of the King, among them Gen. Crispi, with complicity in the notorious scandals. The startling disclosures as a matter of course were followed by the resignation of the ministry, and the riotous proceedings which followed show that the sympathies of the Italian people are with the Radicals, who forced the inquiry. The parties involved are the Monarchists and Clericals, and they are so numerous that it is difficult to see how the King can secure a new ministry without calling upon the Radical minority. The outcome of the present crisis may be far-reaching, since the Radicals, who have been successful, are demanding the repeal of the law of Papal guarantees, the substitution of a republican form of government for that of the house of Savoy, and withdrawal from the triple alliance, which, in their eyes, is responsible for the distressful financial condition into which the kingdom has been plunged. The sympathies of the people are all with France, whom rightly they believe to be their nearest friend and their natural commercial neighbor. The King, therefore, is in a perplexing position. All the leaders of his party are involved in the bank scandals, and it is intimated that some of his own family are smirched notwithstanding his effort to shield them. The Republican skirts are clear, and this has given them immense advantage. Even if they fail to secure their radical demands they are in a position to force the government into exceedingly democratic concessions.

The German Government is having trouble with the proposed commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Spain, Servia, and Roumania. The Agrarian League is making a powerful and well-organized resistance to them upon the ground that if the treaties were accepted it would mean the pauperization of German farmers. The reply of Chancellor Caprivi to Von Ploetz, President of the league, gave the farmers little comfort, as he declared he would not favor them at the expense of other classes, nor would he go further with the conservatives if they opposed the interests of the government. The result of the Chancellor's ill-timed threat may be his own removal from office, in which case he is likely to be succeeded by Count Waldersee. The war with the Moors and the aggravating manner in which the campaign drags along have brought about an internal dissension in the Spanish Ministry, which may lead to a general resignation. Portugal is now engaged in trying to organize a new Cabinet. The Servian Cabinet has offered its resignation on a tariff issue. In Greece Cabinet after Cabinet has tumbled over and now the government has declared its insolvency and frankly announced it cannot meet its financial obligations. In Norway the Storthing has renewed its old struggle with Sweden and the breach between the two kingdoms is widening fast. In Austria a few weeks ago the Cabinet went to pieces because it would not grant a certain measure of electoral reform. The new Cabinet proposes a still more restricted measure, which, in all probability, will lead to its overthrow ere long.

The only powers on the continent which seem to be happy are little Belgium, Holland, and Turkey. Russia never is happy. Thanksgiving day would have a hard time of it in European courts. A proclamation from any European government calling for national gratitude would be a sinister piece of satire.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The official report by D. N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, shows that the net revenue of the fiscal year ending with last June was 386 millions, being an increase of 31 millions, while the net ordinary expenditures were 383½ millions, being an increase of 38½ millions. This reduced the surplus revenues to $2,341,674. Including the public debt the total receipts were 733 and the expenditures 773 millions. The business of the Treasury has been conducted through the main office at Washington, nine subtreasuries, five mints, five assay offices, and about 160 national banks, which have been designated as United States depositories. At the close of last June these institutions held 746½ million dollars, being 40 millions less than twelve months previously, but the actual available working balance of 156 millions was only 10 millions less than a year previously. This available balance was reduced to 149 millions at the close of September owing to a deficiency in the revenues. The largest amount of free gold ever held in the Treasury was 219 millions in March, 1888. The lowest amount since then was 81½ millions, held Oct. 19 last. In the seven months beginning with last December 81 millions of gold were drawn out of the Treasury in redemption of notes, the reserve being reduced 29 millions in that time. During the next three months the Treasury lost 15 millions of gold, but the reserve fell off only 2 millions. The gold exported in the fiscal year amounted to 108½ millions, of which 102 millions were drawn out of the Treasury by the presentation of legal tender notes. It is the first time that any considerable amount of such notes have been presented for the metal, most of the gold exported in former years having been supplied in exchange for gold certificates. The principal changes in the public debt have been an increase of 45½ millions in Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver and a decrease of 80 millions in the combined volume of gold certificates and currency certificates. Last July a heavy return movement of gold began, so that by the end of September the stock was about the same as when the exports began. The total stock of all kinds of money in the country at the close of September was 2,418 millions, being much the largest amount ever reached up to that time. In the fifteen months ending with October the redemption of United States paper currency amounted to 377 millions. During the last two fiscal years nearly one-fifth of the subsidiary silver currency has been recoined. The Columbian coins have not proved popular, and it has not been decided what to do with those remaining on hand. The nominal amount of counterfeit coins and paper currency presented at the Treasury was greater than the previous year. Considerable additions were made to the bonds held in trust for national banks and for the Pacific railroads' sinking funds. Heavy redemptions of bank notes issued by banks recently suspended were made in September and October.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUGAR PROGRAM.

The Ways and Means committee has taken good care of the Louisiana sugar planters. It has treated them with a degree of tenderness which it has not shown for Northern industries. That provision of the McKinley law which gave a bounty of two cents a pound to the producers of American sugar was attacked most strenuously by the Democrats. It was also looked on with disapproval by the people generally. The Democrats declared that when they got into power they would make short work of that offensive bounty, the payment of which by the government was, according to them, in direct violation of the Constitution.

Being in power the Democrats have not the heart to strike a blow at a Southern interest or to repeal a law which has given Louisianians during the last two years about fifteen million dollars out of the Federal Treasury. It would have been easy to impose a small duty on raw sugar which would have given some protection to the Louisianians after the bounty was gone. That duty would also have produced a large revenue. But to put any duty on raw sugar would be a most unpopular measure everywhere, South as well as North. So what the Committee on Ways and Means has done is to leave raw sugar free, to cut the duty on refined sugar a quarter of a cent a pound, which will not add to the revenues, while it will leave the sugar trust abundant protection, and to provide for taking off one-eighth of the sugar bounty per year during the eight ensuing years, so that in 1900 the Louisianians will get a quarter of a cent a pound, unless in the meanwhile they have persuaded some Democratic Congress and President to put a stop to the scaling down of the bounty. An "unconstitutional" law should be repealed instanter.

The Democrats will argue in defense of their scheme that large sums of money have been invested in sugar-making machinery, etc., under the McKinley law and that it would be unjust to take away protection at once. But if this argument is advanced in behalf of any other industry the Democrats will say that it has no weight. The duty on tinplate is to be cut down immediately to about what it was prior to 1890. No tinplate is made in Louisiana. The duties to protect the woolen, cotton, glass, and other industries are not to be reduced slowly through a term of years. The reduction is to be instantaneous. The argument that money was invested relying on the permanency of the tariff of 1890 has no force except in the case of a Louisiana industry. There is one rule for the planters of that State and another for Northern manufacturers.

IF it be true, as it is alleged, that the friends of Coughlin have attempted to corrupt the jury by placing men on the venire who were "coached" as to all their answers so that they might qualify as jurors and that they deliberately perjured themselves by making false replies, the attorneys for the State should leave no means untried of ascertaining the truth of the charge. The whole detective talent of the city should be utilized to discover the men and if the proofs are brought home to them they should be punished to the extent of the law. The investigation should not stop there. Every person engaged in the conspiracy to corrupt the jury should be run down and punished also. If the proofs cannot be established and only the faintest suspicion attaches to any person that person should be dismissed from the panel instanter. There should be no dilly-dallying, no compromising, no boys' play in this matter. Dan Coughlin this time must have a fair, unprejudiced trial. If he is innocent he should be acquitted. If he is guilty he should be punished to the extent of the law. When the trial is finished, however, no doubt must remain as to its fairness. If his friends have succeeded in running in men on the jury committed to his interests and placed there by bribery or perjury the fact must be known before the trial begins. There have been conspiracies enough to defeat justice in this miserable business and punishment should descend swiftly and sharply upon any one who has tampered with the jury and upon any man, if there be such, who has consented to be the tool of such conspirators. This trial must not be a farce.

THE claim made by the counsel for the North Side Street railway company that the Council has granted that corporation and the West Side one the right to use any motive power they please on their lines—steam even—without the previous approval of the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works need not alarm any one. The ordinance granted these two companies the right to operate their lines—

> By Belgian pattern, compressed air, gas, electric, or any motor or motive power which said companies or either of them shall see fit to adopt and use; provided, however, that such motor or motive power shall be practically noiseless and before using shall be approved by the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works.

This is the provision which a bluffing lawyer tells a Judge is substantially an unlimited grant to the companies of the right to use about any motive power they please. Common sense and public policy being alike opposed to such a construction the courts may be trusted to decide adversely to the companies and not to the people. Nor does the approval of a particular motor by the city authorities necessarily give a street railroad the right to use it. If the claim is made that it is not "practically noiseless," that raises a question of fact for the courts to decide. If their verdict is that a motor is "practically noisy" and hence an annoyance to the people along the route then its use can be stopped.

MR. LUKE COYNE has not always been a public benefactor. For a number of years he has been a persistent tax-eater and occasionally a disturber in labor circles, but he seems to be desirous now of making amends for the mistakes of the past. He has placed at the disposal of Acting Mayor Swift some valuable information relating to the manner in which public work has been done in violation of the terms of contracts in Chicago, how the public pay-rolls were stuffed, and how public employés have levied blackmail from their subordinates. All this is likely to lead to healthy reform. It has been suspected for a long time that all was not right in the department with which Mr. Coyne has had a subordinate connection. The street inspectors were selected at haphazard by a political boss who never inquired into their qualifications for the work to which they were assigned or their efficiency after appointment. There were questions about Mr. Coyne's own efficiency. There were further questions as to the efficiency of Mr. Coyne's relatives employed in the department. But these things do not militate against Mr. Coyne's powers of observation and narration. It may be remarked also that while Mr. Coyne's statements about the Street Department are corroborative of the public suspicion in regard to that branch of the public service, those statements can be supplemented by further facts which tend fully to establish their truth. There are the pay-rolls, for instance, and these furnish data on which to base inquiries which now are being made. Mr. Coyne has given the public a peep behind the scenes. The curtain will be pulled back in a few days and an interesting municipal tableau will be revealed.

THE report of Auditor Ackerman shows that the net amount of money to the credit of the Exposition on the first day of this month was $1,862,000. Since that time the expenses have been very much smaller than they were while the Fair was running, but the receipts have fallen to next to nothing. The lowering of the price of admission to a quarter of a dollar had no effect. The people evidently did not care to pay 25 cents to see the Fair buildings, however much they might object to having them destroyed. The outgo of money, though constantly diminishing, will go on till the close of the year. How much will be left at that time is uncertain, but hardly enough to pay the 15 per cent refund which was hoped for a month ago.

Under these circumstances it becomes apparent that if the Park Commissioners insist on making a demand for $400,000 and more, as an inducement to accept the World's Fair buildings, and if the directors should yield to that demand, there will not be money enough left to remove the Manufactures Building to the Lake-Front, and the amount which the Columbian Museum will get from the stock donations will be quite small. Therefore, if the Park Commissioners persist in their unreasonable requirements it will be necessary to let the World's Fair buildings go—the directors will have to get all the salvage out of them they can. The Manufactures Building must not be given up and the Museum weakened in order to preserve the Court of Honor for a year or so.

MR. REDMOND once again has assumed the rôle of doleful prophet. He has been telling his followers in some part of Ireland that the home rule bill is hung up, and that it will not be revived during the next session nor during the life of the present Parliament. There is no use arguing with a prophet, and Mr. Redmond finds it convenient to adopt that rôle and stir up discontent in Ireland, but it is quite possible that the Gladstonian Cabinet has not taken Mr. Redmond into its confidence. The great majority of the Irish representatives appear, however, to have implicit confidence in the good faith of the Gladstonians and are willing to assist them to pass British measures which will prepare the way for home rule, including a strong Liberal registration bill.

THE bounty on sugar is to be lopped off little by little on the principle that it is less painful to amputate a dog's tail an inch at a time than to chop it all off at one blow.

PUT no juror on guard who cannot give a satisfactory statement of his whereabouts on the night of May 4, 1889.

IT would not surprise Frank Lawler a particle if the sale of Thanksgiving turkeys in Chicago should fall off 67,000 this year.

UNCLE JOHN M. PALMER'S "inflooence" appears to need half-soling.

STILL the Lake Shore drive.

KICK 'em, Scanlan!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Must Be Good for Something.

"What makes you think you have discovered a valuable medicinal spring on your land?"

"Why, confound it, it tastes so nasty we can't drink it!"

The Man for the Emergency.

"I will detain you only a few minutes," said the man in the rusty suit of black who had succeeded in slipping through the barricade of sentinels that protected the great man from the unhallowed intrusion of the common herd. "You are the President of the X., Y. & Z. railway, are you not?"

"I am, sir," sharply answered the man at the desk. "What do you want here, sir? Who are you?"

"I am the inventor, sir, of a device for the prevention of train-rob——"

"Billings," called out the official, "show this man——"

"I beg of you to grant me five minutes of your time," interposed the caller, talking very rapidly and opening a small valise as he spoke. "In the name of the 1,935 persons who have been held up by train-robbers in the last five years in this country, according to figures that can be verified by official statistics," he continued, producing a design traced in white on blue paper and spreading it out before the great man, "I ask for a hearing that will enable me to explain an invention whose inception and perfecting have occupied my time to the exclusion of everything else since May, 1892."

He laid a card on the table containing this inscription:

LYCURGUS P. JAGGS,
INVENTOR
AND BRAIN WORKER.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS A SPECIALTY.

"Now, then," he proceeded, "having answered the question as to who I am, let me call your attention to the design sketched on this blue paper. Here we have the plan of a common railway coach, such as is used on all American roads. Over each door, compressed into a small space and concealed beneath this circular covering which lies against the ceiling of the car and can be made to look like a harmless arrangement for ventilating purposes, is the wonderful mechanism that is destined to put an end to the train robberies that have made traveling a deadly peril, cut down the revenues of the railways, and been the means of providing with steady employment an army of costly and useless detectives. Now observe the manner of its operation. Armed to the teeth, wearing a mask over his repulsive features, and carrying a revolver in each hand, a desperate villain suddenly enters the door of the coach. There is no other way for him to enter. He stops when inside the door, levels his weapons, and calls out in a loud, harsh voice, Hands up!' Taken by surprise, the passengers mechanically raise their hands. In so doing those who have been made aware beforehand of the existence of this invention casually touch these electric buttons, one of which is placed, as you see, on the inside wall of the car above every seat. This instantly releases the mechanism, directly beneath which the train robber is standing, and with the rapidity of lightning a spiral spring that has lain coiled up against the ceiling descends upon him like an extinguisher, pinning his hands down against his sides and holding him immovably where he stands, thus rendering it perfectly safe and easy to capture him and disarm him at leisure. Securely fastened within the steel coils that environ him, the caged villain may rave and thunder and call down hideous imprecations on the heads of his captors. He is powerless to inflict harm upon them. He recognizes that his hour has come. Science has triumphed over villainy, and——"

"Now, sir," interrupted the railway official, who had vainly tried several times to break in, "you will oblige me by getting out of here."

"But this invention, sir! Think of the——"

"Billings!"

"How can you ever look the world in the face when the next great train rob——"

"Billings, show this man——"

"You needn't call anybody to show me out," said the visitor, folding up his cherished plans, putting them back in the valise, and turning to go. "I shall take this device to the President of the A., B. & C. railway, your principal rival, sir, and if he hasn't the public spirit to adopt it in all his coaches I shall form a syndicate, build a robber-proof railway myself, and drive your thundering old road into a receiver's hands inside of six months!"

He closed the valise with a snap, pulled up a dingy shirt collar, and made a dash for the outside, slamming the doors behind him as he went.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

A great artistic success to author, to actress, and to the company was the performance at Hooley's of Hermann Sudermann's domestic tragedy, "Magda" (known in Germany as "Heimath"). That it will be as popular as it is artistic is another question; but if it fails of success it will not be the fault of any of the artists concerned in it. The hush when the final curtain fell was so intense that for a few instants the audience forgot to applaud; and then it was so awed the applause sounded as if it broke on the solemnity of a church. Not that the death scene alone was impressive, but the last words of the actress had partaken of the terrible in morals, even as the suffocating of Desdemona in "Othello" is physically shocking. Magda had spoken that horrible falsehood—and its falsity is its only palliating feature—when in her despair, when she is forced to accept the betrayer she despises, she asks her fanatical father that shuddering question: "Are you sure that you are not doing that man injustice? Are you sure he is the only man in my life?" The epithet hurled at her in return; the attempt to strangle her, the leveling of the weapon, the stroke of paralysis, the inveterate cruel death of the father unsoftened by mercy—are events which are not melodramatic, not sensational, but in the highest sense of the word tragical. It is strong meat—this play—for the young people who in this country are the chief patrons of the stage; but it is not too strong for men and women who can think—who can bring mind and soul as well as shallow emotions to the consideration of a social problem. It is a modern problem that is treated, that of the liberty of an individual when it clashes with parental authority. It is a psychological study of the soul of an artist; and the answer is (if one is not mistaken) that genius must not be measured by the common moral yardstick of the world. One does not condemn or uphold the doctrine that Sudermann seems to advocate; but one states the sentence which first struck one as bold heresy. The clergyman of the play regrets in the third act that joy has not entered his life. Magda says solemnly to him: "One thing besides joy, my friend—sin. It is only through sin one can grow. To become greater than our sin is worth all the purity you preach." One cannot go into the subtleties of this dictum; whether it means more than "rising on the steps of our dead selves to higher things," one does not wish to discuss. One knows that Magda is a more intense artist through her sin—or her suffering—but it is Sudermann's meaning that she is on account of it a greater, that is a better, woman? Is he, the author, one of that modern school in Germany which declares that the traditional laws of morality have forfeited their meaning; that places sin above morality, and like the satanic school so-called puts itself on the side of evil whenever and because it is the stronger one? But these are questions which are seldom submitted to American playgoers; and which these playgoers do not invite. To return to the performance objectively considered: Mme. Modjeska's comedy scenes in the first act were radiant. She made the caprices of the prima donna irresistible, showing truly the warm heart that throbs beneath a brusque exterior. Delicately contrasted with the bonhomie was her tenderness when for the first time she saw self-sacrifice in the soul of the minister. The audience was enchanted with her; after the second act there were three recalls; such enthusiasm after a third act in a four-act play means absolute victory. But "Magda" was not to be a comedy, but the profoundest of tragedies. The first note that jarred while the plot deepened was when the audience found that the betrayer of Magda was a dandy of the imbecile order. This was partly the fault of the actor who played Von Heller. This character had a suggestion of cowardice, but that cowardice should not have been comical. Von Heller was a worldly man, a man of strength, and not a simpleton. The audience could not forgive Magda because one so clever as she could have sacrificed herself to such a fool. Even if the Von Heller part is corrected the betrayal part of the play is distasteful to American audiences. Magda would be stronger if she refused Von Heller simply on the score of her art; that single motive would be enough, one thinks, for a great tragedy. One does not claim that the tragedy as a whole is immoral; for the Christlike figure of Dr. Weber redeems the hardness of selfishness found in all the other characters. It remains a fact that Magda holds the entire sympathy of an American audience only in the second act, which, by the way, is the first one in which she appears. One has never seen a first performance given more smoothly. Mr. Skinner will, of course, mellow his old Major, which had the merit of being positive, though it was at times too virile. It was well conceived; and considered as the work of a young leading man, well executed. It seems ungrateful to say that Mr. Howard Kyle was too smug as the clergyman; for he acted with deep sensibility and an admirable restraint, for both of which he deserves much credit. Only a man so thoughtful of others as Dr. Weber is would not be so bandboxy in manner and apparel. He should not be so conventional in appearance when he is so unconventional in soul. Miss Maud Durbin was sweet and sensitive as Marie. Mr. R. Peyton Carter, as before stated, did not quite grasp the dignity of Privy Councilor von Heller. Teresa, the servant, was done with German coloring by Miss Pamela Keith.

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The première of "The Maid of Plymouth," music by Thomas Pearsall Thorne, libretto by Clay M. Greene, occurred last evening at the Columbia, with the full strength of the Bostonians in the cast. The story is a version of "The Courtship of Miles Standish," treated from a comic point of view, with the one important exception that the woes of the unfortunate John are in nowise alleviated. The music is that of a composer who has evidently heard much and been unable to forget it for long at a time. Tribute is paid to many composers, living and dead. Scotland is not forgotten, two bars of "Ta-ra-ra" seemed difficult to escape from, and even "O, Promise Me" is thoughtfully introduced, that people may be reminded that others have also borrowed. Edgar Saltus has thoughtfully remarked, however, that a good imitation is better than a poor original. Possibly it is. The remark has been previously made that people like novelty, but it must be that novelty to which they are accustomed. Last evening they received it, but in an agreeable form. The melodies throughout are flowing, gentle, and easily remembered. Three good qualities for a comic opera, it must be acknowledged. Masconoma's song, "My love is all my life to me," Priscilla's "I'm a prim little Puritan maiden," and the song of John Alden, "I stood by the spot where she knelt and prayed," are of a character bound to attain popularity; the last named alone, however, displays any degree of originality. The "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" will win immediate recognition. As a parlor piece it will prove even more valuable than the French clock that, with accommodating persistency, points always to the same hour. The music in the first act has much more of animation than that of a major portion of the second, while with the comedy element the reverse is the case. Portions of the first act lack wofully in humor, and could be cut to advantage. Mr. Barnabee being given slight opportunity beyond that which his own talent has invented and which in the main becomes slightly monotonous, later, however, he is seen to somewhat better advantage. At a critical moment in an attenuated scene the work is still further weakened by the tiresome song, "I'm in a sad dilemma." All the possibilities arising from the placing of the scene seem to have been, in the finest act, lost sight of, and while the sentimental is avowedly cast aside it is the predominating element. In the second act the situations rendered possible in logical succession carry the piece acceptably, but the drag of the first cannot be thrust aside. From the chorus of Maids and Cavaliers through a considerable portion of the scene the music is monotonous and failing in a quality later introduced by the waltz song of Priscilla, a number not original, but evidently pleasing. The work of the principals is in a high degree meriting of praise, conscientiousness and spirit marking their several efforts. Jessie Bartlett Davis as Mascanoma, the Indian maiden, bearing a startling resemblance to Minnie Hauk in "L'Africaine," does the ingenuous and artful artlessness of the part in a delightful manner. Miss Reid as Priscilla had a prim, quaint part that suited her charmingly. Miss Waltzinger as the "up to date" young woman from London, who affords a striking foil to the equally coy savage maiden, did some clever work full of life and animation. Mr. Frothingham has created in the part of Hobomok a piece of irresistible drollery, his solitary game of poker, and the episode of the Elder's experience with the game being but a small measure of it. As Capt. Standish Mr. Cowles was picturesque and manly, while Mr. Hoff as John Alden looked and acquitted himself in the manner that was expected of him. Miss Cleary as Sir Lovesby Montague did admirably, leading a band of Cavaliers with grace and singing well besides. The attention to costumes was as artistic as it was gratifying, and the groupings on the stage acquired a strongly picturesque value. Indeed, in this respect "The Maid of Plymouth" proves once again the rich resources held in American subjects, and the wide possibilities of range and contrast afforded by them. The scenery, by Marsden of New York, represented in the first act Plymouth in 1623, and in the second Plymouth Rock and Harbor. An excellent audience was in attendance, flowers were plentiful, and the opera on the whole was received in a manner that would seem to augur for its popularity.

The composer was called before the curtain at the close of the second act, and again recalled appeared with Mr. Studley, the musical director, and Mr. Nash.

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It has been more than two years since the delicious humor which Richard Brinsley Sheridan instilled into his creation of Mrs. Malaprop shone out in its fullest brilliancy through the perfect comedy of Mrs. Drew. Yet in these two years this venerable actress, the mother of a family of actors and actresses, all of whom have lifted themselves above the level of their fellows, has lost not a whit of the rare unction, the indescribable grace, the simulated self-satisfaction—qualities that have made her Mrs. Malaprop the most perfect example of comedy which "The Rivals" has ever fostered during its century of popularity. Would that Mrs. Drew might continue on and on in her delightful comedy creations, an example by which even a third generation of American actors and actresses might be led to a more perfect art. One must shut out from memory the previous presentations of "The Rivals" in order to treat the one given at the Schiller last night with the justice which is due it. If Mrs. Drew's personation of Mrs. Malaprop was perfect, its influence upon the other characters was negative, for the perfection of her own work became a magnifying glass through which the flaws of her support were seen. The disturbing element was a clash between the eighteenth century atmosphere of the central figure and the nineteenth century atmosphere which surrounded the remainder of the cast, aided and abetted by ridiculously modern scenery and upholstery, reference to which has already been made in a previous review. This, it would seem, is the fault of the theater rather than the company, as care has apparently been taken to make the costuming correct with the styles that prevailed in England at the time in which the action is laid. Sydney Drew only partly realized the rôle of Bob Acres, notwithstanding his manifestly perfect knowledge of the business of the part. He was less than the Bob Acres which Sheridan drew, lacking the spontaneity and the triple distillation of ridiculousness which have been invested in the rôle when it has previously been played opposite to Mrs. Drew, although here one falls in the error of invidious comparisons with the great Jefferson. Just as George Osborne invested the character of Dornton in "The Road to Ruin" with the extreme of hearty kindliness, so did he approach the other extreme in Sir Anthony Absolute, and emphasized the robust unreasonableness of the latter personage. Mrs. Sydney Drew was an unobtrusive, perhaps lifeless, Lydia Languish, and Clarence E. Holt played Capt. Absolute in a hearty, vigorous, although modern, fashion that clashed against Mrs. Drew's dainty, refined, century-old manner in the scene at the opening of Act II. Charles E. Verner gave a creditable presentation of Sir Lucius O'Trigger. The minor rôles were in the main adequately realized.

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A new music hall which, if the elaborate promises of its managers are realized, will be conducted on a first-class basis that will probably make it an agreeable place of amusement for the better class of playgoers, will be opened in the Second Regiment Armory, on Michigan avenue, this evening. It will be called the Savoy, after London's widely-known amusement place of a similar nature, and its destinies will be guided by J. M. McDonough, who, until recently, was the manager of the Imperial in New York. It will be some time before the stigma attached to the Grotto, which formerly occupied the armory, will be overcome, but if the program is kept up to the standard that has been outlined, the general leaning of amusement-seeking people toward vaudeville will probably soon assert itself. The opening bill is announced to include M. and Mme. Del-Mely, French eccentric duettists; Kins-Ners, an equilibrist of high repute in the East; More and Kercher, eccentric comedians; Nellie O'Neill, a dancer of the Spanish school; the Foy Brothers, comedians; the Nestors, the Santani Brothers, and other variety players. The entertainment will last about four hours.

The performance of Gounod's "Faust" by the Tavary Grand English Opera company at the Chicago Opera-House last evening included in the cast Mme. Marie Tavary as Marguerite, Payne Clarke as Faust, and Conrad Behrens as Mephisto. The rôles of Valentine, Martha, and Brander were sustained respectively by Arthur Seaton, Mme. Goothesh, and S. H. Dudley. Owing to obvious reasons a detailed account of the presentation was rendered impossible. Tonight Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" will both be presented, the former opera for the first time in Chicago, a fact which lends the occasion special interest.

The final week of the Trocadero in its present location will begin this evening and end with the performances next Sunday. An inviting bill has been arranged by the management. The bright particular stars, Carmencita and Eunice Vance, will remain, and their efforts will be supplemented by a number of excellent vaudeville artists. It has been the effort of the Trocadero to make the last week the best in the matter of program in order that the Chicago public will not easily forget the first high-class music hall that the city has fostered.

Members of the Carleton club gave a dramatic entertainment last night. "A man of Letters" was the piece presented. Five hundred persons witnessed the production and frequently applauded the work of the players.

Miss Electa Gifford, the soprano, gave a concert at Central Music Hall last night. She was assisted by the Chicago Orchestra, Theodore Thomas conducting.

PERSONALS.

King Humbert's salary is $3,000,000 a year.

Mary Anderson-Navarro and her husband will winter in Geneva.

W. D. Howells' villain in his latest novel is short and bald-headed.

Weiss is the name of the new Austrian pianist. His hair is longer and more shaggy than that of Paderewski.

Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison's portrait, now being painted, will hang in the east room of the Executive Mansion.

Peter H. Burnett was the first Governor of California. He has just celebrated his 86th birthday in San Francisco.

Ex-President Harrison's favorite in music is the "Soldiers' March" from "Faust." It is the only air he can distinguish.

Neal Dow's ninetieth birthday comes March 20, 1894, and the temperance people of the United States and Canada are arranging to celebrate it.

Col. Silloway, who served on Gen. McClellan's staff in 1862, is the man who first called the United States flag "Old Glory." He now resides in Boston, 75 years of age, and in poverty.

Nathan Parker, President of the Manchester (N. H.) National Bank, is said to be the oldest bank officer in active service in the United States. He celebrated his 85th birthday recently by giving a dinner to the employés of his bank.

CURRENT NOTES.

The people whom you see make fools of themselves never like you afterwards.—*Atchison Globe.*

Watts—"You look rather shaky this morning." Potts—"Naturally. I feel rocky."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro is earning his salary by dodging the bombs.—*Galveston News.*

The reopening of all the toothpick mills in Maine is a sure indication of the approach of the holidays, with their attendant feasting.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) News.*

Teacher—"What have the various expeditions to the north pole accomplished?" Dull Boy—"Made g'ography lessons harder."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

City Missionary—"My good woman, did you ever give a cup of cold water to any one?" Mrs. Rafferty—"Sure an' oi hev. Only yisthiddy oi threw a whole bucketful on me husband's head."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Husband—"You are naturally of an unhappy disposition, that's all that's the matter." Wife—"That's your theory, is it?" Husband—"I never saw you happy." Wife—"That's because you never saw me before I met you."—*New York Weekly.*

Presidents in Rhyme.

New York Advertiser:

Next Garfield, then Arthur, then Cleveland the fat.
Next Harrison wearing his granddaddy's hat.
Adroit little Ben, twenty-third in the train.
And, last on the list, behold Cleveland again.

The above is the last stanza of a popular metrical record of the Presidents. We submit it without comment save to remark that Mr. Cleveland's greatness is hereby assured a niche in history.

Sex and Salary.

There are reported to be 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,372 women. The average salary of the men is $246.06, and the average salary per month of the women is $70.39.—*Boston Herald.*

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

NEWS FROM AB

ATTEMPT TO KILL CAPRIVI
INFERNAL MACHINE

Small Box Sent from France to
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Are Discovered in Time to P
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Sues Her Husband, Prince Co
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CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI.

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Ex-King Milan Preparing a

It is reported in the diplomatic
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MACKAY'S DAUGHTER SEEKS

She Charges Prince Colonna wi
Abuses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 27.—[Copyright,
James Gordon Bennett.]—Princes
daughter of Mrs. John W. Mack
plied for legal separation from P
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of their three children. They are
years old; Bianca, 6; and Marc
marriage took place in Paris in
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She replied:
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band, but takes Mr. Mackay's
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The Prince persisted, and his u
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ing money from her. She dis
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She bore his abuse and taunts un
when she left him in Paris and to
children to the Hotel Brighton,
grandmother, Mrs. Hungerford
ping. Mrs. Mackay came from
her daughter's aid.
An intimate friend of the
yesterday the Prince and Mrs.
not spoken for years. No one
the enormous sums Mackay p
Prince's gambling debts, over
francs in five years, apart fro
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not live to please people and n
and free."
The case comes on shortly.
and mother are living quietly
apartments at the Hotel Brighton
refused all invitations. Mrs.
to attend the wedding of Miss Gr
Essex.

Dupuy May Form New M

The Chamber this morning be
contested elections, but adjourne
time. After M. Casimir-Perier
fused to attempt to form a Cabin
Carnot made an appeal to M. Bu
dertake the formation of a ne
Burdeau pleaded that his health
to attempt the task. The conv
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will be the formation of a ne
M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister
Saturday.
The Senate met today and dec
would be unconstitutional to leg
absence of the ministry, and
journed until Thursday.

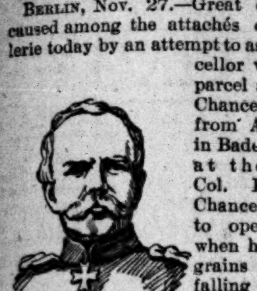
Americans Registere

Americans registered today
Strasburger, Oscar Mener, Ro

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ATTEMPT TO KILL CAPRIVI WITH AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Small Box Sent from France to the Chancellor's House at Berlin—Its Contents Are Discovered in Time to Prevent Accident—John W. Mackay's Daughter Sues Her Husband, Prince Colonna, for Legal Separation—Reports from Brazil Indicate Heavy Gains for the Insurgents.



CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Great excitement was caused among the attachés of the Chancellerie today by an attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Caprivi. A parcel addressed to the Chancellor, supposedly from Arlen, a village in Baden, was received at the Chancellerie. Col. Ebmeyer, the Chancellor's aid, began to open the parcel, when he noticed a few grains of gunpowder falling out of it. He immediately dispatched the parcel to a police station, with the statement that he thought it was an infernal machine. The police placed the parcel in water and gave it a thorough soaking, after which they examined it. When the wrappings were removed a striking cap was found attached to what proved to be an infernal machine. One report states that this cap exploded while the police were examining the machine, but, owing to the contents of the parcel being saturated with water, failed to cause an explosion.

It is learned this evening that the infernal machine was from Orleans, France, as was shown by the postal mark on the box. It was posted shortly after midnight Sunday. The box was six inches long, two wide, and two deep. A letter in French accompanying it informed the Chancellor that the box contained a sample of a remarkable kind of turnip seed. It was written apparently by an illiterate person, as the penmanship was bad and several words were spelled incorrectly. The sender evidently was aware that the Chancellor's hobby was gardening.

If Col. Ebmeyer had not seen the powder leaking out the box would have exploded when forced open, as the mechanism was perfectly arranged. The President of Police, who was called at once to the Chancellor's home, wanted to keep the matter quiet lest other enemies of the Chancellor might be encouraged to make attempts on his life. Caprivi, however, refused to let him do so. The Chancellor said he wished the country to know the facts. No clew to the identity of the sender of the box has been obtained.

EMPEROR'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

Two Speeches in the House Attack the Government's Policy.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—In the Reichstag today Herr Fritzen, Centrist, severely criticised the speech delivered by Emperor William at the opening of the House. He was followed by Herr Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, who delivered a splendid oration, attacking generally the whole line of the government's policy. He dilated upon the Hanover gambling trial and said, although Blucher was a great gambler, it was absurd to suppose every gambler was a good soldier. It was a bad sign for military discipline, he added, if even the Emperor's rescript against gambling was disobeyed. He referred to the recent army maneuvers and in the course of his remarks about them he pointed out that the troops had been led uncovered against a covered enemy. The incidents of the maneuvers, according to Herr Bebel, gave rise to well grounded doubts as to whether the supreme command of the army could be trusted to the present leadership in the event of active warfare. Herr Bebel concluded by saying: "I dare say, gentlemen, that you understand me."

Ex-King Milan Preparing a Coup.

It is reported in the diplomatic circle here that Milan, ex-King of Servia, is preparing a coup to overthrow his son, King Alexander, again ascend the throne, and fill his own exhausted purse.

MACKAY'S DAUGHTER SEEKS DIVORCE

She Charges Prince Colonna with Serious Abuses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 27.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Princess Colonna, daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, has applied for legal separation from Prince Ferdinand Gallatro Colonna and for the custody of their three children. They are Andrea, 8 years old; Bianca, 6; and Marco, 4. The marriage took place in Paris in 1883. Two years before the marriage the Prince met Mr. Mackay's daughter, then Miss Bryant, in Italy. He followed her to Paris and asked Mrs. Mackay for her consent to the marriage. She replied:

"I don't approve of her marrying a foreigner. Moreover, don't be deluded, as she is not Mr. Mackay's child, but his stepdaughter. She has no money of her own, therefore no dot. She's my daughter by my first husband, but takes Mr. Mackay's name at his request."

The Prince persisted, and his uncle, Prince Stigliano Colonna, wrote in his behalf saying money was of no consequence, as it was a love match. Mrs. Mackay eventually gave way. The bride was married without a settlement, but Mr. Mackay allowed her an income of $175,000 a year, besides valuable presents. The pair went to Naples.

After six months the Prince began demanding money from her. She discovered his taste for gambling and racing in his past life. She bore his abuse and taunts until October, when she left him in Paris and took her three children to the Hotel Brighton, where her grandmother, Mrs. Hungerford, was stopping. Mrs. Mackay came from Scotland to her daughter's aid.

An intimate friend of the family said yesterday the Prince and Mrs. Mackay had not spoken for years. No one would believe the enormous sums Mackay paid for the Prince's gambling debts, over a million francs in five years, apart from the allowance. He sent them money to buy a home. All went for gambling. When his wife left the apartment he sold all the tapestry and furniture, and is living on the money thus raised. He is reported to have frequently said to his wife: "I will take American independence out of you." She replied: "You may, if you kill me." Friends say they never knew such a long suffering, devoted wife.

When she determined to leave him John W. Mackay wrote: "I'm glad you have taken the step. People will talk of course, but you do not live to please people and need not care what any one says as long as you are happy and free."

The case comes on shortly. The Princess and mother are living quietly in adjoining apartments at the Hotel Brighton. They have refused all invitations. Mrs. Mackay expects to attend the wedding of Miss Grant and Lord Essex.

Dupuy May Form New Ministry.

The Chamber this morning began to revise contested elections, but adjourned in a short time. After M. Casimir-Perier absolutely refused to attempt to form a Cabinet President Carnot made an appeal to M. Burdeau to undertake the formation of a ministry. M. Burdeau pleaded that his health forbids him to attempt the task. The conviction grows that the ultimate outcome of the situation will be the formation of a new ministry by M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister who resigned Saturday.

The Senate met today and decided that it would be unconstitutional to legislate in the absence of the ministry, and therefore adjourned until Thursday.

Americans Registered.

Americans registered today are: Alvin Strasburger, Oscar Mener, Robert Beechinger, M. Tiffany, Mrs. Lynch and family, Louis Wolff, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Watson, New York; Dane Hurlburst, Geneva; Sternsbery family, New Rochelle; Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Morristown; W. Spaulding, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole, John Youngbury, Hellen Gardner, Chicago; C. Davis, Boston; T. Hearry, Denver; M. Grumbach, Galveston; Edwin and Mrs. Wallace, United States Consul at Jerusalem; Charlotte White, Glens Falls; Stella White, Colorado; Alton Angier, Atlanta; Dr. and Mrs. Perry, United States.

Weather Fine.

Fine, bright weather prevailed today. The thermometer ranged from 46.4° to 37.4°. The barometer registered 30:24 and falling.

BRAZIL INSURGENTS MAKE GAINS.

Para Said to Have Revolted—Plans for Ultimate Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The *Times* has this dispatch dated last Thursday from Rio Janeiro: "The desultory firing continues day and night. A small party of sailors landed at Armacao Monday and were attacked by Peixoto's men. The latter lost two officers and thirty men were killed. Five sailors were wounded. During the last week more than 200 troops have been killed by the artillery fire on the Nictheroy side of the harbor. The insurgent Gen. Saraiva has 5,000 men near Curitiba, Province of San Paulo. The government has sent 1,000 men to strengthen the garrison at Santos. Transports are expected to arrive at Desterro next week for the purpose of embarking 3,000 men, who will try to effect a landing here. Both sides are confident of victory, but the insurgents appear to be gaining ground.

"The prisons here contain 800 persons, including fifty army officers suspected of complicity in the revolt. The postoffice seizes letters addressed to suspects in an unwarranted manner. Many persons are injured daily in Rio by rifle and machine gun fire. Continual animosity is shown by the semi-official press and other newspapers against the foreigners, whom they constantly accuse of favoring the insurgents.

Foreigners Misrepresented.

"The Portuguese Minister was recalled owing to the representations of the government which endeavors through the press to misrepresent in every way the actions of foreigners and the commanders of foreign warships, although its accusations are absolutely groundless. The intrigues of the Brazilian Ministers in Europe with the object of causing the recall of diplomatists from Rio deserve contempt.

"Business is suffering greatly and the merchants complain bitterly. A meeting of insurgent leaders Saturday decided that no immediate proclamation of the monarchy should be made, the question being left for the decision of Congress in case the revolution succeeds.

"The majority of insurgents favor the restoration of the Grand Duke of Para as Emperor. The insurgents have resolved not to bombard Rio unless the government batteries in the city fire upon the ships from the shore. The British senior officer reports that a government battery yesterday shelled a launch flying the white ensign and carrying a British officer and crew. The British Minister today protested."

Sinking of an Insurgent Ship.

As regards the sinking of the insurgent warship Javary the correspondent says: "The firing of heavy guns started the plates of its fore compartments and the crew could not exclude the water. The warship listed to starboard at 1 o'clock and foundered head foremost at 4. When the water reached its engines there was a terrfic explosion. All the crew were saved."

The *Times* has private information that Para yesterday revolted, both the artillery on shore and the ships in the harbor being taken over to the insurgents.

"This," says the informant of the *Times*, "is a most serious blow to the government, owing to the large revenue derived from this port. It is believed that the government is seriously crippled financially."

MARKS OF BOMBARDMENT AT RIO.

Damage to Houses That Have Been Hit Apparent—Mello's Activity.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—News has just been received from Rio under date of Nov. 21. It is hardly possible for a stranger to realize that a state of siege exists. The streets are crowded with pedestrians and while business is paralyzed the shops are all open. The damage to the houses which have been hit during the bombardment is apparent. Most of the persons killed during the firing were along the water front, where Admiral Mello's launches patrol day and night, exchanging shots with Piexoto's guards. The government forces have been pouring shot and shell into Fort Villegaignon daily for the last week. The barracks are now almost in ruins.

A rumor is put in circulation in the city that it is the intention of Mello to bombard the city. It is believed this is probable, as Peixoto's batteries are liable to draw fire on the city. Many people expect that Mello will soon make a landing here and that many will join his cause. The people are afraid to speak openly, owing to the rigid police restrictions and the number of government spies in the streets. Residents of the city regard the constant firing with indifference. Crowds collect at points of vantage on the water front to witness the firing. Mello is at present deterred from landing, owing to the small force on his ships. The government today suppressed a church newspaper because of unfavorable criticisms of the government organ.

It can be stated with authority that Mello has no intention to inflict damage on the City of Rio or Nictheroy. He only fires when he is attacked. News has been received confirming the arrest of United States Consular Agent Grant at Desterro. Minister Thompson was notified of the arrest at his residence in Petropolis, which is three hours from the city. In case Mello makes a landing, cuts the wires, and destroys the railroads Thompson will be unable to reach Rio. He would be shut off from all communication. It is believed if the Foreign Ministers would confer with Mello and then submit a proposition to Peixoto insisting firmly on its acceptance the situation would be relieved.

ASKED TO FORM A NEW CABINET.

King Humbert Takes a Decisive Move at Rome—Controller Dismissed.

ROME, Nov. 27.—King Humbert has charged Sig. Giuseppe Zanardelli, President of the Chamber of Deputies, with the formation of a Cabinet. Sig. Rattazzi, controller of the royal household, has been dismissed. He is accused of being one of the chief authors of the bank corruption.

Death of Viscount Kermenguy.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Emile, Viscomte Kermenguy, one of the Deputies for Finisterre, died yesterday. In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Casimir-Perier made an official announcement of his death and paid a tribute to his memory. Viscomte de Kermenguy was one of the oldest Legitimist members of the Chamber.

Menage May Have Escaped Again.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—United States Minister Baker requested the Government of Salvador to arrest Louis F. Menage, the Minneapolis embezzler. It is believed that Menage, alias Miller, has been here, but he has possibly left the republic.

Official Party Wins in Uruguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, via Galveston, Tex., Nov. 27.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The elections which were held throughout the republic yesterday were completed without any disturbance. The result shows a triumph for the official party.

Part II, CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

SUGAR STOCK FALLS.

WILD SCRAMBLE TO SELL WHEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS.

Decrease of Duty in the New Tariff Bill Finds Quick Response from the Brokers—Sugar Trust Officials Say It Will Practically Kill the Sugar Industry in This Country if the Proposed Rate Is Adopted—Other Stocks Fall in Sympathy—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—There was absolutely nothing talked about in the brokers' offices in Wall street before the opening of the market this morning outside the news from Washington regarding the sugar tariff. Every thoughtful student of the political situation had made up his mind that the Ways and Means committee would recommend a serious reduction of the duty, and the quotations in the stock market have been sagging away for two weeks in sympathy with this conviction. But the announcement from Washington that the proposition was to cut the tariff down on refined sugar from six-tenths of a cent a pound to one-quarter of a cent a pound came none the less as a surprise to the rank and file of the speculative fraternity and the excitement in consequence was great.

Everybody was figuring out how much the slicing away of the protection would cut down the profits of the sugar company, and these calculations were helped out by the promptly published statement in the sugar trade journal that the present cost of raw sugar was three cents and that the German refiners were now able to land refined sugar in this country at four cents a pound, paying the present duty. With the duty reduced to a quarter of a cent a pound the refiners would be able to market sugar in this country at 3.65. As the raw sugar would cost domestic refiners three cents this would only leave them .65 to pay for refining, meet all trade discounts, and other incidental expenditures; in other words, on this basis there will be no margin of profit, as the cost of refining approaches half a cent a pound.

Heavy Sale of Sugar Stock.

The street made up its mind that the quotations for sugar on the Stock Exchange would break from 3 to 5 points immediately and ultimately drop down the toboggan slide to 50 and might not stop there. In the meantime brokers were gathering on the floor of the Stock Exchange around the sugar post, and everybody had an order to sell. A majority of them probably had an order to sell the stock already on hand. Of course the bears were going to sell the stock that they did not have on a pretty good chance of buying it later on at lower prices.

The crowd of brokers began to gather about ten minutes before the opening and at 10 o'clock there were at least 150 shoving and surging toward the center. Conspicuous in the crowd were George F. Casilear, who is one of the specialists; Charles O. Elrichs of E. C. Potter & Co., who represents the Havemeyers; S. V. White's son, Arthur White; Harry Content of Content & Nathan; Harvey Durand, Eddie Talcott, Baron Sommerhoff of Woerishoffer & Co., Billy Henriques, Allie Wormser, Hugo Blumenthal of J. S. Bache & Co., Joseph A. Blair, Frank Hopkins, Eugene T. Bogert, and a host of other brokers and room traders equally well known.

When the Chairman's gavel announced the opening there was a wild yell, a hundred hands rose in the air, and a wild rush set in that reminded the spectators of a critical point in a football game. Above everything, however, loomed the tall form of Charles Oelrichs, and his high silk hat caught light from the western windows. More important, however, the crowd caught the sound of his voice as he was bidding 91 for a thousand shares. This was the opening quotation, and it was 1⅜ below the closing price of Saturday. It was taken immediately that the Havemeyers were intent on supporting the stock and this steadied the market. The quotation dropped off, however, under the pressure to sell, and amid the wildest excitement the price finally dropped to 87¾. The transactions in the first five minutes were in large lots and aggregated 10,000 shares. It was well on to 11 o'clock before matters settled down even to the normal and lively condition of bidding and buying.

Disastrous to Sugar Business.

The statement from the Sugar Trust officials is that if the tariff bill goes through with the present provisions regarding sugar the effect on the sugar business in this country will be disastrous. There will be no margin of profit left between the cost of raw sugar and the price at which the competition of German refiners would have to be met, and German refiners enjoy the additional advantage of receiving from the German Government a bounty of 21½ cents for every hundred pounds of granulated sugar exported. This is equal to one-fifth of a cent a pound, and if the Germans can land refined sugar at 3.65 it will enable them to sell it for less than 3½ cents at a profit. The sugar people add that even with the present duty the German refiners use the American market to sell their surplus stock, which is great at present, although they sell it at a slight loss; but if the duty is reduced this country would become the dumping ground for all the surplus sugar of the world and the sugar industry would be wiped out of existence.

The remainder of the market sold off fractionally early in the afternoon in sympathy with the break in sugar, and was helped down by W. B. Wheeler, who sold St. Paul and several other stocks through the room.

Sugar Dealers Complain.

The large sugar dealers in this city are opposed to the schedule. They all say the measure is a detriment to American refiners while it will not benefit the consumer. Even those dealers who were opposed to paying a bounty denounced the gradual abolition of the same. A number expressed the opinion that such a sugar schedule could never pass the Senate against the opposition of the Senators from Louisiana, California, and Nebraska. Among those who expressed themselves were James S. Connell, D. W. Morrison, Willet & Gray, and J. E. Searles.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST BANKERS.

President and Directors of the Madison Square Bank Held by Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The grand jury returned an armful of indictments against the President and directors of the wrecked Madison Square Bank today. President Blaut was indicted twice for perjury for having sworn falsely in the quarterly report of the bank last June that the losses and discounts were as stated, and that the capital stock was paid up in cash, and for having sworn similarly in the report of June, 1892. Then there was eight indictments each against President Blaut and Directors Ronald T. McDonald and Andrew L. Soulard for having, Aug. 7 and 8 of this year, received, or caused to be received, deposits of money when they knew at the time that the bank was insolvent. Each of the eight indictments was based upon a different deposit. There was also an indictment for aiding and abetting in fraudulent insolvency against President Blaut and Directors Andrew L. Soulard, Charles E. Selover, F. A. Kursheedt, R. S. Kalisher, Ronald T. McDonald, and Simon Ottenberg. In addition to these indictments there were indictments against two other officers of the bank, one of whom is ex-Director Emil Frankel. The name of the other has not been given out. Director Frederick Uhlman and Cashier Lewis Thompson were not indicted. Both Mr. Uhlman and Mr. Thompson have rendered service to the State in the investigation and will be important witnesses in the prosecution. It will be remembered that only a few days ago Mr. Blaut and the directors were arrested upon bench warrants and admitted to bail, Mr. Blaut furnishing bondsmen for $15,000 and the other prisoners giving $5,000 bail each. District-Attorney Nicol said that the bail of the indicted directors would be raised to $10,000 each tomorrow. Mr. Nicol said that Friday he would ask the indicted men to plead. He would then move to transfer the cases to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and in the first week in December would ask the court to name dates for trial.

Mr. Brice Chosen Chairman.

The Union Pacific Committee of Reorganization met today and organized by electing these officers: Chairman, Calvin S. Brice; Secretaries, L. M. Schwan and W. E. Glynn; counsel, John W. Simpson and Victor Morawetza. A letter from Chairman Brice to J. Pierpont Morgan says: "In formulating a plan of reorganization the committee will have to act in a judicial capacity, passing upon the respective claims or interests of the various classes of securities in the system. The members of the committee believe that your knowledge of value and experience and authority as a banker will be of great service in forming a plan of reorganization which will meet with general approval." Mr. Morgan was then asked to become a member of the subcommittee and accepted.

Warrant for Boss McKane's Arrest.

Judge Barnard today issued a writ of attachment for the arrest of John Y. McKane for contempt of court in violating Judge Barnard's order directing him not to interfere with the Republican watchers. The twenty men who went to Gravesend that day with Judge Barnard's order were stopped by McKane and his followers upon reaching the town hall. McKane at once ordered them to leave the town. The men were set upon, beaten, and some of them were hustled off to jail and all attempts to serve the injunction upon members of McKane's mob were unsuccessful. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of six of McKane's "heelers," including Justice Dick Newton, but although McKane was known to be in Brooklyn today he was not taken into custody.

For a Jackson-Corbett Fight.

The following special cable from London was received at the *Police Gazette* office today: "The National Sporting club intends to secure the contest arranged between Peter Jackson and Jim Corbett. Both Jackson and Corbett have agreed to fight before the club if the purse is satisfactory. Should George Dixon and "Billy" Plimmer arrange a match the National club will also offer a purse and try to secure the contest. Sandow sailed for New York on the Lucania. On his arrival he will meet James W. Kennedy, Louis Cyr, or any man in America in feats of strength."

Corbit-Hoffman Wedding.

Yonkers society was astonished when it became known today that William Pitman Corbit and Mrs. Katherine Hoffman of Leavenworth, Kas., had been married Saturday by the Rev. Frederick M. Davenport, and that they had come to this city to begin housekeeping. Mrs. Hoffman is the daughter of Col. Irving W. Fuller, of Ardsley, N. Y., and is 22 years old, an heiress, and handsome. She is related to ex-President McCosh of Princeton College. She was first married when she was 17 years old. Mr. Corbit is manager for the Haeger Storage Warehouse in New York.

Logan Mortgage Foreclosed.

John W. Sterling, as trustee, has brought suit against John Alexander Logan Jr. and others to foreclose a mortgage dated Nov. 2, 1892, given by Mr. Logan to W. H. Jacob and Reuben Skinner when he purchased the property at No. 248 West Sixty-ninth street. Mr. Logan bought the property subject to a mortgage of $12,000.

Canadian Pacific Plans.

Russell Sage said today: "The Canadian Pacific is bound to get into Boston and it is just as determined to reach New York City. It means, ultimately, that the Canadian Pacific will come down to Leggett's Point over the new road."

Gotham Brevities.

Muller, Scholl & Co. received $500,000 in gold by the Havana steamer which arrived today.

Charles R. Flint & Co. this afternoon received a cable dispatch announcing the safe arrival of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy at a port in one of the Windward Islands.

Charles E. Lord, a young clubman and a member of the well-known family of that name, of which Mrs. Hicks-Lord is the senior representative, killed himself in his apartments Sunday night.

BURGLARS GET INTO A BARBER SHOP.

They Take a Score of Razors, Mirrors—Robberies Here and There.

Burglars broke into the basement barber shop owned by F. Scholz at No. 131 Fifth avenue Sunday night and secured plunder valued at $100. When the barbers and their employer came to the shop yesterday morning they found everything in the place turned topsy-turvy. Twenty razors, seven clippers, and numerous hand glasses were missing.

Henry Franklin was locked up in the Stock-Yards Station last night on a charge of attempted burglary and assault. Franklin entered Ryan's saloon at Root and Wallace streets yesterday, and before he had secured any booty a servant-girl came in. He drew a revolver and told her he would shoot her if she did not keep quiet. An officer heard her cries and put Franklin under arrest.

Henry Boumer and Michael Ross were robbed by Isaac McRae and William Robb, colored, Sunday night at Fifteenth and State streets. The two robbers were arrested soon afterward and yesterday morning were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000 each. Boumer lives at No. 41 String street and Ross at No. 599 Twelfth street.

Hyde Park and vicinity are overrun with crooks. Continuous complaints are made by students of the University of Chicago. Overcoats, hats, and books have been taken from the libraries and waiting-rooms. The university officials now agree that the robberies are the work of a gang, and that the whole South Side has been districted for systematic work. Yesterday Fred A. Stowe, a student in the university, lost a gold watch, clock, pocketbook containing several dollars, and a $50 suit of clothes. This property was fished out of the second story of the Mendota Hotel, Ellis avenue and Sixty-first street.

ONE DAY'S EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clyde du Vernet Hunt Given a Reception—Wedding at the French Church.

Today—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wilson of No. 4609 Grand boulevard, an evening reception—Mrs. J. M. Walker of No. 1720 Prairie avenue, an informal tea from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon—Mrs. Frank Gorton of No. 2120 Prairie avenue, a reception from 3 until 6 o'clock—Mrs. C. Watrous and her sister, Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock to introduce Miss Belle Watrous—The Apollo Commandery, Knights Templar, a reception in the evening at Masonic Temple—Wedding of Miss Helen Mae Neemes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Neemes, to John E. Colnon at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 4736 Madison avenue—Wedding of Miss Mabel Underwood to E. F. Carry Jr. at the home of the bride, No. 5029 Jefferson avenue, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. A. Platt of No. 106 Astor street held yesterday afternoon the last of her receptions in honor of Mrs. Clyde du Vernet Hunt. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Meeker, Mrs. Hosmer, and Miss Kirkland. The rooms were handsomely decorated with palms and pink chrysanthemums.

Miss Rosalie Virginia Salles, daughter of Mrs. Celestine Salles of No. 687 West Monroe street, was yesterday united in marriage with Will H. Dilg of Lake View. The ceremony took place at the West Side French Catholic Church before a large number of relatives and friends.

A musicale and reception was given yesterday afternoon by the Amateur Musical Society at Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall Building.

MILWAUKEE ACCEPTS THE PROPOSAL.

Plan of the Wisconsin Marine Bank for Settlement Is Approved.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The proposition of settlement made to the city by the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank was accepted by the Common Council this afternoon. The proposition as accepted allows 3 per cent interest on deferred payments and is made conditional that 85 per cent of the depositors accept the same proposition before the bank resumes, and also that the city be given a bond of $1,800,000 as security. The city under the terms of agreement is to receive $200,000 when the bank resumes and one-fifth of the balance or $330,000 at intervals of six months. It is hoped that the bank will resume about Jan. 15.

Mr. Agnew Not Fully Conscious Yet.

Ex-Sheriff Francis Agnew of Agnew & Co., contractors, who was found Sunday evening between the cable tracks at North Clark street and Garfield avenue, has not recovered full consciousness. Dr. W. A. D. Montgomery said yesterday he was suffering from a severe scalp wound and many bruises on the body. Possibly the inner table of the skull is fractured. The extent of the patient's injuries cannot be told in fewer than seventy-two to ninety-six hours from the time of the accident.

Swift Indorsed for Mayor.

The Fifth Ward Republican club met at Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street last night. A resolution was adopted indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Swift for Mayor, and instructing the delegation for him.

SHADOW OF BRIBERY.

DAN COUGHLIN CASE OPENED WITH A GREAT SENSATION.

Two Jurymen, Solon L. Gates and George T. Wilson, Are Suspected by the Attorneys for the Prosecution—Alleged Irregularity in the Drawing of the Jury—What Mr. Munn and His Daughter Have to Say of the Remark of Mrs. Gates—Court Adjourns.

[*Continued from first page.*]

Republican election clerk in the Fourteenth Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward. The polling place is located in the rear of P. E. Schmitt's cigar and pool-room at No. 47 Rush street. J. S. Murphy, a member of the firm of Murphy Bros., expressmen, at No. 319 Illinois street, was the Democratic election clerk for that same precinct. It is customary for election clerks to canvass their precincts and ascertain if the voters reside at the addresses which they give when registering. Shortly before the election Murphy and Gates went out on this errand. Gates was out of employment at that time. He talked of his bad luck in not being able to secure a position.

"I tell you what I am going to do," he said, turning to Murphy. "I am going to get a job on a jury."

This is a statement which Murphy made last night. Gates did not commit himself any further. He never talked about the Cronin case to Murphy. Gates, however, is known as somewhat of a politician among his friends. According to the statement of Peter E. Schmitt, who owns a cigar store at No. 47 Rush street, Gates has been clerk of election on previous occasions. He was also juror for twenty-one days in Judge Stein's court some five months ago.

How Wilson Was Selected.

Suspicious circumstances connected with the selection of George S. Wilson, the other suspected juror, were first brought to the attention of the prosecution last Saturday. Men have been diligently at work since and the State now claims that it has evidence showing that Wilson's name did not get into the jury box in the regular way.

Mrs. Hattie Ford, Wilson's sister, who is a widow and keeps house for her brother, was interviewed last night, but she told nothing which throws any light on the case. She said: "I have heard that there are some suspicions that my brother is not eligible to serve on the Coughlin jury. What the trouble is I do not know. I saw by yesterday morning's papers that there was talk of bribery. All I know about the matter is that one day a man brought a paper for George which he said was a summons for him as a juror in the case. He was disgusted and said he did not want to serve. I told him the man who brought the paper said that if he didn't come an officer would be sent after him. My brother is a Protestant and is a member of no secret society. He is a very quiet man, and when not at work is at home. I don't think he knew personally a man interested in the case."

One of Clerk Schubert's deputies in speaking of Wilson's presence on the jury said that at the time of the making one of the venires six names found their way on the list from an outside party. One of these names, it is said, was that of Wilson. Wilson was the only one of the six who was taken on the jury. A significant fact in this connection, it is claimed, is that the name of George C. Wilson appeared on a venire for the Coughlin case which was made up in July. On the two cards, George C. Wilson and George T. Wilson, the same address appears.

The State will probably not attempt to do more today than disqualify Wilson and Gates. Attorney Scanlan said last night: "The State intends to disqualify the two jurors tomorrow. Our proof against them is convincing, and I have not the slightest doubt that we will secure their removal. What will follow I cannot say. I will say, however, that if the State has the time and the money, with what knowledge we now possess, some sensational developments will follow."

Joseph Pecha, the jury clerk, who draws all the names for the juries in Cook County, was asked last night if he could explain how the name of Gates was put into the jury box after the man had already served as juror this year.

"I don't know how the name was put into the box a second time," he said. "It must be a mistake."

Mr. Pecha added that he had never been approached by any one who suggested that either Wilson or Gates be put on a jury. A mistake such as in the case of Gates was possible and may have been committed by either of his two clerks. Judge Tuthill called for Pecha nearly a week ago and asked how the Coughlin jury was drawn. Pecha could give but little information. Some 300 names are drawn at one time for jurors and these are sent to the County Commissioners for approval. After they approve them the sheets are sent to the County Clerk, who makes out a card for each name and places them in a box. The court clerks, according to the law, are supposed to draw the names of the jurors from the box in the presence of the Judge. Mr. Pecha did not know whether or not the law was observed in the case of the Coughlin jury.

TESTIMONY OF THE SUSPECTED MEN.

What Jurors Gates and Wilson Said in Their Regular Examination.

Solon L. Gates, one of the suspected jurors, testified in substance as follows in the preliminary examination:

I live at No. 334 East Indiana street and have lived there for three years. I was living in Chicago four years ago on the North Side. I am a machinist by trade. I did not read very much about the Cronin case at the time, but I read something about the finding of the body; I never paid much attention to it. I was born in New York City; I am married and have a family. I have lived in Chicago about nine years; I am not acquainted with anybody connected with the case. I read about the disappearance of Dr. Cronin. I do not belong to any religious denomination nor to any secret society except the I. O. O. F. I have no conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty on circumstantial evidence if it is strong enough. If I was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant I would not hesitate to inflict the death penalty, though the evidence was entirely circumstantial. I have no interest in this case whatever. I may have read some of the testimony given at the former trial, but I don't remember.

Q. Then did you make up your mind whether the doctor was killed in pursuance of a conspiracy? A. I supposed there was a conspiracy.

Q. You know nothing of this case except what you read in the newspapers? A. Well, I heard it talked of, of course; I couldn't very well live in Chicago and not hear of it.

Q. Did you come to any opinion as to whether the members of Camp 20 of the Clan-na-Gael organization had anything to do with the doctor's death? A. Not directly; I had no direct opinion on that.

Q. Then you have no prejudice against members of the Clan-na-Gael organization? A. No, sir. I have not talked with anybody who was a juror at the former trial. I was a juror myself about five months ago before Judge Stein on the North Side. I am not employed at present; the last place I worked was at No. 49 South Canal street. I have been out of employment since June. I think I could give a fair and impartial trial on the law and evidence.

Q. Did you make the subject of the Cronin case or the Cronin homicide a matter of deliberate and serious consideration at the time it occurred? A. No, sir, I didn't take any interest in it any more than as a passing sensation.

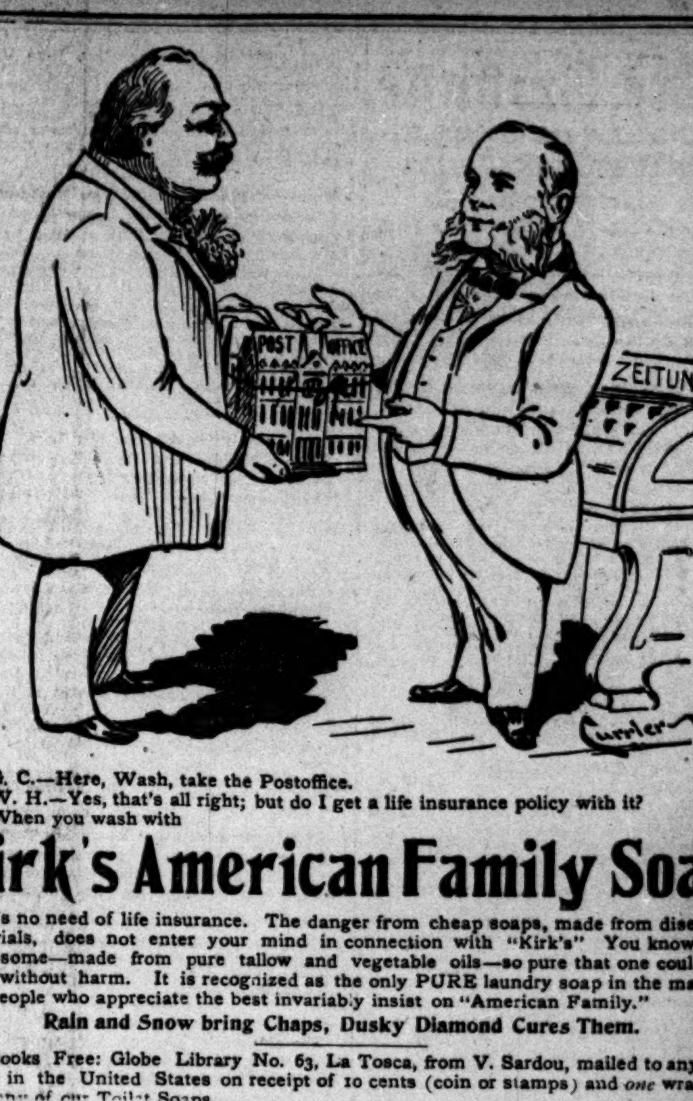
Q. What was the place of your residence at the time of the former trial? A. I can't remember exactly. I remember the day of the Cronin funeral I was living on Rush street; that is the only recollection I have as to the time.

Q. You think you are in a condition of mind now here to listen to the testimony and the law and try the case by those two things and those two things alone? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any fact or reason or circumstance that would prevent you from being a fair and impartial juror in this case? A. No, sir.

At the examination held to determine his fitness to serve on the jury George C. Wilson, another of the suspected jurymen testified, in substance as follows:

I am a printer, working in Chicago; I was born in New York; I learned my trade in Chicago, on the West Side, with a man by the name of Woolnough; I was with him eight years; before that I was employed by Mr. Oliver, on Lake street, near Leavitt; he is now dead. My place of business at the present time is No. 236 Campbell avenue, on the West Side. I am living there with my sister and brother. I belonged to the Knights of Labor, but don't belong to them now. I am not opposed to capital punishment and I have no prejudice against circumstantial evidence as evidence. At the time of the Cronin homicide I didn't read the papers with great care, because I was very busy. I used to work twelve to thirteen hours a day, Sunday and all. I didn't make up my mind as to the guilt or innocence. I didn't read the papers enough to make up mind as to whether Dr. Cronin was murdered, but I suppose he was. I didn't take any interest in the Cronin case at all. I don't remember what the result of the other case was exactly, and my recollection, if I have any, in regard to the former case would not affect my verdict in this one. I was summoned as a juror here yesterday. I am not acquainted with any person on this panel nor with any person in the court-room. I am not now aware of any facts or bias or prejudice or reason why I cannot give the defendant a fair and impartial trial, and if accepted as a juror will do that.



G. C.—Here, Wash, take the Postoffice.
W. H.—Yes, that's all right; but do I get a life insurance policy with it?
When you wash with

Kirk's American Family Soap

there's no need of life insurance. The danger from cheap soaps, made from diseased materials, does not enter your mind in connection with "Kirk's" You know it is wholesome—made from pure tallow and vegetable oils—so pure that one could eat them without harm. It is recognized as the only PURE laundry soap in the market, and people who appreciate the best invariably insist on "American Family."

Rain and Snow bring Chaps, Dusky Diamond Cures Them.

Books Free: Globe Library No. 63, La Tosca, from V. Sardou, mailed to any address in the United States on receipt of 10 cents (coin or stamps) and *one* wrapper from any of our Toilet Soaps.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL TREASURY.

Statement of the Government's Assets and Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27:—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities is today as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$161,928,238
Silver dollars and bullion	334,689,382
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	153,461,458
Fractional silver and minor coin	12,321,317
United States notes	36,671,259
United States Treasury notes	1,161,287
Gold certificates	194,150
Silver certificates	5,631,801
National bank notes	13,173,607
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,058,288
Disbursing officers' balances	3,615,951
Total	$734,906,738
LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$ 78,480,169
Silver certificates	334,039,504
United States Treasury notes	153,432,280
Currency certificates	33,155,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	42,272,576

Subjoined is Saturday's statement of the Treasury compared with that of Nov. 18:

Gold coin and bullion, less certificates, Nov. 18, $85,220,374; Nov. 25, $84,302,473; decrease, $917,901. United States notes, less certificates, Nov. 18, $4,016,201; Nov. 25, $13,011,879; increase, $253,273. Silver dollars and bullion, less certificates, Nov. 18, $5,486,295; Nov. 25, $6,234,909; increase, $748,614. Cash in the Treasury Nov. 18, $107,481,476; Nov. 25, $108,085,418; increase, $603,942. Deposits in national banks Nov. 18, $11,897,846; Nov. 25, $11,859,648; decrease, $38,198. Total balance Nov. 18, $119,379,322; Nov. 25, $119,945,066; increase, $565,744. Less $100,000,000 legal tender reserve Nov. 18, $100,000,000; Nov. 25, $100,000,000. Net cash balance Nov. 18, $19,379,322; Nov. 25, $19,945,066; increase, $565,744.

NEW GYMNASIUM FORMALLY OPENED.

Dr. N. S. Davis Jr. Speaks to Young Men's Christian Association Members.

The new gymnasium of the Young Men's Christian Association on the fifth floor of the new building on La Salle street was opened formally last night. Brief addresses describing the aims of the gymnasium and the physical benefits which follow gymnastic exercises intelligently conducted were made by C. S. Holt and Dr. N. S. Davis Jr. to an audience of about 150 persons. Afterwards a string orchestra played catchy music, while men and boys inspected the apparatus and used it at will.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Justice Fuller Decides Against James Lennon—Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court of the United States today, in an opinion by Chief Justice Fuller, dismissed the appeal of James Lennon from the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. This was the case growing out of the famous strike last spring on the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad. The Lake Shore railroad company procured an order from the District Court prohibiting its employés from refusing to handle freight cars consigned to its road from the Ann Arbor road. Lennon was a Lake Shore engineer and refused to haul his train because it contained some Ann Arbor cars. He was arrested on a charge of contempt of court and Judge Ricks fined him $50. He petitioned the Circuit Court for his release upon a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied, and he thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Fuller said the case did come within the provisions of the fifth section, Court of Appeals, act of March 3, 1891, the classes therein provided for being alone those in which appeals from habeas corpus decisions will lie.

Commissions for Western Postmasters.

Commissions have been issued to fourth-class postmasters at the following Western places: Iowa—Elgin, E. G. Stoehr; Ralston, P. T. Hawley. Michigan—Ravenna, Edward Thatcher; South Lyon, T. H. Clark. Ohio—Angola, J. A. Bashore; Polk, J. S. Kauffman; Spencer, A. H. Miller. Wisconsin—North Prairie, Casher Lampman; Thurman, J. W. Dalton.

DAY MARRED BY RAIN AND SNOW.

Storm of Widespread Extent Settles Down on Chicago.

A strong wind, which seemed to come from all points of the compass, a particularly wet and cold rain in the morning, and mushy snow in the afternoon made yesterday in Chicago the most disagreeable that has marked the calendar since that table announced that winter had come. The wind blew the rain beneath umbrellas and it blew clouds of smoke down close to the earth. Chicago was on the western edge of the storm. Last night while it was still raining and snowing here the weather was only cloudy at Mississippi River points. But east of Chicago the storm extended to the Atlantic Ocean. It was snowing in Michigan, but east of there the manifestation of disturbed elements was in the shape of rain. The area of the storm will continue to move eastward. The United States weather observers said last night that today would probably be a little colder. Reports from Marengo, Ill., state that snow fell all day reaching a depth of eight inches. This is the heaviest fall at this time of the year for fourteen years. At Minonk, Ill., the storm was of mingled rain and snow. It snowed all day at Beloit, Wis., and there was good sleighing at night. The first snow of the year fell at Fairbury, Ill. The weather grew colder at night with the storm still raging.

MAKE AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Quebec Officers Find a Man Who Stole Thirty Carloads of Flour.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Detectives Joseph Patry and Thomas Walsh of Quebec passed through this city today on their way home with a prisoner, Leon M. Carrier, who is wanted there for stealing thirty carloads of flour, valued at $30,000, from the Canadian Pacific railway. He was captured by Denver detectives. While being shown through the jail in Denver Detectives Patry and Walsh recognized in a prisoner there, Louis Plante, a desperate criminal who murdered a wealthy Chinaman in Toronto two years ago. He escaped in safety with $20,000 he had taken from the Chinaman and fled to this country. For a time he lived in Chicago, where he made the acquaintance of a woman who became infatuated with him and accompanied him to Denver. For his inhuman treatment of her he was arrested in Denver, and was serving out a six months' sentence when discovered by the Canadian officers.

STRIKERS WAIT FOR CHIEF ARTHUR.

Lehigh Officials Say Backbone of the Contest Is Broken.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The railroad officials believe the backbone of the strike has been broken. During the day twelve trains were sent east from this city and ten trains were sent west from Manchester. Chief Arthur has not yet made his appearance and the situation will remain unchanged until his arrival, which is looked for tomorrow. Nothing as yet has been done towards ordering out the men employed on connecting lines.

Murder That Bears on Dynamite Plots.

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—Three men fought this evening and one, afterwards identified as Patrick Reid, was shot and killed. The one who used the revolver was caught and recognized as the man arrested on suspicion that he was connected with the recent dynamite explosions here, but released owing to lack of positive evidence. His name is not known. The city has been excited greatly by the reports of the murder and its supposed bearing upon the dynamite plots.

Two Footpads Locked Up.

William McEnery, No. 3808 Wabash avenue, was held up and robbed by two men while going home early Sunday morning and the footpads secured $200 in money and jewelry. One of the men drew a revolver and threatened to kill him if he attempted to run. Two suspicious looking characters were arrested last night who were recognized as McEnery's assailants. They gave their names as Flemming and Hartnett. McEnery positively identified them.

Highest Prize
AWARDED TO
DR. PRICE'S CREAM
BAKING POWDER
by
World's Columbian Exposition
Chicago, 1893

FOR LARGER REVENUE

ALLEGED REASON FOR CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NEW PLANS.

Subscribers' Cards to Be Done Away With for the Benefit of the Service, Says General Manager Hibbard, but the Rental Not to Be Increased—Nine Cases of Smallpox Uncovered—Plans Making to Break Up the Dock Trust—Other Local News.

The Chicago Telephone company, it is said, has decided, among other new departures, practically to do away with subscribers' cards and to raise the rates on all public telephones $25 a year. The latter proposition was denied last night by A. S. Hibbard, General Manager of the corporation, who said:

> Under our charter from the city telephone rates are regulated by ordinance. They will not be changed. We have decided to greatly reduce the number of subscribers' cards for the benefit of the service. So many people holding cards are using other people's 'phones the owners are often compelled to wait several minutes at a time when they wish to talk before they can get a chance. The same condition of things exists at public stations, where card-holders monopolize to considerable extent the use of 'phones, to the exclusion of transient customers, who as a general thing always are in a hurry. We have expended $900,000 on the exchange, in the way of new improvements to make the service as nearly perfect as possible.

Said a telephone man last night:

> The doing away with these cards not only works something of a hardship on subscribers, but I can easily see it will increase the company's revenue greatly. Every time the subscriber uses any other telephone than the one he happens to have control over in his own place of business he will have to pay 10 cents for the privilege. When the scheme of giving out these cards was first introduced several years ago each subscriber to the telephone exchange was entitled to three of them. If that ratio has been kept up there would now be 30,000 of them out.

F. M. Buck, construction manager, who has charge of the card privilege, said he could not undertake, without first looking over his books, to give even an approximate guess of the number now out. "The company," he said, "has been issuing them right along."

The Chicago officials of the American Long Distance Telephone company had little information yesterday concerning the alleged embezzlement of $50,000 by Superintendent of Construction E. D. Fulford. They said they had received word from New York that the amount said to have been stolen had dwindled from $50,000 to $50.

NINE CASES OF SMALLPOX FOUND.

Polish Children Supposed to Have Measles Down with the Pest.

Nine cases of smallpox, all children under 13, were taken from the district south of Thirty-first street and east of the south branch of the river yesterday afternoon. It will not surprise the Health Department if many others are found. The disease among the Poles there seems to have been known as measles. Six of the cases found yesterday were in one family. Eight persons live in the same house. The other case was taken from a house a block from where the eight were found. The names of these patients are:

Katie, Emma, Joseph, Sophie, John, Annie Dropski; Alfred and Ernest Chambers, all of No. 883 James avenue, and Lizzie Ordesky, No. 3244 Mosspratt street.

Six physicians and three fumigators were sent out to the neighborhood in the ambulance. The children were removed to the pesthouse. The two houses were fumigated and the doctors began to vaccinate the entire neighborhood. They will continue the work today.

TO BREAK UP THE DOCK TRUST.

Vessel-Owners and Agents After Harbormaster Sullivan and the Others.

The Chicago agents of the big lake and rail lines will carry the dock trust matter before the officials of the railroads today to see if it cannot be broken up. The lake and rail lines are particularly stirred up, for they are unable to get docks for their big steamers that they have used for fifteen years. If the vessel-owners carry out their threats Harbormaster Sullivan may find himself in trouble, for they say they will take their grievance straight to the City Hall.

"The Harbormaster has no right to use his position for currying favor with the railroads," one marine man said yesterday, "and it has never been done to such an extent before. Of course the roads that cross the river, and more particularly the Northwestern, are always in conflict with the marine interest. Boats have more trouble with the latter's bridge than any of the others. The Harbormaster, of course, has complete control of it. The Harbormaster is not the only one in the deal."

Vessel-owners hold that while it would be a legitimate business transaction for any citizen to go into, the Harbormaster makes an ill use of his position to go into any such scheme.

HE WANTS HIS RECEIVER REMOVED.

James H. Walker Makes Allegations in a Court Petition—Stock to Be Sold.

"I shall sell the stock of the James H. Walker company," said Judge McConnell in court yesterday. "I never shall consent to the sale of the property in bulk unless a proposition is made by the intending purchaser." This last remark was addressed to Attorney John S. Miller, who represents C. C. Lay, W. A. Mason, C. R. Cummings, and other stockholders in the company. Miller replied: "I shall submit a bid at an early date." Attorney Burry filed a request for James H. Walker asking for the removal of the present receiver, the Chicago Title and Trust company. Attorney Robbins filed a petition for the receiver that it is necessary either to stop the business at this time or make large purchases of goods to carry it on successfully. Mr. Walker said that an effort was being made by Messrs. Lay and Mason and others to secure the assets of the concern at a low figure as a means of building up the newly incorporated Chicago Dry Goods company. Affidavits were read by Attorney Miller denying the charges Mr. Walker made. Judge McConnell was furnished by ex-Solicitor-General Aldrich the following approximate figures, in which most of the other attorneys concurred: Total of liabilities, $2,450,000; proposed settlement of indebtedness on the basis of 70 per cent, $1,715,000; cash on hand, $1,071,506; bills receivable, accepted since receiver's appointment, $650,000; stock in wholesale store, $500,000; stock in retail store, $200,000; bills receivable of James H. Walker company, considered good, $140,000; real estate, $30,000; horses and wagons, $5,000.

LILY GARDNER IS STILL ALIVE.

She Says Friends Dissuaded Her from Committing Suicide.

"Yes, I wrote it," said Lily Gardner when asked about a letter sent to Herman Boyer in which she wrote:

> If I do not hear from you, or you do not come to see me by (last) Sunday night I shall be dead. . . . I send this letter with love and many tears.

"I sent that letter," said Miss Gardner, "because my heart was breaking. I intended to commit suicide last night and would have thrown myself into Lake Michigan had I not confided in several friends, who influenced me not to take my life. I first met Herman last April. He professed to love me and I have always thought a great deal of him. He has said he would marry me, and had it not been for him I would have gone before now to my grandmother, Mrs. Walter Bradley, who lives at No. 337 Broadway, New York. Up till last April I had been, with the exception of a few years, on the stage since I was 4. My right name is Lilly Gordan. My father and mother died when I was a little girl, and when I was 9 I was stolen from the stage while playing the part of Editha, in "Editha's Burglar," at Omaha. I have since lived when not on the road with the Fehlharbor family, to whose home I was taken by the man who stole me. I learned to regard the Fehlharbors as relatives, though of late they have treated me anything but kindly."

Charges Against G. W. McGarry.

G. W. McGarry of Howard & McGarry, ticket brokers No. 249 Clark street, is charged with working a confidence game in connection with the firm's proposed Californian excursion. J. M. Lond, No. 6337 Woodlawn avenue, said a few days ago he purchased a ticket from McGarry, paying $27 for it. At the depot he was told that the ticket was valueless, and he swore out a warrant against McGarry on Justice Foster's docket yesterday morning. Mrs. Rose Owens and Louis Frenforth, No. 358 Blackhawk street, had money paid for tickets refunded. McGarry says he made a verbal contract with Mr. Lee of the Canadian Pacific to send 100 passengers to San Francisco, and why the tickets were not accepted he did not know. The case was therefore continued until tomorrow.

Emanuel Frankenthal's New Residence.

Hamline, Scott & Lord write to THE TRIBUNE to say, in connection with a short item in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, that Emanuel Frankenthal, who is building a $40,000 residence at Nos. 3226-3228 Michigan avenue, is not and never was a member of the firm of Frankenthal, Freudenthal & Co., which recently failed and is now in the courts; that he never had any connection with it, further than to loan it $110,000; that Mr. Frankenthal has lived in Chicago since 1847 and that they have yet to hear of any criticisms of his life and character.

Trials for Alleged Murders.

Thomas Higgins and Harry Fienberg, alias "Itzky," alias "Sheeny Joe," were arraigned yesterday before Judge Brentano charged with the murder of Peter McCooey Sept. 3 last. Fienberg was granted a separate trial. Higgins intended to plead guilty, but on the advice of his lawyer stood trial. Thomas Hennessey and Frederick Harris are on trial before Judge Stein for the alleged murder of Michael O'Brien on the Lake-Front June 16 last.

Judgment for Five Cents and Costs.

Charles R. Francis, residing on Seeley avenue, secured judgment against the West Chicago Street railroad company yesterday in Justice Glennon's court for 5 cents and costs. Nov. 20 Mr. Francis was coming down-town on a Madison street cable car. At Green street the train was caught in a jam. Mr. Francis says he was refused a transfer to parallel lines. He paid 5 cents to ride down on Lake street. This was the basis of his suit.

Springer Dines and Discusses Tariff.

An informal dinner was given last night in honor of Congressman William Springer by Lambert Tree at his residence, No. 94 Cass street. Those present were Mr. Springer, Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage, and J. W. Doane. Mr. Springer arrived yesterday from Springfield on his way to Washington. The Wilson tariff bill was discussed and an interchange of views was given on the currency question.

Items.

The Coroner's jury, on hearing evidence, holds Frank Diognard responsible for shooting Joseph Raffialo the night of Nov. 6.

Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will give a banquet and reception this evening in the roof garden of the Masonic Temple.

A. Washington and Walter Curley, 23 and 22 years old, arrested for stealing SUNDAY TRIBUNES, were fined $25 each by Justice Bradwell yesterday and sent to the bridewell.

The Rev. A. C. Peck, originator and manager of the Haymarket Mission of Denver, Colo., will deliver an address on his work at the First M. E. Church, Chicago, this evening.

John G. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society, urged the Baptist ministers yesterday to interest themselves and others in the cause of the suffering child and brute.

The Chicago Avenue Church, continuing its custom of giving special aid to the poor Thanksgiving, solicits contributions. They may be sent to the church, Chicago and La Salle avenues.

The Chicago Orphan Asylum, No. 2228 Michigan avenue, is caring for 230 children. The directors request that any donations toward a Thanksgiving dinner be sent to the institution.

Judge Kohlsaat yesterday gave leave to the executors of the Carter H. Harrison estate to "check out" the amount of the Jackson Park relief fund now on deposit with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. The fund is $40,003.

Judge Edmund W. Burke will be the first of the new Judges to take his seat on the bench. He is assigned to call Judge Windes' law calendar this morning, the latter sitting in Judge Tuley's court room to hear chancery cases.

The ladies of the Daughters of the Revolution interested have decided to locate kindergartens in the Stock-Yards district and on the West Side near Halsted and Van Buren streets. Mite-boxes will be placed in public buildings for contributions.

The jury in the condemnation suit of the Metropolitan "L" road against the Chicago West Division railway company disagreed yesterday upon the amount of compensation due the defendant for the car barns at Throop and Van Buren streets, the "L" people figuring the barns and real estate were worth $3,000. The West Division company wanted $55,000.

PORTLAND SMUGGLERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Opium and Chinese Ring Cases Brought to Trial.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.—The trial of Portland's smuggling ring cases commenced before Judge Bellinger in the Federal Court this morning. There are sixteen men under indictment charged with smuggling opium and Chinese, including ex-Federal officials and men prominent in commercial and shipping circles. The most prominent of these is James Lotan, ex-Collector of this port. The head centers of the ring were William Dunbar and Nathan Blum, who comprised the Merchants' Transportation company, which operated in the Haytian Republic and the Wilmington, from which the contraband drug and Chinamen were smuggled ashore. The Wilmington burned to the water's edge and the Haytian Republic is now in the hands of the government, having been seized for libel. The first case called today was that of Blum, who pleaded guilty to five counts. For some days it was known that Blum had turned State's evidence, as also had Chief Engineer Jackling of the libeled steamer. Judge Bellinger said he would withhold sentence until further advised in particulars of the case. The cases against Sweeney, Jackling, Garthorne, Patterson, and Berg were then called, and they, too, pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended. The case against Dunbar was then called. He is charged with smuggling on nine counts. He pleaded not guilty and his case was set for trial tomorrow.

STEAMER SAGINAW VALLEY DISABLED.

Its Insurance Likely to Be Canceled Should It Proceed.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 27.—The steamer Saginaw Valley got as far as this place on its way from Buffalo to Chicago with coal, and had to stop for a broken arch. It was fortunate for the crew that the steamer did not collapse in the gales on Lake Erie. The steamer was ashore near Poverty Island about four weeks ago. It was badly broken up on the rocks, and when taken to Manitowoc and placed in dry-dock it was found that $9,000 worth of repairs were required to put it in seaworthy condition. Its arch and deck beams are broken. After being patched up with $800 worth of work its owners succeeded in obtaining permission for it to go to Buffalo, where full repairs were to be made. Instead of having this done it was loaded with coal, and then application was made for permission to go to Chicago. The underwriters objected, as needlessly hazarding life and property. It left Buffalo notwithstanding the protest, but the gales on Lake Erie pulled its arch apart, and it can proceed no farther until it is again patched up. If it continues up the lakes it is likely that all its insurance will be canceled, and the trip will be at owners' risk.

NUMBERED WITH THE VAST MAJORITY.

For Funeral of Congressman O'Neill.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—The funeral of Congressman Charles O'Neill, who died at his home in this city Saturday, will take place tomorrow. Services will be held in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. O'Neill was a member, at 11:30 a. m., and interment will be in the family plot at West Laurel Hill Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. George P. Wilson will officiate. A Congressional delegation will attend the funeral.

Obituary Notes.

Ellen D. Willard, wife of Charles M. Willard, President of the First National Bank of Anna, Ill., died yesterday, aged 64 years.

Mrs. Jane Whyte of Elgin, Ill., died yesterday. She was within a few months of 100 years of age. She came from Scotland to Illinois in 1843.

Says She Was Defrauded of Her Property.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—A woman, who claimed to be Mrs. Liddie Door, Westchester, N. Y., arrived here and says she is seeking property of which she was defrauded. She says her father's name was Wootan. He was wealthy. He married a second time, and Liddie, when a child, was given to a rich couple for adoption. She claims her father died in Kansas and that he left property in Chicago, Galesburg, and land in Kansas on which now stands the Town of Centralia, valued at $100,000. She alleges that she learned while in Chicago that interested parties, who made oath as to the heirs, left her out.

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

NORTH SIDE ELEVATED ROAD ORDINANCE IS PRESENTED.

The Northwestern with a Capital Stock of $15,000,000 Asks a Franchise—Lake Street "L" Granted Permission to Make Changes—North Chicago Electric Company's Ordinance—Proposition to Disburse from Fund "W" Creates an Animated Discussion.

There is a prospect that the North Division will soon have an elevated railroad. Ald. Tripp introduced an ordinance for one—the Northwestern Elevated railroad company—at the Council meeting last evening, and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North. The route described in the ordinance is as follows:

> First—For the main line of said railroad commencing at Congress street, or at a street or point north of Congress street and between Wabash avenue on the east and Market street on the west, and extending in a northerly or northwesterly direction to the Chicago River; thence across the Chicago River to a point between Cass street, extended to the Chicago River, and the North Branch of the Chicago River; thence extending in a northerly or northwesterly direction to the city limits.
>
> Second—The first branch of said railroad shall commence at the main line at a point north of Van Buren street and south of the Chicago River, and run westerly across the South Branch of the Chicago River to a point not more than 1,000 feet west of Halsted street, and continuing with two branches—one running northwesterly to the city limits and one running northwardly to the city limits.
>
> Third—The second branch shall commence at the main line, between North avenue and Chicago avenue, and extending in a westerly direction to a point between Western avenue and Ashland avenue; thence in a northerly direction to the city limits.
>
> Fourth—The third branch shall commence at the main line between North avenue and Diversey street, and extend in a northerly or northeasterly direction to the city limits.
>
> Fifth—The fourth branch shall commence at the main line between North avenue and Belmont avenue and extend westerly to the city limits.

Capital of $15,000,000.

The incorporators of the new company, which has a capital stock of $15,000,000, are Edward W. Russell of the Rookery Building, Walter E. Anthony of Evanston, Bion J. Arnold, Harold Sturges, and E. Buckingham, comprising the elevator firm of Buckingham & Sturges, and Frederick Sargent of La Grange. The stock is said to be assured by the Mutual Illinois Trust and Savings company. The conditions of the ordinance are similar to those of other elevated roads. The right of way is to be condemned all the way through. It is provided that the river may be crossed by a bridge or by means of a tunnel. Two tracks are to be laid, five miles within three years after the acceptance of the ordinance. Within ninety days after the acceptance of the ordinance the company will deposit with the City Treasurer $100,000 in cash or bonds as guarantee of the faithful performance of the conditions of the ordinance. It is said the company intends to use electrical power for propulsion, and color is given to this by the fact that Frederick Sargent, one of the incorporators, is an electrical engineer who was interested in the Intramural railway at the World's Fair.

Lake Street "L" Changes.

The Lake Street Elevated railroad amendment ordinance changing the route of the northern branch of that line which was rejected by the Council at the last meeting was taken up again last night on motion of Ald. Ryan. The vote of the previous meeting was reconsidered and the ordinance was passed, 48 to 10. The route as provided by the amended ordinance is as follows:

> A branch commencing at some point on the main line of said road on Lake street between Western avenue on the east and California avenue on the west and thence in a northerly direction to some point or place between Chicago avenue on the south and Potomac avenue on the north, and thence in a westerly direction to some point or place between Rockwell street on the east and California avenue on the west, and thence from the last named point in a northerly direction to some point or place 1,000 feet north or south of Diversey street, and thence from said last named point in a northwesterly direction to the city limits.

The time allowed for the company to complete its road under the ordinance passed Nov. 24, 1890, was extended to July 1, 1894.

Ald. Finkler introduced an ordinance of the North Chicago Electric railroad company to lay down a double track line and operate it for twenty years on Lincoln avenue, between Wrightwood avenue and North Fifty-ninth street, and on Milwaukee avenue, between Armitage and Lawrence avenues, and these lines to connect the termini of the North Chicago Electric road termini with the North Chicago Street railroad company and the West Chicago Street railroad company. The electric road is to haul the cars of the two street railroad companies free of charge on the proposed new routes, provided the two street car companies will haul the trailers of the electric road on its lines over the same routes. The ordinance therefore stipulates for the use of the double tracks on Lincoln avenue between the points indicated by the electrical company and the North Chicago Street company, and on Milwaukee avenue between Lawrence and Armitage avenues by the West Division company and the electrical company. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North.

Discuss "Fund W."

Ald. Madden from the Finance committee reported in favor of paying Henry Faxon for sidewalk work $1,542 out of "Fund W." This raised a debate about the mysterious fund, and there was the usual display of virtuous eloquence which this fund periodically raises. Ald. Ernst said it was the result of extortion from the taxpayers. Ald. Mann and Ald. Noble and Ald. Kent said about the same thing. The Mayor took occasion to say that the fund should not exist. "The city should not levy an additional 6 per cent when 3 per cent will cover the actual cost of the work," he said.

"I think 'Fund W' should be investigated," said Ald. Kent.

"The Mayor is attending to that; his expert is now investigating fund W," said the Chair.

"The city should not steal from one city to pay another," said Ald. Tripp.

"Fund W was created for just such payments," said Ald. McGillen. "It is an impossibility to estimate an assessment at just the figure to cover the cost of work and for that reason an extra assessment should be made. Fund W is honestly accumulated and the claim in question should be paid out of it."

The recommendation of the Finance committee was passed by a vote of 52 to 6.

Ald. Madden then introduced the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of Public Works be and he is hereby directed in future to add only 4 per cent to special assessments to cover the cost of making and conducting the same, including payment of salaries and all other expenses connected therewith.

The resolution was referred to the Finance committee.

Manufactures Building Petition.

Ald. Campbell introduced another huge addition to the petition asking the removal of the Manufactures Building to the Lake-Front, which was referred to the committee having the others.

The Council upon the recommendation of the Finance committee granted the Commissioner of Health an additional appropriation of $11,000.

Ald. Hepburn introduced a petition signed by 5,000 street railway employés asking the Council to pass an ordinance forbidding boys from jumping on and off moving street cars. The Corporation Counsel was ordered to prepare such an ordinance.

An ordinance annexing Norwood Park to the Twenty-seventh Ward was passed by unanimous vote.

Ald. O'Neill introduced the ordinance of the Climax Electric Light company to maintain one or more electric light works within that district lying south of Eighty-seventh street and west of Stony Island avenue. The ordinance provides for both overhead and underground wires.

The following ordinance, which was supported by a petition of the owners of nearly all the property abutting on the street, was introduced by Ald. Epstean and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South:

> Sec. 1. That a certain ordinance, passed June 26, 1893, providing that Dearborn street from Monroe to Madison be curbed with curb stones and paved with granite blocks be and the same is hereby repealed, and the Commissioner of Public Works is hereby ordered to stay all proceedings thereunder.

America is fast forging ahead in everything. Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is excelled by no foreign article. Highest award, diploma, and medal, Columbian Exposition.

CHARGES OF PLAGIARISM NOT MADE.

Dr. Ludlow and Gen. Wallace Think Each Other Honorable Men.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The correspondent for THE TRIBUNE called today on Dr. James E. Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., author of the work, "The Captain of the Janizaries," and showed him a copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, wherein was pointed out exclusively several strong resemblances to his own creations of imagination in the inventive part of Gen. Lew Wallace's book, "The Fall of Constantinople." Dr. Ludlow said:

> Yes, I noted these similarities myself when I read the book two or three months ago. Several literary critics have written me pointing them out. I have detected more than the ordinary reader has, but I don't wish to dissect the General's work. I form no theory in regard to the matter, and I don't care to speculate upon it. I have no feeling of grievance against the General, and I have no hesitation in saying that I do not think he would be guilty of deliberate plagiarism. If he really copied anything from me I would consider it a great compliment. It is very curious that Gen. Wallace never read my book or ever heard it discussed. The most striking resemblance is seen in connection with the dramatic episode where the cistern is introduced. The outline is the same as well as all the imaginative parts. Michael, my character, and Lall, Wallace's, are both kidnaped, both taken to the same water vault of Constantine in Constantinople and are both floated out through the darkness. In each deliverance one of the captors is drowned in the cistern, the other killed at the entrance. It is strange that two imaginations working independently of each other should conceive exactly the same series of situations. While I and many others, literary critics included, cannot help remarking the many similarities, I do not wish it inferred from anything I say that I think the General would be guilty of anything dishonorable or that he would deliberately plagiarize.

There is another slight peculiarity in the resemblance between Gen. Wallace's work and the book of Dr. Ludlow in the binding, the type, and the cover designs.

H. M. Alden of Harper's, in an interview today, admitted there were striking similarities between "The Captain of the Janizaries" and "The Prince of India." The critics had noticed the similarities and the books have been widely discussed in the West. Said he:

> Both stories are built around the stirring times of the fall of Constantinople, and naturally enough the heroine and the Church of St. Sophia play important parts. The treatment of the subject is much the same—masterful—and the effect of both books upon one is identical, which, to me, at least, is a harder nut to crack than the mere similarities of plot and language. About six weeks ago I had occasion to read Mr. Ludlow's work and the resemblances were so startling that I wrote to Gen. Wallace, calling his attention to the facts. The General replied that he had never heard of nor had he ever read Dr. Ludlow's book. Only one letter passed between us and I was authorized by Gen. Wallace to deny that there was any plagiarism. Dr. Ludlow called my attention to the similarity, but he is too honorable a man to accuse the General of plagiarism.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Gen. Wallace said today: "I gave my story of the writing of 'The Prince of India' to THE TRIBUNE correspondent several days ago. I have nothing whatever to say."

HURRYING RELIEF TO STARVING MINERS

Tons of Supplies Find Families Destitute—Carloads of Flour on the Way.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Peck and the members of his military staff, who went to Hurley Saturday night to superintend the distribution of the first carload of supplies for the destitute miners, returned today. Thus far 380 families at Hurley have been afforded relief. These families average four persons each, indicating that at Hurley alone there are over 1,500 persons who must be supported by the public. Only one mine, the Iron Belt, is in operation, and at one of the Cary mines 100 men have been employed for the last week. Many of the miners have been idle since June and others since the latter part of the summer, and they have no money, no food, no clothing, and no credit. The mines will not resume operations until late in the spring or early in the summer, if then.

The supplies taken to Hurley by Gov. Peck and staff relieve the suffering only temporarily. The County Treasury is empty and an attempt to issue $20,000 of bonds for relief purposes was defeated by property-owners after the bonds had been voted.

As bad as the situation is at Hurley it is worse at Ironwood, in Michigan, just across the river from Hurley. There are 400 families dependent on public assistance for food and clothing. The county is temporarily without funds and under the Michigan law the county cannot issue bonds for the purpose for which money is needed. The people in a position to assist the sufferers have contributed all they can afford to give, and the situation has become desperate.

It is estimated by Dr. C. A. McLeod, who is assisting in the relief work, that $100,000 is needed to support the Ironwood unemployed and their families until spring. In response to the appeal of the Governor of Michigan a carload of flour for the destitute was received at Ironwood today. Three carloads more of supplies are on the way from Lansing and Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The suffering miners on the Gogebic range will in a few days have plenty of money and provisions. One hundred barrels of flour started to them from Grand Rapids Saturday, 100 more started today from Menominee, and two carloads of provisions go forward from Lansing tomorrow. Today Gov. Rich called a meeting here to arrange for the relief of the destitute. Russell A. Alger, Mayor Pingree, D. M. Ferry, Don M. Dickinson, and J. L. Gudson were appointed an Executive committee and $1,500 was raised on the spot to be carried to Bessemer and Ironwood tomorrow. Gen. Alger gave $500. Ample funds will be furnished the committee to carry out any relief measures they think best.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Congressman Sam L. Stephenson of the Twelfth District of Michigan telegraphs tonight from Menominee that he has forwarded 20,000 pounds of flour to the local authorities for relief of the destitute miners of the Gogebic range.

FEDERAL LAWS AND RAILROAD RATES.

United States Courts Cannot Determine the Reasonableness of Charges.

In the case of Swift & Co. vs. the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company Judge Grosscup yesterday sustained the demurrer. This decision is regarded as important from the bearing it will have on inter-State commerce in litigation. Action was commenced separately in the State court more than a year ago by Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the American Packing company against the various Eastern and Canadian roads for the recovery of excessive charges. There were twenty suits of like nature. Each charged the exaction of a greater rate of freight than was reasonable after the enactment of the inter-State commerce law April 4, 1886. These rates have meanwhile been paid under protest. The suit of Swift & Co. vs. the Reading was removed to the United States courts on account of the citizenship of the parties. Now the court sustains the demurrer on the grounds that the State court has no jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of rates on inter-State commerce. There is no common law of the United States which control rates, and the common law of the States does not apply without those States. Action must hereafter go out of the Federal courts to where the roads have their management located. It is believed the packers will make a test case of this issue in an appeal of Swift & Co.'s case to the Appellate and if necessary to the Supreme Court.

EASTERN MANUFACTURES.

Hard Pressed for Cash.

An $85,000 stock of the finest made clothing in New York was sold recently to The Sterling Clothing Company, southwest corner State and Jackson, this city, at the rate of 53 cents on the dollar. The managers of The Sterling will place this superb stock at retail, starting today at an advance of only 10 per cent. Citizens of Chicago can congratulate themselves in being able to secure the finest $35, $30, $25, and $20 ulsters, suits, and overcoats at $13.33, and those who cannot spare even this amount can buy a $15 or $18 suit or overcoat at $8.75. Sale starts prompt at 8 o'clock today at

THE STERLING CLOTHING COMPANY,
S. W. Cor. State and Jackson.

New Orleans Italians' Suits.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The case of C. A. Bagnetto vs. The City of New Orleans has been fixed by motion for trial for Dec. 5. The plaintiff is a brother of Antonio, one of the Italians killed in the Parish prison March 1, 1893. The suit is for $25,000 damages. Suits have been pending concerning relatives of all the eleven men lynched that day, but this is the first one to be tried on its merits. It is stated here that the Italian Government is putting up the costs for the prosecution.

Butts' Bromo-Lithia cures headache where all other bromos fail. Price 10 cents.

TO ISSUE DIPLOMAS.

FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS TO FAVOR EXHIBITERS OF FAIR WINES.

They Send a Red-Hot Protest to John Boyd Thacher, Because This Grade of Wine, as Judged, Is Not to Receive Recognition from the Awards Committee and Say They Will Supply What He Will Not—South Park Board Considers Directors' Proposition Today.

Out of the refusal to grant awards to wine exhibits at the Exposition comes the positive announcement from foreign Commissioners that they will issue diplomas themselves, regardless of Mr. Thacher's Awards committee. The Commissioners of Spain, Germany, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Italy, Portugal, New South Wales, and Russia have sent a protest to Thacher. California exhibiters are in sympathy with the protest, for H. M. La Rue, Chief of the Bureau of Viticulture and a Californian, signed the protest. The trouble apparently grows out of the lack of medals which the Awards committee is going to experience when it comes to making the distribution. The judges intended that all the wines marked "Fair" should have an award, and so reported them. But the Executive committee decided to give no award to these wines. Spain alone had 600 exhibiters who are ruled out by this decision. Seventy-five per cent of the California wines dropped for the same reason. Canada lost heavily, and the South American lists were cut into. The Commissioners raised so much disturbance over this that the Awards committee appointed early in the week a number of judges from down-town hotels and wine houses to act on the jury with a view of creating a quorum, as many of the foreign judges had gone. This committee held a meeting but was repudiated by Señor de Lome and other judges. It is a direct charge by the Commissioners that the men, who were paid $8 for their meeting, understood they were to vote against the action of the original judges. The several governments will bear the expense of the new diplomas. They will be headed: "Those diplomas issued by Mr. Thacher are no account anyway. The ones we give the exhibiters will be much more valuable." The cold weather has frozen great quantities of wine and broken the bottles.

South Park Board Meets Today.

South Park Commissioners meet this afternoon to consider the proposition of the Fair directors for a settlement of contract obligations. President Higinbotham will call the special committee of the directors together at the same time. Commissioner Best suggested yesterday the directors ought to give the South Park Board $500,000. A banker yesterday made the suggestion that the arch over the inlet spanned by the peristyle be reproduced finally as a triumphal arch at the head of Grand or Drexel boulevard.

For Midwinter Fair Work.

Wynn Meredith and Sidney Sprout, who were the assistant engineers in the Electrical Department of the World's Fair under Chief Ward, have been selected by the Midwinter Fair to assist Chief Engineer Hasson. The installation and charge of the electrical plant at San Francisco is to be in their hands.

Fair Officials Move Down-Town.

Director-General Davis and President Higinbotham moved to the Rand-McNally Building yesterday. On account of leaks water is shut off in all the Administration Building except Pavilion B. The place looks deserted now—abandoned to the rats.

World's Fair Notes.

Twenty-five Columbian guards resigned yesterday.

Paid admissions to the Fair grounds yesterday were: Adults, 265; children, 3; total, 268.

Letters from people in all parts of the country complaining that goods bought of foreign exhibiters for delivery after the Fair have not been received have been turned over to the secret service. It is said customs delays explain the slowness of delivery.

POWDERLY'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

J. R. Sovereign Elected to Succeed Him as Grand Master Workman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—At this afternoon's meeting of the Knights of Labor delegates Grand Master Workman Powderly's resignation was accepted by a practically unanimous vote after he had stated to the convention that he had tendered it in good faith and that his action was final. J. R. Sovereign of Iowa was then elected to succeed Mr. Powderly, the vote being: Sovereign, 23; James Campbell of Pittsburg, 8; T. B. McGuire, 1; Powderly, 2. The vacancies on the General Executive Board were filled by the election of C. A. French of Boston, H. B. Martin of Minneapolis, and J. I. Kenney of Omaha, all anti-Powderly men.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—J. R. Sovereign has not yet returned from his Eastern trip. He has occupied the post of State Labor Commissioner under Gov. Boies for four years. He was an original Greenbacker and has since belonged to the United Labor and Populist parties. His record in this State has been that of an agitator and a demagogue. He ran for Congress in the Ninth Iowa District seven years ago, his Democratic opponent being Col. Keatley, who charged Sovereign with offering to sell out to the Democrats for $500. By trade he is a stonecutter.

["No disruption will result from the election of J. R. Sovereign to succeed Powderly," said ex-Master Workman Michael Murphy of Assembly 1,940 of the Knights of Labor. "The new Grand Master Workman is a good man for his position, though not better than Powderley, for we will never have a better than he. There are no glassworkers west of New Albany, O., and there are no ironworkers here to speak of except those that work in structural iron, which is a distinct trade from the ironworkers of Pittsburg. That dispatch does not refer to points so far west as Chicago. Any dissensions that exist are among the heads of the order and will not extend to the body. I believe the order will continue to prosper and become greater than ever it was."]

Dies at the Age of 101 Years.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—David H. Ames died in this city today aged 101 years. His remains will be taken to Oneida County, N. Y., where he was born May 1, 1792. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father lived to be 102 years old. He has six children living.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To gather pearls from Ocean's vases
Divers go down in divers places;
But at our mouths of streams and bays,
No pearls do Asian swimmers raise
Like those in beauty's mouth that shine,
Made by the SOZODONT divine.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds—all pain. 25c bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Delicious. 25 cents a jar

Your hair grows gray and scanty. Your friends remark it. Your wife regrets it. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM, and save your hair.

For Coughs, Hoarseness, and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.

If no appetite try half wine glass Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 27.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies.

Anderson Coke, Gas, Power, and Reduction company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; incorporators, James C. Anderson, Frank J. Smith, and James B. Gascoigne.

Durand and Kasper company, Chicago; general grocery business; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Calvin Durand, Adam J. Kasper, and David E. Bradley.

Shailer & Shniglau Co., Chicago; general engineering and contracting business; capital stock, $125,000; incorporators, Robert A. Shailer, Charles R. Shniglau, and Robert P. Lamont.

Hyde Park Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Z. S. Holbrook, R. W. Day, and J. E. Cornell.

Insurance Watch company, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Josiah Burnham, Henry Versema, and Hanley L. Chapman.

George W. Pitkin company, Chicago; to manufacture paints; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, George W. Pitkin, Walter A. Mayo, and Roger S. Pitkin.

The Chapman & Davison company, Chicago; to manufacture tools and machinery for the use of confectioners, grocers, and bakers; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Mark J. Chapman, John C. Davison, and Matthew J. Chapman.

Baker & Sayer company, Chicago; groceries, wines, and liquors; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Richard W. Baker, William E. Sayer, and Joseph Weishaar.

The Great Western Brick company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, George R. Honsiger, C. T. B. Goodspeed, and William M. Northrup.

The Windsor European Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Samuel Gregston, Francis P. Gregston, Grace Gregston, and Henry Speer.

The Columbian Water-Works company, Ottawa; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, H. G. Cotton John T. Reid, W. C. Baile, and others.

Joseph Zimmer Cigar company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Joseph Zimmer, H. W Kleinhaus, and W. A. Taylor.

The Staver Manufacturing company, Freeport, certified to an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $250,000.

The Hydraulic Construction company, Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock from $40,000 to $60,000.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois, fair, except local snows in northwest portions, northwest winds.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, rain or snow, winds shifting to west and colder Tuesday evening in northern portion.

For Wisconsin, generally fair except light local snows near the lakes, northwest winds, slightly colder Tuesday night.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair Tuesday, with west winds.

For Iowa, generally fair Tuesday except possible light local snows in northeast portions, northwest winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer in western portions.

For Ohio rain, clearing in southern portions Tuesday, brisk to high southerly winds, slightly colder Tuesday night.

For Indiana, light rains or local snows, followed by clearing weather, west winds.

For Minnesota, generally fair, except light local snows in northern portions, variable winds, colder in eastern portion.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.12	54	64	S. E.	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D.	29.94	16	22	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Boston, Mass.	30.40	36	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	44	44	N. E.	Fair	.60
Cairo, Ill.	29.92	44	46	W.	Cl'udy	.60
Charleston, S.C.	29.98	58	66	S.	Cl'udy	.26
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.98	42	48	W.	Clear	Trace
Chicago	29.80	34	40	N. W.	Snow	.54
Cincinnati, O.	29.62	48	48	S. W.	Rain	.46
Cleveland, O.	29.58	42	44	S. E.	Rain	.36
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	34	34	W.	Cl'udy	.48
Denver, Colo.	30.06	50	66	N. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	32	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Detroit, Mich.	29.50	42	42	S. W.	Rain	1.62
Dodge City, Kas.	30.06	46	58	N. W.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.76	30	36	W.	Cl'udy	......
El Paso, Tex.	30.20	62	68	N. W.	Clear	......
Erie, Pa.	29.68	40	44	S. W.	Rain	.44
Galveston, Tex.	30.12	58	68	S. W.	Clear	......
G'd Haven, Mich	29.62	36	38	N. E.	Rain	.72
Green Bay, Wis.	29.62	32	34	N. W.	Snow	.38
Helena, Mont.	29.82	38	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Huron, S. D.	29.82	26	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Indianapolis	29.66	36	42	W.	Rain	.82
Jacksonville	30.04	58	72	S.	Fair	.94
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	44	44	S. W.	Clear	......
Knoxville	29.80	52	54	S. W.	Rain	.20
La Crosse, Wis.	29.78	32	36	W.	Cl'udy	......
Little Rock, Ark.	30.04	44	50	W.	Clear	......
Louisville, Ky.	29.72	46	48	W.	Cl'udy	.52
Marquette, Mich	29.62	32	36	N. W.	Snow	.22
Memphis, Tenn.	30.00	46	52	W.	Fair	.16
Miles City	29.82	28	30	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
Milwaukee	29.60	34	34	N. W.	Snow	.26
Minnedosa	29.96	6	10	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
Montreal	30.20	26	30	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Moorhead	29.90	12	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
New Orleans, La	30.06	56	66	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
New York City	30.18	48	48	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Omaha, Neb.	29.98	28	34	N.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	36	38	S. E.	Rain	.04
Palestine	30.12	58	64	N. W.	Clear	......
Pierre, S. D.	29.88	26	32	N. W.	Clear	......
Pittsburg	29.60	42	50	S. E.	Rain	.54
Port Huron	29.56	44	44	S. E.	Rain	1.04
Pueblo	30.02	56	64	W.	Clear	......
Rapid City	29.84	38	48	W.	Fair	......
St. Louis	29.86	40	42	W.	Cl'udy	.12
St. Paul	29.86	30	30	W.	Cl'udy	......
Salt Lake City	30.04	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Santa Fe	30.22	44	50	N. E.	Clear	......
Sioux City	29.96	26	34	N.	Cl'udy	......
Springfield, Ill.	29.80	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	.18
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	40	42	W.	Clear	......
Toledo	29.50	44	46	S. W.	Rain	.92

Depth of water over miter sill in St. Mary's Ship Canal, 14 feet 5 inches.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 40 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 41; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 43; 12 m., 40; 1 p. m., 39; 3 p. m., 38; 6 p. m., 38. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Arrived—Saale, from Bremen, via Southampton. Sailed—Nomadic, for Liverpool. Arrived out—Wandrahm, Hamburg; Fuerst Bismarck, Naples; Hungaria, Hamburg; Werra, Gibraltar. Sailed for New York—Sibernia, Glasgow; Fulda, Gibraltar.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

John Erickson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1837 Reta-st	$ 4,000
M. Steiger, 2-story and basement frame flats, 1017 Seminary-av	2,200
John Taylor, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4333 Prairie-av	12,000
James Reim, 4-story and basement brick flats, 227 Townsend-st	10,000
Albert Mursha, 3-story brick flats, 1230 W. 10th-st	2,000
C. J. McGee, 2-story brick flats, 1677 and 1679 Fulton-st	5,500
M. Michael, two 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 769 and 771 S. Halsted-st	10,500
Carl Orstberg, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5948 Green-st	2,600
M. J. Brake, 2-story and basement frame dwelling, 1320 Stewart-av	2,500
John Bell, 2-story and basement brick flats, 5516 Union-av	3,000
H. McCormick, 2-story frame flats, 5518 Peoria-st	2,500
James Spencer, two 3-story and basement brick flats, 1030 and 1032 Garfield-blvd	10,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Tutlewski, Agnes Pawlek	23—22
Nils Lindskog, Mary Thompson	23—29
David Rolston, Katie Meehan	28—24
Emil Degmark, Albena Grimes	24—29
Carl Woldert, Marie Greve	27—26
Albert Sawottke, Emilie Simon	26—19
Carl Gustafsen, Jennie Anderson	27—21
Frederik Ammentorp, Annie Hansen	27—20
Henry Sullivan, Jennie Craighead	28—26
Lester Gale, Nellie Johnstone	25—20
Patrick Rowan, Mary Powers	27—22
Jeremiah Duffy, Mary Voight	21—20
Joseph Koverlaveski, Katie Webber	26—20
Otto Lafrentz, Augusta Guth	28—23
John Retsin, Marie Van Cenaeme	67—36
Sattima Gini, Louise Brizalava	29—25
William Pease, Annie Burley	21—18
Francis Barry, Mary Sullivan	28—26
Carl Anderson, Ellen Nordberg	21—21
William Schaenbeck, Dora Rust	24—19
Edw. Carry Jr., Mabel Underwood	26—22
Bernhard Eckenfels, Rosa Brenner	28—25
Linus Johnson, Alma Anderson	26—20
Auguste Girard, Nellie Buckley	26—28
David Reeves, Nellie Lilley	33—21
Joseph Petermichel, Louise Katas	22—19
Isaac Orlov, Emma Redman	21—19
Charles Cedarholm, Alma Carlson	23—24
Vincent Vera, Alice Voorhels	34—30
Eugene Williams, Adah Barbour	23—22
Frederic Lewis, Sadie Deutsch	29—22
John Taylor, Anna Burnam	29—22
Fred Kuntz, Sophie Dreckman	25—22
Ernest Effenger, Adelphia Sweet	26—27
Bernhard Gottshalk, Louise Le Clair	53—49
George Cook, Gertrude Manchester	25—25
Jacob Kraus, Louise Botefuhr	25—22
Aaron Hershfield, Della Hogan	45—25
William Baker, Carrie Billings	33—31
Nicholas Theis, Ellen Carpenter	26—26
William Collier, Mina Eastman	38—38
Arthur Lavery, Mary Ann Rovett	26—24
Albert Buth, Jennie Halvorsen	22—21
Richard Flynn, Catherine Woll	25—23
Charles Bolt, Louis Sickles	23—19
Adam Schroeder, Mary Rick	27—24
Charles Wagenknecht, Mary Sedlacek	26—20
Edward Campbell, Minnie Damilos	26—21
Fred Schmidt, Hattie Mattert	26—26
Charles Kuppendorf, Sarah O'Neill	20—21
Henry Le Pla, Grace Briggs	51—33
E. J. Willis, Fannie Smith	31—21
Willis Simpson, Mamie Thaisen	28—22
Edward Morrell, Minnie Webber	20—20
John Schwanbeck, Annie Wehrmeister	31—20
Charles Peterson, Kittie Yochem	28—22
George Lampert, Emma Wutke	27—23
James Foster, May Hoadley	28—25
James Fleming, Katie Joyce	35—31
William Jackson, Lizzie Gestram	26—27
Sylvanus Malette, Minta Hotts	40—35
Jonathan Bourne, Lillian Wyatt	38—26
Anton Anderson, Lena White	28—22
Stephen Hughes, Anastasia Armstrong	32—22
Charles Odense, Julie Engh	34—23
Herman Sahnas, Gertrude Gobbe	32—28
Darius Cross, Bessie Briggs	26—20
John Dewar, Martha Weston	23—20
Ivar Hjelmquist, Emily Parson	21—20
Robert Thompson, Annabelle Holz	42—29
James O'Donnell, Maggie O'Donnell	27—27
Willard Swigart, Millie Mahon	26—24
Earl Russell, Hattie King	27—17
John Diggings, Susie Taylor	24—18
William Moir Jr., Lizzie Camrow	24—21
Joseph Horioush, Lizzie Ochs	24—22
Charles Schwartz, Martha Koehne	24—19
Patrick Dunne, Annie Wallace	33—26
William Beanblem, Ruby Miles	28—22

DEATHS.

BURKE—Stephen Burke, Nov. 26, 1893, at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, aged 25 years, beloved brother of Officer Thomas Burke. Funeral Wednesday at 8:30 a. m. from 50th-st. and Park-av. to St. Catherine's Church, thence by C., M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary.

CONNETT—At his residence, 423 Jackson-blvd., Samuel R. Connett, husband of Jennie C. Connett. Funeral from his late residence Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 p. m., to Forest Home Cemetery. Newark, N. J., and Morristown, N. J., papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—Patrick Gallagher, at his residence, 309 Hudson-av. From Mayo, Ireland, husband of Jane and father of John Gallagher, brother of Michael Gallagher, Mrs. Horan, Mrs. O'Connor, and Mrs. Burke. Funeral from late residence Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock, to Church of Immaculate Conception, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

HASKELL—The funeral service of Mrs. Louisa, wife of L. A. Haskell, will be held at the residence of her father, Edwin Dempson, 7808 Ford-av., Windsor Park, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

HILTZ—Mary R. Hiltz, Nov. 26. Funeral from residence, No. 1209 Wabash-av., in rear, at 2 o'clock, to Oakwoods Cemetery.

KEPLER—Nov. 27, Eleanor E. Kepler, aged 45 years 4 months and 28 days, at her residence, 297 South Oakley-av. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock.

MORGAN—Entered into her rest, Nov. 27, Mrs. Katharine Morgan, aged 83 years, formerly of Coburg, Ontario. Funeral from her late residence, 780 Jackson-blvd., Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Ontario papers please copy.

SANDERS—In Los Angeles, at 6 a. m. Sunday, November 19, 1893, John Hugo Sanders, aged 17 years 5 months and 6 days, beloved son of Leopold and Bertha Sanders. Funeral from family residence, No. 1337 Hope-st., at 10 a. m. today (Monday). Friends of the family are invited to attend. Denver and Chicago papers please copy.

WOODWORTH—At parents' residence, 406 Dayton-st., Nov. 26, George M. Woodworth, only son of Frank B. and Lizzie M. Woodworth, aged 18 years and 7 months. Funeral services at residence Wednesday, Nov. 29, at 2 p. m. Burial at B. Thursday morning. Du Page County papers please copy.

WERTZLER—Nov. 26, 1893, aged 45 years, Mary Arndt Wertzler, beloved wife of Charles G. Wertzler, mother of Mrs. Louis Grouner, Mrs. P. Paulson, Mrs. W. C. Cross, and Charles F. Wertzler. Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 29, from residence, 40 W. Division-st., at 12 o'clock, by carriages to Waldheim.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE TWENTIETH Ward will meet at Northwest Turner Hall, corner of Southport and Clybourn-avs., at 8 o'clock p. m. today to elect officers.

☞ THE THIRTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN club meets tonight at 8 o'clock at Axford's Hall, Forty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. The annual election of officers and reports of important committees will be presented.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BUTCHER—SALARY AND ROOM $30 MONTH. 41 St. James-place, North Side.

TO RENT—50-ROOM HOTEL; FURNISHED; A snap; 2 blocks south Palmer House. 275 State-st.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO . . . RACING . . . ASSOCIATION.
(HAWTHORNE TRACK).
FALL MEETING—1893.
RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Five or More Races Each Day.
Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C., B & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m. and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.

C., B. and Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.

Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.
RACING BEGINS AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.
ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND.. $1.00

M'VICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Last Chance This Week To See:
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S Famous Comedy-Drama,
BLUE JEANS
HOLIDAY MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30.
McVICKER'S—Extra—Monday, Dec. 4.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN RIP VAN WINKLE.
SEAT SALE OPENS WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

SAVOY MUSIC HALL,
Michigan-av. and Madison-st.
Savoy Music Hall
OPENS TONIGHT OPENS TUESDAY OPENS NIGHT
As a High-Class Family Resort with a Superb Vaudeville Show, headed by the great
Mons. and Mme. Del-Melys,
Parisian Duettists Eccentrique from the Alhambra, London, and Olympia, Paris.
THE EQUILIBRIST MARVEL,
KINSNERS,
From the Empire, London.
4—HOURS OF FUN—4
Admission, 50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
She's A Shy Little Puritan Maiden
Immediate Success of the Incomparable
BOSTONIANS
In Clay Greene and Thos. P. Thorne's New American Opera, The
MAID OF PLYMOUTH,
Beautifully manned both in scene and costume.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE AND EVENING,
ROBIN HOOD.

THE AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THEODORE THOMAS
Third Season 1893-1894. Second Concert
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING AT 8:15.
SINGLE SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Tonight.
MODJESKA
AND OTIS SKINNER,
Supported by a Company of Players.
First Production in English of . . MAGDA
By HERMANN SUDERMANN.
Thanksgiving Day Matinee—"MARY STUART."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING.
THANKSGIVING AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
MR. GEORGE THATCHER
And a Superb Company of
80—TALENTED MEMBERS—80
IN THE
Operatic Extravaganza, AFRICA
Next Sunday—THOS. Q. SEABROOKE in "ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
PACKED. LOTTIE COLLINS
And the Great HOWARD SHOW.
THE VERY BEST ATTRACTION POSSIBLE FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING AMUSEMENT.
Next Sunday—Mattie Vickers in Circus Queen.

SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL,
3147 State Street.
EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.,
GRAND CONCERT
Under the auspices of the South Side Turngemeinde.
ADMISSION 25c.
PROF. C. TROLL............Musical Director.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Thanksgiving Week, Every Evening, Matinee Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.
MRS. JOHN DREW.
THE RIVALS.
Special Mat. Tomorrow, THE ROAD TO RUIN. Popular Prices, 75, 50, 25c For this Mat. only.
Next Week—Jane Jennie Yeamans as Jane.

TROCADERO.
TROCADERO
Michigan-av. and Monroe-st.
LAST WEEK Carmencita, Eunice Vance,
AND ALL THE FAVORITES. ADMISSION 50c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—*Fireproof.*
Mr. David Henderson..............Sole Manager
The Distinguished MARIE
TAVARY and Her Own Company in GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
TONIGHT—"I PAGLIACCI" and "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." Mats. Thursday and Saturday.
Dec. 3—Stuart Robson in "The Comedy of Errors."

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark and Division-sts.
TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Extra Thanksgiving Matinee Thursday.
2d Edition. 50 People. M. B. LEAVITT'S SPIDER and FLY
Next Sunday—JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

THE ALHAMBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
H. R. JACOBS..........................Sole Manager
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK UNDER THE CITY LAMPS
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
Next Sunday—THE COUNTRY CIRCUS.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE,
Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2196.
Every Day at 2. Every Night at 8.
CITY SPORTS BURLESQUE CO.
Here Beauty and gay humor up to date dazzle at 2 and scintillate at 8.
Prices..Mat. 25, 50c; night 25, 50, 75c.

EMPIRE THEATER—W. Madison & Union-sts.
Madison-st. Cable Passes the Door.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
A DARK SECRET.
Next week—HART'S BOSTON NOVELTY CO.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
THE HOME THEATER OF THE SOUTH SIDE.
A BRASS MONKEY.
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE
Thursday Afternoon, 2 p. m.
Next Sunday—A KENTUCKY GIRL.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—BETWEEN KINSLEY'S RE
and corner Washington and Dearbor
cab, a gold locket, two diamonds set
monogram on back, E. H. P. A very li
will be paid if returned to E. H.
221 and 22
LOST—PAIR TORTOISE SHELL LO
with monogram set in diamonds, betw
ton Hotel and Marshall Field's retail
ble reward if returned to H. O. STO
Salle-st.
LOST—ELEVATED RAILROAD,
Park, Monday, black silk bag; fin
money by returning contents to Palmer
Mr. Cunningham, as contents of no val
owner.
LOST — SILVER LORGNETTE
glasses, in leather and silver c
Rookery Building and Marshall Field
State or Adams-st., or in The Fair. R
Rookery Building and receive reward.
LOST—GOLD BOW KNOT BREAS
ameled in blue and white forget-me
will please return to MISS NA
253 Oak
and receive reward.
LOST—SMALL BLACK SACHEL,
46th and 56th-sts., Nov. 25, 8 p. m.
ally rewarded. CHAS. BURGESON, 51
$20 REWARD—LOST—FROM PALM
rotunda, a small leather valise
Hayes, San Francisco; contents valuel
owner. Finder will be rewarded upon
ditorium Hotel.
BUSINESS PERSONAL
PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D.
and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a
diseases of the feet, instant and painle
corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails;
guaranteed or no charge for service.
PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND A
Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temp
page health book; office consultation f
PERSONAL—FEE DIVIDED: HAV
acquaintance needing good lawyer
fidentially by addressing O V 172, Tribu
SITUATIONS WANTED—
Bookkeepers and Cler
SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKE
5 years' experience in implement b
seasons on road as salesman; first-clas
Address O S 30, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIEN
keeper, correspondent, officeman,
rapher desires position that will pa
married man; age 27. Address Z 223,
SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKK
sistant; cashier, collector, or clerk, b
experienced young man; best referenc
ter and ability; not afraid of work. Z 2
SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG
thoroughly competent bookkeeper an
accurate and reliable; would accept f
start; references and bond. Z 203, Trib
SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPEN
ing, examining, and writing up books
day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 59
SITUATION WANTED — NIGHT
books; books opened and closed; sm
etc. Address O S 26, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—POSITION
class office man and collector; $10. A
Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-C
keeper, assistant bookkeeper, or b
dress X 996, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY CLAIM
commercial house; now holding sa
R. R. general freight office. C H 164, T
Salesmen, Solicitors,
SITUATION WANTED—BY JEWE
man, understands the retail busine
best of reference. Address Z 251, Trib
Trades.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SING
30, licensed engineer and machin
familiar with janitor work and clean
and best of city references; have too
234, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL-RO
er; prefer a private office in city;
take charge of country office. Refer
Address Z 213, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY OPTIC
ical experience; best references. Z
House Servants.
SITUATION WANTED—WANTED A
services about house by reliable
country. Address Z 239, Tribune offic
Coachmen, Teamsters,
SITUATION WANTED—AS COAC
young man of 30 in a private family
ing the business in all its branches; ca
of references to that extent from pre
Address COACHMAN, 220 29th-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IN
honorable Frenchman as gardener
in or out of the city; best reference ca
dress P. HENRY, 1824 Diversey-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY GERM
man and useful man; understands
good references. Address Z 248, Trib
SITUATION WANTED — AS COA
competent single man; city referen
D O 331, Tribune office.
Stenographers.
SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL
experienced and competent man. O
Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG
night worker or waiter in short ord
dress ERNST WEISS, 4245 S. Halsted-
SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUC
man youth to do jobbing and gene
store. Address Z 219, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT
from N. Dakota; willing to work
room. Address Z 231, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT
tive, by intelligent young man. O S
SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE
temperate young man. Address O S
SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MA
learn barkeeping. Address Z 209, T
SITUATIONS WANTED—F
Bookkeepers and Cler
SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGH
gent young lady as amanuensis, ch
saleslady, or office assistant; good p
urer; experienced; A1 references; sal
Z 207, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG
cashier or office work. Can furnis
ence. Address 111 Dearborn-st., care
fer.
Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL
cook, bake, and wash; good wage
$3.50. Good references. Will work a
or suburb. Call if you can or girl wi
'phone 958, North. No charge. M
North Clark-st.
SITUATION WANTED—WISCONSI
eral housework; good plain cooking
willing to work for moderate wages
home, good country references; go
W. Madison-st., Room 5.
SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMA
girl, competent cook and laundre
housework; can take full charge of t
years' experience; the best of refere
where. 561 W. Madison-st., Room 5.
SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPEC
ried woman (German); care of one c
kind and judicious treatment assu
prominent ladies of this city. MRS.
ER, 940 W. 54th-st.
SITUATION WANTED—BY COLO
to cook or do general work; South
best of references. Address MRS.
1830 Armour-av.
SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG
girl would like to obtain a positio
second girl in good family. Address
st., West Side.
SITUATION WANTED—BY WIL
ing girl, general housework; good
dress; two years in last place; city o
West Madison-st., Room 5.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOU
girl, reliable, quiet, and willing, i
to do general work; no heavy wash
1654 Briar-place, city.
SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TW
American family; city references.
days 413 30th-st., 2d flat.
SITUATION WANTED—BY COMP
in private family; good city refere
week at 3901 Prairie-av.
SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWO
references. MARTHA, 26 E. Clark
SITUATION WANTED—BY GERM
to do laundry work by the day.
SITUATION WANTED—WASHING
go out by the day. 3452 Forest-av.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK
lady, no objections to suburbs.
SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST
Swedish girl, in boarding-house.
Seamstresses and Dress
SITUATION WANTED—A LADY
ence wishes to obtain a position a
a private family. Address 97 Rich
Chicago.
SITUATION WANTED—SEAMST
like sewing by the day or with
dress Z 287, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—PERFECT
would like to go sewing in famili
sted-st.
SITUATION WANTED—COMPET
maker wants work by the day; $1.5
2822 Calumet-av.
Stenographers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS ST
and Remington operator, or type
home. Address Z 202, Tribune office
SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPER
stenographer, owning machine;
week. Address X 655, Tribune office
SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG L
rapher, or general office work; cit
DAISY HOLT
SITUATION WANTED—AS STEN
yrs.' experience; own machine; $8.
SITUATION WANTED—BY LA
rapher; experienced. Address Z 2
Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—IF YOU
money have your millinery wo
residence; will save you from 50 to
usual prices. Address 92 33d st.
WANTED—MALE H
Bookkeepers and Cl
BILL CLERK—FIRST-CLASS; FO
boot and shoe house, good penma
curate at figures; none but those
quainted with the business need ap
245, Tribune office.
BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN;
Room 415, 21 Quincy.
BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS
and office man who can loan $150
position permanent; salary $75; mu
and have good references. Address
ticulars Z 210, Tribune office.

NCEMENTS.

ICAN CLUB OF THE TWEN-
meet at Northwest Turner
port and Clybourn-avs., at 8
lect officers.

Y-SECOND WARD REPUB-
s tonight at 8 o'clock at Ax-
-st., near Cottage Grove-av.
officers and reports of impor-
e presented.

E TO CLASSIFY.

Y AND ROOM $30 MONTH.
North Side.

HOTEL: FURNISHED; A
h Palmer House. 275 State-st.

DING ASSOCIATION.
CING
ASSOCIATION.
HORNE TRACK).
EETING—1893.
DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
e Races Each Day.
Pon Foreign Races.
s via Illinois Central and C., B
nd Stand in 25 minutes.
eave depot foot of Randolph-st.
, 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p.
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, and Ashland-av. Returning
track at 4:40 p. m. and imme-
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m., and 1:35 p. m., stopping at
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passengers for the track at Haw-
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, 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue
diately after the races.
th roads), 25c.
S AT 2:00 P. M. SHARP.
INCLUDING SEAT
IN GRAND STAND..$1.00

THEATER—21 Exits.
dnesday and Saturday.
EPH ARTHUR'S
ous Comedy-Drama,
BLUE JEANS
IDAY MATINEE
NKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 30.
Extra—Monday, Dec. 4.
ON IN RIP VAN WINKLE.
SALE OPENS
ORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

MUSIC HALL,
-av. and Madison-st.
Music Hall
OPENS OPENS
TUESDAY NIGHT
ass Family Resort with a
le Show, headed by the great
Mme. Del-Melys,
Eccentrique from the Alhambra,
and Olympic, Paris.
UILIBRIST MARVEL,
NSNERS,
he Empire, London.
RS OF FUN—4
dmission, 50c.

A—Monroe and Dearborn.
ediate Success of the Incomparable
BOSTONIANS
lay Greene and Thos. P. Thorne's
New American Opera, The
ID OF PLYMOUTH,
Beautifully manned both in
scene and costume.
MATINEE AND EVENING,
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AUDITORIUM.
O ORCHESTRA
THE DIRECTION OF
ORE THOMAS
1893-1894. Second Concert
AFTERNOON AT 2.
AY EVENING AT 8:15.
NOW ON SALE.

THEATER—Tonight.
DJESKA
TIS SKINNER,
a Company of Players.
MAGDA
MANN SUDERMANN.
Matinee—"MARY STUART."

D OPERA-HOUSE.
ERY EVENING.
AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
RGE THATCHER
Superb Company of
NTED MEMBERS—80
IN THE
AFRICA
HOS. Q. SEABROOKE in "ISLE

MARKET—Will J. Davis.
adison and Halsted-sts.
D. LOTTIE COLLINS
And the Great
HOWARD SHOW.
ATTRACTION POSSIBLE FOR
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ttie Vickers in Circus Queen.

IDE TURNER HALL,
147 State Street.
AY AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.,
D CONCERT
s of the South Side Turngemeinde.
ADMISSION 25c.
OLL............Musical Director.

LLER THEATER.
MRS. JOHN DREW.
Special Mat. Tomorrow,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
Popular Prices, 75, 50, 25c
For this Mat. only.
e Jennie Yeamans as Jane.

TROCADERO.
GADERO
gan-av. and Monroe-st.
encita, Eunice Vance,
FAVORITES. ADMISSION 50c.

PERA HOUSE—Fireproof.
rson..............Sole Manager
Distinguished MARIE
Y and Her Own Company in
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
"PAGLIACCI" and "CAVALLERIA
Mats. Thursday and Saturday.
Robson in "The Comedy of Errors."

EATER—N. Clark and Division-sts.
E 3. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
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M. B. LEAVITT'S
SPIDER and FLY
OHN L. SULLIVAN.

MBRA—State-st. & Archer-av.
..............Sole Manager
nday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
DER THE CITY LAMPS
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Y—THE COUNTRY CIRCUS.

AM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE,
dison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Tel. Main 2198.
very Day at 2. Every Night at 8.
TY SPORTS BURLESQUE CO.
re Beauty and gay humor up to
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ces..Mat.25, 50c; night 25, 50, 75c.

ATER—W. Madison & Union-sts.
st. Cable Passes the Door.
nday, Saturday, and Sunday.
NEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
RK SECRET.
T'S BOSTON NOVELTY CO.
3—Telephone South 127.
EATER OF THE SOUTH SIDE.
ASS MONKEY.
SGIVING MATINEE
Thursday Afternoon, 2 p. m.
KENTUCKY GIRL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN KINSLEY'S RESTAURANT and corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. or in a cab, a gold locket, two diamonds set in front and monogram on back, E. H. P. A very liberal reward will be paid if returned to E. H. POPPER, 221 and 223 Market-st.

LOST—PAIR TORTOISE SHELL LORGNETTES with monogram set in diamonds, between Lexington Hotel and Marshall Field's retail store. Suitable reward if returned to H. O. STONE, 206 La Salle-st.

LOST—ELEVATED RAILROAD, JACKSON Park, Monday, black silk bag; finder can keep money by returning contents to Palmer House, care Mr. Cunningham, as contents of no value except to owner.

LOST—SILVER LORGNETTE OR EYE-glasses, in leather and silver case, between Rookery Building and Marshall Field & Co.'s, on State or Adams-st., or in The Fair. Return to 705 Rookery Building and receive reward.

LOST—GOLD BOW KNOT BREAST PIN, ENameled in blue and white forget-me-not. Finder will please return to MISS NATHURST, 253 Oakwood-blvd., and receive reward.

LOST—SMALL BLACK SACHEL, BETWEEN 46th and 56th-sts., Nov. 25, 8 p. m. Finder liberally rewarded. CHAS. BURGESON, 5130 Lake-av.

$20 REWARD—LOST—FROM PALMER HOUSE rotunda, a small leather valise tagged C. E. Hayes, San Francisco; contents valueless except to owner. Finder will be rewarded upon return to Auditorium Hotel.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40 page health book; office consultation free.

PERSONAL—FEE DIVIDED; HAVE YOU ANY acquaintance needing good lawyer? See me confidentially by addressing O V 172, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKEKEPER; OVER 5 years' experience in implement business; two seasons on road as salesman; first-class references. Address O S 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-keeper, correspondent, officeman, and stenographer desires position that will pay fair salary; married man; age 27. Address Z 223, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant; cashier, collector, or clerk, by thoroughly experienced young man; best reference for character and ability; not afraid of work. Z 220, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 31, thoroughly competent bookkeeper and office man; accurate and reliable; would accept fair salary to start; references and bond. Z 203, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically day or evening. Address P.-O. Box 594, City.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHT WORK ON books; books opened and closed; small sets kept, etc. Address O S 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION BY FIRST-class office man and collector; $10. Address Z 215, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS BOOK-keeper, assistant bookkeeper, or bill clerk. Address X 996, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLAIM CLERK IN commercial house; now holding same position in R. R. general freight office. C H 164, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JEWELRY SALES-man, understands the retail business thoroughly; best of reference. Address Z 251, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN OF 30, licensed engineer and machinist by trade; familiar with janitor work and cleaning; good habits and best of city references; have tools. Address Z 234, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL-ROUND PRINT-er; prefer a private office in city; competent to take charge of country office. References given. Address Z 213, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY OPTICIAN; MEDical experience; best references. Z 236, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—WANTED A HOME FOR services about house by reliable man; city or country. Address Z 239, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of 30 in a private family; understanding the business in all its branches; can furnish best of references to that extent from present employer. Address COACHMAN, 220 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, honorable Frenchman as gardener and coachman, in or out of the city; best reference can be given. Address P. HENRY, 1824 Diversey-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACH-man and useful man; understands steam furnace; good references. Address Z 246, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY competent single man; city references. Address D O 331, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-EDUCATED, experienced and competent man. O S 83, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN AS night worker or waiter in short order house. Address ERNST WEISS, 4245 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED GER-man youth to do jobbing and general work in a store. Address Z 219, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN from N. Dakota; willing to work for board and room. Address Z 231, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ASSISTANT TO DETECtive, by intelligent young man. O S 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY STRICTLY temperate young man. Address O S 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS TO learn barkeeping. Address Z 209, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, INTELLIgent young lady as amanuensis, chaperon, clerk, saleslady, or office assistant; good penman and figurer; experienced; A1 references; salary moderate. Z 207, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier or office work. Can furnish good reference. Address 111 Dearborn-st., care Weber & Pfeifer.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cook, bake, and wash; good wages, want $3 to $3.50. Good references. Will work any side of city or suburb. Call if you can or girl will come if you 'phone 958, North. No charge. MATHEWS, 147 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRL, GENeral housework; good plain cooking and washing; willing to work for moderate wages for permanent home, good country references; go anywhere. 561 W. Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN-AMERICAN girl, competent cook and laundress or general housework; can take full charge of the house; eight years' experience; the best of references; go anywhere. 561 W. Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE MARried woman (German); care of one or two children, kind and judicious treatment assured; references prominent ladies of this city. MRS. HIEMBUSCHER, 940 W. 54th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN to cook or do general work; South Side preferred; best of references. Address MRS. ANDERSON, 1830 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN girl would like to obtain a position as nurse or second girl in good family. Address 97 Richmond-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING, OBLIGing girl, general housework; good cook and laundress; two years in last place; city or country. 561 West Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERGAM girl, reliable, quiet, and willing, in small family, to do general work; no heavy washing. Address T 1654 Briar-place, city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN American family; city references. Call for two days 413 30th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in private family; good city references. Call one week at 3901 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; 3 YEARS' references. MARTHA, 26 E. Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN to do laundry work by the day. 2912 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING AT HOME OR go out by the day. 3452 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY COLORED lady, no objections to suburbs. 3124 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, Swedish girl, in boarding-house. 415 25th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIence wishes to obtain a position as seamstress in a private family. Address 97 Richmond-st., West Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—SEAMSTRESS WOULD like sewing by the day or with dressmaker. Address Z 237, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERFECT DRESSMAKER would like to go sewing in families. 1283 N. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESS-maker wants work by the day; $1.50 per day. K S, 2832 Calumet-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator, or typewriting to do at home. Address Z 202, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, owning machine; salary $12 per week. Address X 655, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOG-rapher, or general office work; city references. DAISY HOLTON, 38 Olga-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, 4 yrs.' experience; own machine; $8. O S 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOG-rapher; experienced. Address Z 229, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IF YOU WOULD PAY money have your millinery work done at your residence; will save you from 50 to 75 per cent on usual prices. Address 92 33d-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—FIRST-CLASS; FOR WHOLESALE boot and shoe house, good penman, quick and accurate at figures; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need apply. Address Z 245, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; REFERENCES. Room 415, 21 Quincy.

BOOKKEEPER—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER and office man who can loan $150 for six months; position permanent; salary $75; must be temperate and have good references. Address with full particulars Z 210, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

COLLECTOR AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—For wholesale flour house; must have first-class references and furnish bonds; state salary expected. Address Z 238, Tribune office.

SHOE CLERK—EXPERIENCED; MUST SPEAK German. 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN — FIRST-CLASS, TO CANVASS among the city retail grocery and provision dealers; one accustomed to selling provisions and lard, acquainted with this class of goods preferred. Address, with references, Z 248, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR THE SOUTH; one who has been traveling for a provision house and is thoroughly acquainted with the goods and the trade. Address, with references, Z 249, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WINDOW GLASS, EXPERIENCED—For city trade and occasional traveling. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. Room 414, 134 Van Buren-st.

SALESMAN—CITY; EXPERIENCED; WITH REFerences. Call at Cab office, 45 W. Adams.

SALESMAN — CITY — FAMILIAR WITH THE electrical trade. Apply Room 90, 325 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—FOR THE NEW PATENT CURTAIN Pole Lifter; the greatest and most useful invention of the age; no step-ladder needed; will lift poles together with curtains to and from brackets; a child can operate it; sells at every home; retail price 35 cents; profits immense; you can make a fortune by securing the agency for this useful and taking article; territory all unoccupied; particulars free. Address Curtain Pole Lifter Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESMEN ON COMmission to sell our latest wire buckle suspenders in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota; highest award at Chicago. Address, with experience and references, BAUM & ULMAN, Williamsport, Pa.

SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT AMONG BUSINESS men, North, West, and South Sides; new and legitimate business; $10 per day in the work. Well-dressed men who are hustlers can apply with references, Room 519 Monadnock Bldg.

SALESMEN—A FEW BRIGHT SALESMEN TO handle produce of bakery on commission; references required. Call Woman's Baking Co., 605 W. Madison-st., after 2 p. m.

SALESMEN—HAVING TRADE WITH DRUGgists, confectioners, and grocers; liberal commissions paid. M. N. DANHEISER, 51-53 S. May-st.

SALESMEN—NOVELTY WANTED BY ALL WHO see it; splendid side line; just the thing for canvassers. The Jot-To Co., 51-53 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—ON COMMISSION FOR EASY LINE; good commission; city drug and grocery trade. Call 9:30 o'clock. 147 S. Water-st., upstairs.

SOLICITOR—GOOD, IN BUTTER, EGGS, AND potatoes. Call Thursday from 3 to 4 o'clock. A. G. HATMAN, 3432 Cottage Grove-av.

SOLICITOR—IN SUBSCRIPTION DEPT. GOOD premium proposition. TIT-BITS, 112 Dearborn.

$7, $10, $12, $15, AND $20 A DAY IS WHAT OUR solicitors are making taking orders for "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed," only book authorized by the Exposition management; containing 256 copyrighted photographs; sold at the Fair for 50 cents each, or $128 for the collection, but which we are enabled to sell in one massive oblong volume, 9x11 inches, for $3.25 to $10, according to binding. Gov. McKinley says: "Next to seeing the Fair, the best thing is a copy of your publication." Come and see us if you have push and want to clear from $50 to $100 in the next few days. GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, TO COMMENCE IN OFFICE OF large wholesale house; must be well educated; one who has just left school preferred. Address X 838, Tribune office.

BOY—AGE 17; GOOD WRITER; LIVING AT home; $5. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

Trades.

BROMIDE PRINTER—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS man, steady, and reliable; one who is familiar with enameled paper preferred. Apply at once. G. B. BRAND & CO., 2637 State-st.

GILDERS—FIRST-CLASS GILDERS ON METal moldings. Address Z 232, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence who can assist bookkeeper and do general office work. Call at 141 Kinzie-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—2 EXPERIENCED CALIgraph; $7, $8. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; $10 START. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS OF ABILITY WILL FIND REMUNERative employment at Room 4 Tribune Bldg.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN. SALARY; $200 CASH SEcurity. Com. L. & Tea Co., 612, No. 85 Dearborn-st.

GOOD TRAVELER FOR CIRCULATION DEpartment of a newspaper; must have experience and first-class recommendations. Address Z 242, Tribune office.

HUSTLERS—THREE FIRST-CLASS, WELL-dressed hustlers; good salary or commission; steady work. Call 9 a. m. counting-room Chicago Mail.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN ADVERTISING OR insurance, in line where big money can be realized. Address Z 247, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH $100; SALARY $5 PER DAY. 6200 S. Halsted-st.

MEN—EMPLOYED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF departments in wholesale or retail stores, floor-walkers, or foremen, or superintendents in factories, or any man who is so employed as to come in contact with a number of men steadily employed to act as our agent in placing before your fellow employes and friends an investment property on the monthly installment plan (no building and loan association or guarantee bond scheme), through the sale of which you can make from $10 to $25 per week without interfering with your present work.

We have never had a case where a firm objected to one of their employes acting as our agent. On the contrary, they encourage it, as it furnishes an absolutely safe and profitable investment for their employes' funds. Address O V 84, Tribune office.

MEN—SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY and its attendant weaknesses to send for my 64-page book, free, treating on home cure. Address DR. D. H. LOWE, Winsted, Conn.

MEN—WITH LIGHT DELIVERY WAGONS TO sell bakery goods; call after 2 p. m. Woman's Baking Co., 605 W. Madison-st. Two horses for sale.

PROMOTER—A GOOD PROMOTER WHO CAN handle a large job quickly; no pay until the work is done. Address Z 233, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER; LADY; first-class; good salary. Z 228, Tribune office.

WRITERS—TWO LADIES; RAPID, CORRECT writers for month; references; good pay. Address Z 241, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—GOOD; AT ONCE; AND FOR GENERAL housework; German or French; in small family; references required. Flat G, 4045 Ellis-av.

COOK—REFERENCES REQUIRED. 2343 INDIana-av.

COOK — AND LAUNDRESS — FIRST-CLASS small private family; city references. 147 42d-st.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework. Call 238 E. 45th-st.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; FAMILY of three. Call 3404 Vernon-av.

GIRL—SECOND AND ALSO A NURSE. APPLY 153, Ashland-av.

GIRLS—2—A WAITRESS AND ONE TO DO cleaning and assist waitress; references required. 3138 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in family of five at Trinidad, Colo.; must be good cook and furnish references; wages $20 per month. Inquire at 116 Honore-st.

HOUSEWORK—TWO GIRLS AT $4 EACH FOR general housework. Call in store, 147 North Clark-st. MATHEWS.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK in a small family in suburbs; must be well recommended. Address W 489, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—2340 INDIANA-AV. COMPETENT girl for general housework; small family; good wages; must be a good cook.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work; American or German; references required. 3228 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3222 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call for 2 days 253 E. 39th-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT LADY STENOGRApher and Remington writer. Good steady position; state salary expected and give references; no amateurs need apply. Address Z 212, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO YOUNG LADIES; LAW and R. R.; $12. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

SOLICITOR—ADVERTISING—LADY OF FIRST-class ability, good address and appearance, for an established magazine. Apply at Room 702 Venetian Building, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—Thorough individual instruction in business course, shorthand, drawing, English branches. Send for catalogue.

MISS F. J. SLADE, TEACHER OF FRENCH and Italian; advanced pupils and clubs. 4008 Ellis-av.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal American and European cities. Send for circulars.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade at reasonable salaries; some are practical bookkeepers. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. DICTATION CLASS for all systems $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

OFFICE MEN—ASST., TRAVELING SALESMEN, clerks; positions secured. 925 Unity Bld., 79 Dearborn.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTING EXPERT—J. ALEX. COOPER; prompt service, day or night; highest references. 17 Tribune Building.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 9 Tribune Building; 'phone 5346, main.

IF YOUR BOOKS OR BOOKKEEPER REQUIRE expert attention address O S 84, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WILLING TO WORK; medium capital; lucrative cash business; profits seen or divided daily. Address O V 174, Tribune.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS.

MAKE ANYTHING IN BRASS. THE TURNER Brass Works, North Water and Wells-sts.

PATENTS WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE ON royalty; state article and terms. Address Globe Manufacturing Co., Box 47, Pineville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, HOT and cold water, and other rooms; excellent board; reference. Rates made to monthly tenants.

674 E. 63D-ST.—IN THE SUNNY "SANTA MARia," $4 a week.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; with or without board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; low rates; very desirable location.

2111 INDIANA-AV.—WELL FURNISHED FRONT room with board; also other rooms.

3020 MICHIGAN-AV. — ROOMS; SUPERIOR table board, near elevated and cables; reasonable.

3933 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with or without board; private family; detached house.

4128 DREXEL-BLVD.—ELEGANT ROOMS; A No. 1 board if desired.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LIGHT HEATED ROOMS, with board, $5 week; select family hotel.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—WITH BOARD for 2, large pleasant front room; hot and cold water; $60 month. Address Z 230, Tribune office.

North Side.

128 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, NICELY furnished room; terms reasonable.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms; stove and furnace heat; with board.

175 RUSH-ST.—FRONT AND OTHER ROOMS, with board; reasonable; day board.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms; first-class table.

196 LA SALLE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; walking distance; $5 and up.

239 HURON—ELEGANT, STEAM HEATED front room, 1 or 2, gas, hot bath, walking distance, private, cheap, board optional. Vienna apts, flat G.

254 WELLS, 2D FLAT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50; board with room, $4.50 week.

265 E. INDIANA—BOARD, WITH WARM ROOMS; $5 to $6 weekly.

385 ONTARIO-ST., HANDSOMELY FURNISHED steam heated rooms, good board, walking distance; choice location.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT HOME, GOOD rooms, good table; terms reasonable.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home, with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

West Side.

WANTED—LADY TO SHARE FLAT WITH stenographers, near Garfield Park; housekeeping. Address X 948, Tribune office.

Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, CORNER OF STATE AND 31st-sts.—American and European plan; low rates to winter guests; everything convenient. G. A. HOLSAPPLE, Mgr.

HOTEL MIDLAND—EUROPEAN, 167-169 E. MADison-st., now prepared to take permanent guests; house modern, steam heat; transient rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

LOOK HERE—HOTEL PLYMOUTH, 6341 HOPE-av., 1 block east Illinois Central R. R., express train terminal at 63d-st.; fare to and from the city, 5½c; 1 block south of elevated R. R.; rates for elegantly furnished rooms (single or en suite), including steam heat, gas, electricity, baths (every suite), hot and cold water, etc.; $8 to $16 per month; elegant dining-room on main floor; rate for high-class table board, $5 per week. Call and examine.

ROOMS; STEAM HEATED, ELECTRIC LIGHT, free baths, $2 up; board, $4 to $6. Alhambra Hotel, 1928 State-st.

THE GLENARM HOTEL, N. E. COR. INDIANA-av. and 22d-st., American or European plan, offers those who wish to avoid the annoyance and expense of housekeeping this winter newly and handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite; elevator, steam heat, first-class service, all conveniences; single room, outside exposure, steam heat, $15 per month; balance of house correspondingly low; inspection invited.

THE VENDOME, CORNER OGLESBY-AV. AND Sixty-second-st., rooms and board; is the best place in city for families; everything first-class; call and see comforts offered for the money; transportation facilities excellent.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST., PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates, 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENTLEMAN AND wife; Dearborn-av. or vicinity; state price, etc. Address Z 225, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMEN IN Jewish family; South Side; best of references. Address Z 243, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 MICHIgan-av., n. w. cor. 13th-st., new fireproof building with steam heat and electric light, good elevator service, fine ladies' parlor, writing-room, billiard-room, and first-class restaurant; all hotel accommodations, including use of bathrooms. We have large outside rooms with large closets and hot and cold running water that we will rent to permanent tenants at from $30 to $45 per month. If desired two persons can occupy same room without extra charge. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Stamford Hotel.

TO RENT—"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., near Palmer House, also CRESCENT HOTEL, 347 5th-av., opposite R. R. depot; rooms 50c a day, $2 a week up; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week up; come and see what excellent accommodations we have.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; HOT WATER, heat, elevated and cable one square; choice location; pure air; all sunny rooms; inspection invited. BLAKELEY, F, 7, 221 29th-st.

TO RENT—IN HOTEL SAVOY, 257 66TH-ST.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat; convenient to Ill. Cent., elevated, cable, and electric roads; very low rates for the winter.

TO RENT—2030 WABASH-AV., FLAT 7, ELEgantly furnished parlor and bedroom, steam heat and bath; rent separate or en suite.

TO RENT—HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST.; ELEgant rooms, single or en suite; electric light, steam heat, hot water excellent cafe, etc.

TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE LIGHT ROOMS FURnished for housekeeping. 6231 Wabash-av., Flat B.

TO RENT—2941 PRAIRIE-AV., 2 FRONT ROOMS, nicely furnished, reasonable.

TO RENT—LADY WILL RENT 2 NICELY FURnished rooms to gentlemen. 1902 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT $1 A WEEK, in the sunny "Santa Maria," 674 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOM, WITH OR without board. 2979 Prairie-av.; ref.

TO RENT—79 E. 22D-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; references exchanged.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2D-FLOOR FRONT; ALSO nice single room. 1924 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—WILL RENT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, kitchen, and three bedrooms of my eight-room flat on Jackson-blvd., west of Lincoln-st.; completely furnished, for housekeeping, for $30 per month; all outside rooms. Address Z 216, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH closet; modern conveniences; private family; reasonable. 324 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS. 402 Adams-st. Table board adjacent.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in private family, one block from C. & N. W. depot, Ravenswood; furnace, gas, bath, etc.; no children; no other roomers; references required. Address Z 217, Tribune office.

TO RENT — 262 ONTARIO-ST. — ELEGANTLY furnished double and single rooms; board optional.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one gentleman. Cheap. 530 Garfield-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT — MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED front single room; $10 month. 269 E. Superior-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSE-keeping for two, heated, and within 15 minutes' walk of Palmer House, two or three furnished or unfurnished rooms; state which, price, and all particulars. Address O R 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 213 28TH-ST.—BRICK HOUSE, with 80-ft. lot, and barn; 180 ft. west of Michigan-blvd.; for 1 to 5 years; $125 per month. Also No. 2227 Calumet-av., with barn; $125 per month. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED and finished house of 12 rooms; everything in first-class order. Apply on premises, 2327 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT WINDOW AND front of store, suitable for either ticket office or cigar store. Apply 262 South Clark-st., Kimball Hotel.

FOR RENT — NO. 4348 BERKELEY-AV., strictly modern. FRED P. HOPKINS & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 246 SOUTH WATER-ST., 28x41, for commission business. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 3613 ELLIS-AV., 10 ROOMS; strictly modern. FRED P. HOPKINS & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. OF 43D AND ST. LAWrence-av., 7 rooms and bath; $30 per mo. FRED P. HOPKINS & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 35 42D-ST.; EXcellent condition. Apply 141 Lake-st.

TO RENT—255 MICHIGAN-AV.—18-ROOM FURnished house. Call in the morning, 10 to 12.

North Side.

FOR RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st. 319 Superior-st., between Cass and Rush, south front, 3-story and basement brown-stone house, 12 rooms; every convenience.

TO RENT—384 ONTARIO-ST.—FINELY FURnished 12-room modern house; hardwood floors; very low rent to May or longer; private family only. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—218 CHESTNUT-ST., LARGE corner house; desirable for roomers; low rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

3432 CALUMET-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE IN GOOD condition, key at 2434 Calumet-av.; reasonable rent; for terms inquire at Room 99, 140 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—8-ROOM DETACHED HOUSE; range, furnace, gas, laundry, shades, etc.; all complete; only $30. J. L. McKEEVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, TWO-story house, 10 rooms, furnished; steam heat; all complete; will rent cheap from Dec. 1 to May 1, 1894. Address Z 204, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 VERY FINE FURNISHED RESIdences, to private families only. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A MARRIED COUPLE (no children) a small 5 or 6-room cottage in suburbs, on railway, with depot not too far from corner Dearborn and Harrison-sts.; good care assured; state price. Address W 915, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BANCROFT FLATS, 2829 TO 2833 Calumet-av. Rents free the balance of this year. Don't spend all your time and freeze riding 18 miles the round trip daily to the World's Fair district, but live in the aristocratic center, 2-room flats, $17; 4 rooms, $27.50; 7 rooms, $40; steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor's ranges, laundry, baths, cafe, bells, and tubes, and carpeted stairs and halls; will sell you the new furnishings now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar; factory prices if you want it; no children; agent on premises day and night; only a few flats left.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE "ILLINOIS" APARTments at nominal prices until May next; they have in addition to the usual list of conveniences, steam heat, hot water to every fixture, cabinet hard wood finish, tile floors to halls, bath rooms, etc. All plate-glass front; also beautiful cafe and restaurant. If you want to live nicely and cheap come to 66th-place, east of Hope av. Call at the building, 3, 4, 7 and 8 rooms $18 up. MR. and MRS. PORTER, Managers.

TO RENT—THREE VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN the Woodstock, corner Wabash-av. and 28th-st., 7 and 8 rooms, have hardwood finish, steam heat, hot and cold water, tile bath-rooms, artistic mantles, sideboards, china closets, and all modern conveniences; reasonable rental. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 39, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE MARLBOROUGH," 4901-4903 Calumet-av., steam heated flats, 2 rooms, $18 to $23; 3 rooms, $25 to $27.50; 4 rooms, $35 to $40; 6 rooms, $45 to $47.50, including heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, janitor service; only a few left; 2 blocks from elevated road station. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
THE HAMPDEN FLATS,
N. E. corner 39th-st. and Langley-av., 5 to 7 room flats; steam heat, hot water, elevator service, electric light; rent $40 to $70. CHRISTIE & HARDY, Tel. Oakland 567. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—492 42D-PLACE, NEAR GRAND-BLD.—completely furnished third floor flat of eight rooms; steam heat, gas range, etc.; two blocks from 43d-st. elevated station and boulevard trains; rooms large and light; rent $60.

TO RENT—6243-45 OGLESBY-AV., ONE BLOCK from "L" road and Ill. Cent. Ry. station; elegant 6-room flats; hot water heat, etc.; $35. Agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE ELIZABETH," S.W. COR. 47TH-st. and Evans-av., 3 to 7-room flats, steam heat, gas range, hot water; rents $30 to $40. CHRISTIE & HARDY, Tel. Oakland 567. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—WANTED AT ONCE—SMALL FAMily to care for my new flats, 568 50th-st., foot of Langley-av.; no object to careful party. Call at building or send address to owner, 1135 Unity Building.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., FLAT F—SIX ROOMS, steam heat, hot water, gas range, sideboard, storage room in basement; half block from "L" road station. Agent in office, 574 43d-st. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5411 DEARBORN-ST., FLAT HAVING advantages of a private house; separate front and rear entrances, furnace, etc.; key at 5414 Dearborn. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner.

TO RENT—38 32D-CT., 7-ROOM FLAT AT LOW rental; janitor will show. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, 7, 8-ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hot water, janitor service, and all conveniences at reasonable prices. W. D. HAMMOND, Agt., Costello Flats, 55th and Washington-av.

TO RENT—5334 INDIANA-AV., FINE FIRST flat, 6 rooms and bath; $25. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estb. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1517 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED flat of 6 rooms; steam heat and all conveniences. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST—ONE 4-room apartment unfurnished, also one 6-room furnished complete for housekeeping; electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc. Apply at office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. THE Strathmore, 171 51st-st.-boulevard; light, airy, first-class all respects. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STEAM HEATED FLATS in the "Rosalie," cor. 57th and Lake-av.; low rent. Apply to janitor or CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT; hot water supplied; mantels, book-cases, sideboard, butler's pantry, janitor, etc.; nothing finer. 3519 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT; FURNITURE, all new May 1, cost $350; will sell for $175. Call 117 East 18th-st., Flat 6.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED, SMALL FLAT, $18. 4901 Calumet, near L road. It saves "catching your death" on cold cars.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 8 EXTREMELY LARGE rooms; steam heat. Call Genesee, near cor. 61st-st. and Oglesby-av.

TO RENT—IN THE "OAKENWALD," 47 AND 49 33d-st., elegant 7-room flats, $35. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT 7-ROOM FLAT VERY CHEAP. 3422 Indiana-av. Inquire DR. F. A. EMMONS, 4440 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER THE city; send or call for printed lists. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—4, 5, AND 6-ROOMS, LARGE, light; steam heat; near University; $20 to $30; partly furnished if desired. 6034 Woodlawn-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN FLATS at L sation; $12 and $15. 6335 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM, STEAM HEATED FLAT; gas range. 2325 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLAT IN GOOD condition. 3735 Forest-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, electric bells, letter-boxes, janitor, $20 to $25 per month; agent on premises, 394 West Polk-st.; other flats South and West Sides. L. L. COBURN, Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, 4 AND 5 ROOMS, $15 to $18.50, at 10 and 12 South Morgan-st. Inquire of janitor, 8 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—LOWER FLAT, 6 ROOMS, 970 WASHington-blvd. JOHN F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV., 4-R. FLAT.........$20
119 N. Lincoln-st., 5-r. modern.................12

North Side.

TO RENT—THE CHARLEVOIX, 87 RUSH-ST., 8-room flat, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all the conveniences of a first-class apartment building; rooms and closets are exceptionally large; outside light in each room; price greatly reduced; janitor will show. For terms call at Room 99, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINEST FLAT IN CITY; STEAM heat, gas range, newly decorated, new oak floors; greatly reduced rent; n. e. cor. N. Clark and St. James'-pl. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn. Tel. 5298.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 10-ROOM flat, 461 La Salle-av.; steam heat; rent reasonable until May 1. JOHN F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT SUITAble for physician or dentist, Evanston and Brynmawr-avs., Edgewater. G. C. MATHER, Room 20, 195 La Salle.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT, FURNISHED or unfurnished; every room light. Apply 297 Erie-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 384 N. CLARK-ST.; hardwood floors, gas, water, cabinet, mantels, janitor service, etc. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED, 5, 6, AND 7 room flats unfurnished; heat, elevators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT—375 N. STATE st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—698 ORCHARD-ST., MODERN, LIGHT, convenient six-room flat; good order.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT ON SO. SIDE, BET. 30th and 43d-sts., convenient to good transportation; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address C B 219, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A 4 OR 5-room steam-heated flat; gas range. Address Z 208, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2101 MICHIGAN-AV., FOUR-STORY stone-front with store window; excellent location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

FOR RENT—STORES, 6502-4-6 STATE-ST.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or meat market; cheap rent; agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1300 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER building, 3-story stone front, 57x100; will rent to one tenant or divide for several; most desirable location for business. HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Bldg.

FOR RENT—STORES—6502-4-6 STATE-ST.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or meat market; cheap; agent on premises. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 287 E. Kinzie-st., suitable for wholesale or retail liquor, brokers' supplies, hides, poultry, and eggs; market; low rent. A. H. KEENAN, Room 2, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SALESROOMS, ALL sizes, in Owen Electric Bldg., s. e. cor. State and Adams-sts.; passenger and freight elevators and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Block, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av., well adapted for manufacturers' agents. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 206.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT VERY low rental; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, safe building, 51 and 53 Dearborn-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—ALL SIZES, PRICES, AND locations; over 30 buildings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES. INQUIRE ON PREMISES Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE, 99 WASHINGton, Room 33; terms cheap.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH VAULT. ROOM 406, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—ROOM 17, 113 E. Adams-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN FRONT OFfice, 30, Major Blk.; any bus.; elev., Tel., vault, etc.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st.; good light, high ceiling, steam heat; passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 1240 WABASH-av., room for six vehicles; nine single stalls and two box stalls; three living rooms over the barn; rent $40 per month. Inquire at the office of THE HUB.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FOR STORAGE, LARGE BUILDING, all or part; cheap. 381 24th-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE; A NICE CORNER suitable for drug store, not too small. Persons wishing for a family drug store will state terms and address PHARMACIST, 1261 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE-SIZE STORE OR basement, between La Salle and State and Randolph and Jackson-sts. Owner or agents. Address O S 85, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN FROM CENTRAL AMERICA INterested in archæological explorations would like to go into business with any person of means who would like to divide half the interest. Address GEM, 358 Dearborn-st., Room 1001.

AN UNQUESTIONABLE BUSINESS CONNECtion for man with $500; income over $1,200 and money secured; business permanent with increase; work simple. Address Z 211, Tribune office.

BY ORDER OF COURT HERETOFORE ENTERED in Goudchaux vs. Arcade Lunch Co., pending in the Superior Court of Cook County, I will receive bids in writing for the purchase of the lunch-room situated at 251 and 253 Dearborn-st. and also the lunch-room and bakery situated at 271 State-st., together with the leasehold interests of said Arcade Lunch Co. in the premises. Such bids will be received by me up to the 28th day of November, 1893. M. SIDENBERG, Receiver, 148 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY IN A THRIVING suburb; health failure the reason. Address Z 206, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LUNCH COUNTER, 40 feet long, with nickel-plated stools; very cheap. 12 East Madison. Restaurant.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, PLANING MILL IN A good locality, within city limits. Address O R 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CASH GROCERY WORTH $1,800, or will trade for a clear house and lot. Address O R 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON—CHEAP—BEDDING, KITchen fixtures; meeting rooms. 2548 State-st.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE, 576 E. 43D-ST. Apply on premises.

GOOD SALESMAN INVESTING ABOUT $1,000 now with services can secure valuable interest in established manufacturing plant and business; money secured; salary paid. Z 205, Tribune.

INVEST $200; NICE BUSINESS; MAKE SURE $3,000 first year. Room 512, 225 Dearborn.

I WANT TO PURCHASE SALOON OR HOTEL. What have you? Address Z 250, Tribune office.

LIST YOUR BUSINESS WITH US IF YOU WANT to make a quick deal. DELAMARE & HOBART, General Investment Brokers, 167 Dearborn.

OF COURSE YOU MUST
Come to us to sell your business.
Phœnix Trading Co., 70 La Salle-st.

PHŒNIX BARGAINS—ALL GENUINE—
Grocery—One of the best family trades; elegant stock, horses wagons, and every requisite.
Grocery—Doing $125 daily cash; long established.
Grocery—$25 trade; fine location; $1,000.
Grocery and market—$50 daily trade; elegant corner; horse and wagon; low rent; a snap.
Fish and oyster store—Established 4 years; new horse and wagon; fine location; steady trade; $550.
Bakery—West Side; fine corner; takes $500 monthly; brick oven; good trade; $800.
Drug store—Fine corner, elegant fixtures and trade, owner retiring; $3,000; cash and real estate.
Millinery—Elegant store, South Side, fine fixtures and stock, low rent, good trade; $500.
Merchant tailoring—Fine trade established, splendid store; stock will invoice about $4,000.
Undertaker and embalmer—A rare chance.
Livery stable—No opposition; horses and every requisite; splendid chance for liveryman.
Dry goods and clothing—Fine out of town store; long established; good trade; $2,000 cash.
Lime and cement business—Exceptional offer.
Restaurant—Elegant; South Side; $850.
Restaurant—Takes $30 daily; $700.
Lunch counter—Takes $65 daily; $1,900.
Restaurant—Near Lincoln Park; $30 daily; $550.
Rooming house—Elegant, 17 rooms, near the lake, splendid for boarding; cash $900.
Rooming house—Michigan-av.; dirt cheap.
Rooming house—Chestnut-st.; pays well; $1,000.
Boarding house—35 rooms; takes $1,200 monthly.
Furnished flat—8 rooms; South Side; full; $360.
Patents—We have 3 dandies; cheap; call.
PHŒNIX TRADING CO., 70 La Salle-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—$6,000, PART CASH, BALance on easy terms, buys one of the best saloons in the city; a bargain, as owner is sick; would take partner also. Address Z 252, Tribune office.

WANTED — ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN FOR which $40 per week will be paid to take charge of branch office and established business of reliable manufacturing company; must have $1,500 cash and good references. Call 358 Dearborn-st., Room 702.

WANTED—LIVE MEN ALREADY TRAVELING and selling the drug trade can learn something to their advantage by addressing the Remo Co., Box 586, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—FACTORY, WITH 30,000 SQ. FEET, on Belt line or M. C. Ry., or would buy 15,000 sq. feet vacant, similarly located. Address Z 227, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—SALOON NOT OVER SIX blocks from Clark and Madison-sts.; will pay cash; give location and price. Address O R 8, Tribune office.

$600 CASH BUYS RESTAURANT OPPOSITE Lincoln Park; a money-maker; good reasons for selling. Address Z 240, Tribune office.

$1,200 BUYS CIGAR STORE, WELL LOCATed and is worth more than price asked; part time and cash. $650 buys coal yard, 2 horses, and wagons, scales, and doing a net business of $100 per month. $250 buys interest in business; money secured. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 713.

$2,000 SECURES INTEREST AND GOOD POsition in established manufacturing business. Call Room 49, No. 162 Washington st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HAND-PAINTED photograph glass paper weights of Carter Harrison, Pope Leo XIII., and other subjects; also on orders for individual portraits copied from cabinet pictures; positively no samples free; only those with references employed; four samples $1. S. VOS, Saratoga, N. Y.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION—THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED — LOCAL AND GENERAL—For a quick-selling patented novelty, 100 to 150 per cent profit. Good solicitors can make from $100 to $300 a month. Territory fresh. Write for particulars. The Ohio Novelty Co., D 128, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—AND STREET MEN EVERYWHERE. La Crosse Pocket Camera. The latest and greatest 10c novelty; one minute sales guaranteed; $7 per day easy; 800 per cent profit. Sample by mail 10 cents. Eureka Chemical Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE; SEVeral sold in every house; send 10 cents for sample; 200 per cent profit. PURINTON & CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

AGENTS—LADIES TO SELL A GOOD STAPLE article; big pay to workers. Room 17, 113 E. Adams-st.

AGENTS—NEEDLE PACKAGES CHEAP. N. E. ELLITHORPE, 1219 Sheffield-av, Chicago.

AGENTS—FOR A PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC lamp-heater; retails $1.25. 616, 100 Washington.

COMPARISON CHALLENGED WITH ANY AND all the companies doing business in America. The Fouse system of Life Insurance is superior, more scientific, more secure, and gives the assured better results than any company. Our 10, 15, and 20 payment life policies are incomparable. Our 10, 15, and 20 year renewable terms is insurance at actual cost. Our 10, 15, and 20 payment Life policies have 3 options after the third payment. Cash value, paid up insurance, or extended insurance, and all policies are incontestable after the third year. Tontine estimates and mass law are laid in the shade in comparison with the policies written by the Fidelity Mutual Life. You agents that can do business come and see for yourselves. We can defeat you in comparison and make double your income with the same amount of labor. Bring in your favorite policy and compare. If you can write insurance we want you and you want us. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

CITY AGENTS—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR OVERcoats, suits, and watches on weekly payment plan. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 512.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BIG BARGAIN—$150 CASH WILL PURchase my stylish Kentucky bred trotting and family mare, DAISY WILKES, 7 years old, weighs 1,000 pounds, sired by Red Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, dam Kate Wadsworth; Daisy is a free, easy, pleasant driver, fearless of objects; full mane and tail, fine limbs, great courage and endurance; very stylish, does not shy or pull; safe for the most timid person to drive; shows fine breeding; never trotted for money; has no public record; will make a very valuable horse for road or track purposes; she is an excellent pole horse; trotted three trials when purchased one year ago at Lexington, Ky., in 2:26½, 2:26, and 2:27, at which time she cost $800. I will now warrant her sound, kind, and gentle, and to trot full mile in 2:30 or no sale. Satisfactory trial given responsible party. For full particulars call on JOHN, my groom, at my private stable, 67 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FAMILY OR BUSIness mare, young and sound; thoroughly city broke and an excellent traveler; the property of a private party, selling for no fault, only for want of use; also a family surrey and harness; they can be bought at a bargain by applying at our barn, northeast cor. of 37th-st. and Grand blvd.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED. Called for and returned free; $1.50 per week; 12 miles out. R. S. RHODES, 230 East Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED — WARM BARNS clay floors, grain daily; depot on the farm. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ills.

FOR SALE—$15—PONY, SADDLE, BRIDLE; regular pet. Apply at 480 Fullerton-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, LIGHT HIGH-panel delivery wagon, with doors back and front; finely painted; has no lettering on sides, and on platform springs; must be sold at once, as it is of no use to owner; would suit laundry or baker. Can be seen at 262 East 37th-st. until sold.

FOR SALE—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON and horse; will give steady employment to parties buying. Call Woman's Baking Co., 605 W. Madison-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DO YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR COPY OF CENtury Dictionary for second-hand price? If so address L. C. GARWOOD, Champaign, Ill.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

I HAVE A LOT OF NEW WATCHES ON which I loaned money; they are for sale cheap; best 14-k. filled cases, with Elgin and Waltham nickel movements. Address Z 238, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, rent, or exchange real estate of any description call. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
KENWOOD—Fine modern house with corner lot, 100 x175 ft., and barn, $45,000.
KENWOOD—Modern house, 50 ft. and barn, $19,000.
KENWOOD—Finest corner in Kenwood, 231x250 ft., Greenwood-av., n. e. cor. 50th-st., with house and barn. Great bargain.
GROVELAND-AV.—Fine little house, 25 ft., $10,500; cost $13,500.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., 100X133 ft., 100 ft. n. of 76th-st., e. f.; lots on Dickey-st., 50x 133 ft., 100 ft. s. of 75th-st., w. f. Houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision on 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; will make liberal terms. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
DOWNRIGHT SNAP.
Best lot on Grand-boulevard, near Oakwood-boulevard. Price reduced $100 per foot. Address Z 226, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
RARE BARGAIN.
South Park-av., between 59th and 60th-sts., facing Washington Park, 50x178 ft. at $175 per foot; all street improvements in and paid for.
Exclusive Agents, EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS WITHIN 3 BLOCKS of Ill. Cen. railroad, 1 block from Calumet and South Chicago Electric railway, and 5 minutes' walk from Cottage Grove-av. cable cars. THOMAS W. PRINDEVILLE, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE—A CASH BUYER CAN get a snap in Wabash-av. frontage north of 31st-st., 72 feet; splendidly located for improvement. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; DOUBLE BROWN stone flat bldg.; well rented; 65th-st., Englewood; price, $12,000 cash. R. N. BADENOCH, Exclusive Agent, 404, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on Groveland-av., No. 3248; east front; 13 rooms; all modern improvements; in perfect repair; price $17,000. H. S. PICKANDS, 1009 Rookery.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, DETACHED, WITH furnace, range, gas, laundry, etc., at a sacrifice; only $7,500. J. L. McKEEVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 83.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—CHOICE IMPROVED and vacant; some good bargains just now. SMITH & JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Telephone Main 3976. or 95 Washington-st., City.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH, $50 MO., BUYS $5,000 modern home in Austin; 9 rooms. RACE, Real Estate and Renting, 5629 Lake-st., Austin.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY—New modern houses at La Grange. 94 La Salle-st., Room 28. C. W. RICHMOND.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—71 ACRES REAL ESTATE, SUBURB of a thriving young city and prominent shipping port in Northern Michigan; has fine lake frontage of one-half mile; adjoining property and lake frontage owned by large corporation; value will double in few years; if taken at once will sell cheap; terms reasonable. Address O R 4, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD INSIDE VACANT; $10,000; Will give equity of $9,500 in 2 stone front suburban houses (mortgage, $6,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 80 trains daily), and $500 cash. Will put in clear suburban vacant to make larger deal. J. D. LESLIE, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR CUSTOMER AN IMproved piece of property on South Dearborn-st. between 24th and 31st-sts.; must be a bargain; will pay cash. Owners please address BENJ. BISSINGER, 125 La Salle-st., Room 52.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, BUSINESS BLOCK north of 39th-st., $75,000 to $100,000. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—CLEAR LOT IN ENGLEWOOD, EAST of Halsted-st., worth about $2,000; will pay $500 cash; balance improved. R. N. BADENOCH, Room 404, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—7-ROOM HOUSE HANDY TO STREET cars, in good neighborhood; $2,500 to $4,000; will pay $200 cash, $35 monthly. Address O R 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—BEST 16-R. BRICK house, $6,000, on Wabash or Indiana-av., n. of 35th-st. GEHRMANN, 232 La Salle-st., R. 54.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

MYERS HAS $2,000,000 IN PROPERTY, CONsisting of ranches, farms, blocks, houses and vacant; will exchange for income, farms, leaseholds, bonds, mortgages, merchandise, or business. Room 12, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO TRADE—
150 lots, clear of incumbrance, in James H. Campbell's 58th-st. addition; want improved; will assume. STEVENS & SPOTSWOOD, 52 Major Block.

TO TRADE—A $30,000 ROLLER MILL CLEAR of incumbrance in the heart of Springfield, Ill.; want clear land or lots. STEVENS & SPOTSWOOD, 52 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK IN A GOOD PAYING business for vacant resident property on North or South Side. Address X 333, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINE MERCHANT tailoring for good diamond; must be a bargain. Address Z 244, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND
OF MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
At current rates in sums of $500 to $100,000.
No delay.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 East Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND OF $100,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, in sums to suit at lowest market rates. No delay. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., S. E. corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

A FUND OF $16,000, PRIVATE MONEY, TO lend on city improved; any sum, market rates; money in bank; no delay. A. W. McDOUGALD, Attorney, 813 Ashland Block, 59 S. Clark-st.

FARM LOANS—MONEY LOANED ON EITHER 1st or 2d mortgage on Illinois farms within 100 miles of city by private party; give full particulars. Address J. H., Room 405, 134 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—AT 15 PER CENT INTEREST A1 second mortgage on farm. O R 7, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

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GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF MEN'S clothing; drop postal; we call. 21 W. Randolph.

SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST AWARD ON THE "NEW HOME" AT World's Fair—Be wise, get our prices before buying elsewhere; second-hand and department-store machines very cheap. Telephone 3857. NEW HOME S. M. CO., 248 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTnership of Klare & Gearty is dissolved indefinitely by mutual consent. PHILIP GEARTY.

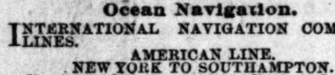
CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.—Satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—COPIES OF TRIBUNE—
April 16..........2 copies
Will pay 25c. each.
Tribune Company, Business Department.

STEAMSHIP LINES.



Ocean Navigation.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw channel steamers.
Berlin......Dec 6, 5:00 am | Paris......Dec. 20, 3:00 pm
New York. Dec. 13, 8:30 am | Berlin.....Dec. 27, 8:00 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday.
Exceptionally good second-class and steerage accommodations.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Belgenland ...Dec. 2, 1 pm | Noordland Dec. 13, 8:30am
Westernland Dec. 6 3:30pm | Waesland..Dec. 20, 3:30pm
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Wednesday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Aller, Tue., Nov. 28, 9 a m | Trave, Sat., Dec. 9, 8 a m
Saale, Sat., Dec. 2, 10 a m | Lahn, Tues., Dec. 12, 9 am
Spree, Tue., Dec. 5, 7 a m | Havel, Tue., Dec. 19, 6 a m
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York to Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.
Fulda.....Dec. 9 | Spree.....Jan. 16 | Spree.....Feb. 17
Werra.....Dec. 30 | Fulda.....Jan. 27 | Fulda.....Mch. 3
Kaiser.....Jan. 6 | Kaiser.....Feb. 10 | Kaiser.....Mch. 17
Passage, $70 and upward a berth, first cabin.
TO THE AZORES.
The fast express steamer "Spree" of the North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Tues., Jan. 16, and Sat., Feb. 17, from New York to Genoa, will stop at San Miguel, Azores, to land passengers for these islands.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 12 HOURS, 7 MINUTES.
BY THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons, and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers, ONE OF WHICH WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE
To Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Columbia ......Nov. 30 | Normannia......Dec. 12
Extra steamer Gellert Dec. 21.
To Alexandria, Egypt, Columbia, Jan. 4, '94.
GRAND ORIENT EXCURSION.
Fuerst Bismarck from New York Feb. 1, '94, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Ajaccio, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration 65 days.
Send for illustrated pamphlet and travelers' guide. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays.
From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Majestic ..Dec. 6, 3:30 pm | Teutonic..Dec. 20, 3:30 pm
Britannic ...Dec. 13, 9 am | Germanic....Dec. 27, 9 am
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates.
Company's offices:
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WINTER RESORTS—BERMUDA, NASSAU, BARbadoes, South of France, Italy, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, California, etc.; programs free.
H. GAZE & SONS, Tourist Agents,
204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:35 am	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Streator and Ottawa	* 6:15 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:30 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

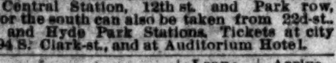
BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 am	5:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Dayton, Springfield & Columbus	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 8:45 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



WESTERN.
Continued.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 4:35 pm
Chicago, Cairo and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:25 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo and St. Louis	† 8:40 am	* 4:35 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 7:45 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford, Freeport & Dubuque	† 1:55 pm	† 1:15 pm
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, DesMoines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	†12:15 pm * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	† 2:15 pm * 8:15 am * 9:30 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	§ 6:30 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	¶ 8:00 am † 6:25 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm * 5:00 pm §11:00 pm	† 1:15 pm *10:05 am ¶ 7:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:35 a. m., †9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., †6:15 p. m., †7:00 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha and Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat. ‡Sun. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2390 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	* 7:00 am * 9:30 am † 9:40 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:25 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am * 9:40 am
Dubuque	* 5:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am
do	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 2:10 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	‡ 5:30 pm ‡ 8:00 pm ‡11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am ¶ 7:00 am ¶ 8:00 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	‡11:30 pm * 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am † 9:40 pm

Milwaukee, leave, *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *6:30 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Arrive, *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., ‡11:30 a. m., †1:00 p. m., †3:15 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:40 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Bureau Accommodation	† 8:15 am	† 7:05 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	*10:35 am	* 3:35 pm
St. Jo. Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:00 n'n
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*12:00 n'n
Fort Worth, Texas, Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha and St. Paul Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria and Denver Night Ex	‡10:15 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Pullman Tourist Car, Daily, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco, via Kansas City, Ft. Worth, and El Paso, Fast Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CO.—*Da. †Ex. Sun. xEx Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland and Iron towns	* 5:00 pm x10:40 pm	*10:05 am ‡ 7:15 am
Duluth	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	†8:00 am	† 9:25 pm
Waukesha Ex	*4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS!
DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES!
Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	7:25 am	11:20 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 7:02 am	† 6:50 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass	†12:55 pm	† 9:40 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:30 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:27 pm	* 6:55 am
Paris, Marshall and Cairo	† 7:02 am	9:40 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STATION foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Commercial Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids, parlor car	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Grand Rapids and Petoskey	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	† 5:10 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:45 am	* 5:30 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark st.

Nov. 19, 1893.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 7:45 am	† 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 4:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train via Kalamazoo & G. R. & I. R. R.	† 4:15 pm	† 4:00 pm
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and W. M. Ry.	† 4:55 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 5:20 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 7:05 am
Sag., Bay City & Detroit Line	* 9:35 pm	* 7:15 am
Gr. Rapids Solid Train via New Buffalo and C. and M. W. Ry.	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:15 am
Grand Rapids Line via Kalamazoo and G. R. and I. R. R.	*11:40 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim	*10:02 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 8:10 am	* 6:40 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 6:15 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	*10:00 pm
Pittsburg Limited	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex	* 6:25 pm	* 7:20 am
New York, Washington, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, Vestibuled Limited	* 7:30 pm	*11:55 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
New York Mail & Pittsburg Exp	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 2:00 pm
Atlantic & Pittsburg Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡ 5:30 pm
Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	‡ 6:45 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN.
Continued.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	6:55 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:00 pm	7:55 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 1:30 pm	10:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 8:40 pm	8:15 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:28 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:55 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

New York Underwriters' Agency Changes—Hanover to Go It Alone.

The contract between Alexander Stoddart and the companies comprising the New York Underwriters' Agency will expire by limitation Jan. 1, 1894. To continue the business of the agency, which has been conducted for thirty years, Mr. Stoddart has arranged with the Hartford Fire Insurance company to take the place of the retiring companies, reinsuring in the Hartford the Citizens' Insurance company's entire interest in the agency. The business will be conducted by General Agent Stoddart in the same territory and on the same lines as heretofore. The new arrangement, it is announced, will interfere in no way with the business of the Hartford nor will the relations of the Hartford's agents with that company be affected in any way whatever. In a similar manner the business of the New York Underwriters' Agency will be entirely separate and distinct from that of the Hartford. General Agent Stoddart will be able to offer to insurers, through his agency, indemnity against loss backed by more than $7,000,000, and the representatives of the Underwriters' Agency through the country will be placed in a position better, if anything, than at present. This arrangement will insure the perpetuity of the Underwriters' Agency upon a solid and permanent foundation. Munger, Ebbert & Co. will continue to represent the Underwriters for Chicago and Cook County as heretofore.

The Underwriters' Agency has been a powerful factor in insurance circles for years, and agents all over the country will be deeply interested in this latest move. According to a local underwriter who has been associated with the agency it has included three ten-year contracts, the last of which expires the first of the year. The agency in 1864 included the Hanover, Germania, Niagara, and Republic insurance companies. During the next ten years the Hanover, Germania, and Niagara were represented. Since 1884 the Underwriters' Agency has represented the Hanover and Citizens' and an Underwriters' policy has been issued. The Hanover assumed two-thirds of the liability of the Underwriters' policies and the Citizens' of New York one-third.

Howard P. Gray will represent the Havover here as general agent after Jan. 1, and will have headquarters in the Security Building. He has been at work for some time organizing his field force. The Hanover and Citizens' companies have been operating independently of the Stoddart agency, and will continue as before. The Citizens' share of the agency business, however, will be reinsured by the Hartford. For the last few months there has been considerable speculation as to the future of the agency, and rumors were current that it would not be continued. These rumors were quieted recently by the following circular from Mr. Stoddart to his agents:

> Through contract limitation a change will occur in the New York Underwriters' Agency Jan. 1, 1894. I take pleasure in informing you that I have completed arrangements for carrying on the business, and thereafter the assets and surplus guaranteeing the Underwriters' policy will be very much larger than at present. All necessary supplies will be forwarded in due course. Meantime please continue business as usual.

It is safe to say, however, among the guesses made as to the identity of the company acquiring the plant of the agency by insurance-men there were none naming the Hartford.

Assurance Lloyds Management.

At the local office of the American Casualty company and the Assurance Lloyds of America it was admitted yesterday that the days of the firm of Beecher, Schenk & Co. are numbered. The report that the resignation of the firm as managers of the Assurance Lloyds was tendered Saturday was denied, but it was assumed that such a resignation would make its appearance soon. The members of the firm appear as individual underwriters on the Lloyds' policies, but their names are to be replaced by those of other New York business-men. There is apparently an inclination to lay the blame of the Beecher, Schenk & Co. management on all the members of the firm but Mr. Beecher. It is said he has the confidence of underwriters in New York and of the individuals comprising the Assurance Lloyds. Mr. Webb, who is Mr. Nye's confidential clerk, said last night the management might remain with Mr. Beecher associated with Mr. Dubrow of the Mutual Fire of New York. He also intimated that Mr. Nye may be associated directly in the Assurance Lloyds' management. Mr. Nye is still in New York and reports that a committee has examined into the Lloyds' affairs and finds that they are in good shape and not involved in the wreck of the Casualty company.

Hanover Company Announcement.

The following circular was issued yesterday by Howard P. Gray, General Agent of the Hanover Insurance company, to local agents:

> At the expiration of the contract, Dec. 31, 1893, with the "New York Underwriters' Agency," the "Hanover Fire Insurance company of New York" has decided to do business in its own name and for its own account. Having been appointed General Agent for the Western Department, and assuming that you desire to continue as agent for the company which has for the last thirty years carried from one-quarter to two-thirds the liability, and whose record for prompt and equitable settlement of its every honest claim under its contracts for indemnity issued to your customers needs no comment from me, I shall have in due time shipped to you a full set of supplies, to be used only on and after Jan. 1, 1894. If I am wrong in my assumption and you do not desire to continue as agent of the "Hanover" please so advise me and I will endeavor to obtain some other representative.

New City Manager for Queen.

A change in the city management of the Queen Insurance company will be made Dec. 1. A. R. Edwards, the present city manager, has resigned and will go into the brokerage business with an office in the Woman's Temple. Mr. Rogers, the general manager of the Queen, said yesterday Mr. Edwards' successor had not been named as yet, but will be in a few days. There is gossip on the street regarding the change in local management of another company which is represented by a general agency here. It is also to take effect Dec. 1.

Receiver for the Dauntless.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Equitable Trust company has been appointed receiver for the Dauntless Mutual Fire Insurance company of this city. The concern's indebtedness is $9,000. The trust company will assess the members.

General Insurance Notes.

It is said James W. Nye's connection with the Beecher, Schenk & Co. management has represented a salary of $20,000 a year and that W. B. Keep's connection was worth $18,000 per annum.

Gelias Hewit of Marshall, Mich., has been arrested, at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Giddings, for receiving premiums for the Great Northern Insurance company of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a concern which is said to have no legal existence and is not authorized to do business in the State.

Company's Receiver Changed.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Paul W. Horbach of Omaha, who three months ago was appointed receiver for the Beatrice Rapid Transit and Power company, was this evening removed by Judge Bush and M. C. Steele appointed to the vacancy. It was charged he was operating the business carelessly with the purpose of depreciating the property and that a plot existed having for its purpose a forced sale of the property at a time of financial depression in order that Horbach's father might secure ownership at less than its real value.

Surprised to Find He Was No Citizen.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Michael J. Boland is an applicant for a clerkship in the Muncie Postoffice under Postmaster Ellis. A few days ago the Civil Service Commission informed him he was not an American citizen. Boland has resided in the United States for forty years, has voted the Republican ticket for twenty years, and has held public offices. He thought his father had been naturalized in New Jersey, but it was found that he had not. Today he took out the requisite papers.

Diphtheria Epidemic Continues.

GRANTSBURG, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The diphtheria epidemic continues. Although there are eighteen houses quarantined new cases are constantly reported. No services of any kind were allowed in the city yesterday. A physician took down the quarantine of a business house here today and the health officer will punish him to the extreme penalties of the law. No deaths occurred the last week and the citizens believe the worst is over.

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

SHE WINS HER SUIT.

MRS. HYATT GETS $6,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE AT PERU, IND.

She Asks for $50,000 from Albert Tucker and the Trial Has Been Bitterly Contested—Their Romance Renewed After Both Had Been Married for Many Years—Gov. Peck Files His Answer in the Famous Roster Suit—General News from the Northwest.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The breach of promise suit for $50,000 brought by Mrs. Imogene Hyatt against Albert Tucker, a wealthy capitalist and land owner of Mentone, Kosciusko County, is finished, with victory for Mrs. Hyatt. The case has been bitterly fought, and the array of legal talent embraced the leading attorneys of the State. The case went to the jury Saturday afternoon. The report was made this morning, giving Mrs. Hyatt $6,000 damages. It is probable that Mr. Tucker will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Imogene Hyatt is a widow, 40 years old, and of more than ordinary attraction. Her home is at Mentone, Ind., and there she has resided for six years. Albert Tucker is reputed to be worth over $200,000. According to the testimony Mrs. Hyatt first met Tucker in 1863 when on a visit to Mentone. She then lived in Ohio, and the attentions that Tucker showed her led the people to believe that a match would soon be consummated. She left and soon afterward married a Mr. Hyatt, with whom she lived until 1887. Hyatt abandoned her and she removed to Mentone. While looking around for property to purchase in this place she met again Mr. Tucker. Tucker had lost his wife a few months previously and being in need of a housekeeper at the time he prevailed upon Mrs. Hyatt to act in that capacity until her goods arrived. The furniture was stored away in Tucker's barn when it did arrive and the barn and all its contents burned to the ground within a few weeks. Mrs. Hyatt then consented to remain in charge of his household.

In June, 1891, the Gaylord Court of Michigan granted Mrs. Hyatt a divorce. Mr. Tucker had assisted in bringing this about. Soon after Mr. Hyatt died. By this time, however, Mr. Tucker had met and become enamored with a woman in Mississippi. He then told Mrs. Hyatt he was not ready to marry on account of the opposition of the children and wanted to defer the ceremony. This she was not willing to do and urged him to immediate marriage, going as far as to follow him to Mississippi to see what relation existed between him and the later love. Tucker finally ended the matter by declaring that he wished nothing more to do with her. Mrs. Hyatt then brought her suit.

In evidence Tucker denied that he had asked the widow to become his wife after she secured her divorce and in evidence produced a document bearing Mrs. Hyatt's signature, which renounced any and all claims which she held against him. This was denounced by Mrs. Hyatt as a forgery and on this point the fight was made.

GOV. PECK FILES HIS ANSWER.

Denies All the Allegations in Detail in the Famous Roster Suits.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. George W. Peck, Attorney-General J. L. O'Connor, Assistant Attorney-General J. M. Clancey, and the Governor's ex-private secretary, C. L. Clarke, this afternoon filed their answers to the complaint of Tracy, Gibbs & Co. in the notorious "roster" suit. The complaint is to recover $7,500 advanced the Madison *Times*, the now defunct newspaper organ of the State administration, on an alleged guarantee of securing the printing of a special edition of the roster of Wisconsin volunteers in the war of the rebellion. The suit and those which are to follow involve an alleged attempt to take unnecessarily from the State Treasury from $60,000 to $100,000. George and Robe Dow, millers, of this city have also become defendants because of their refusal to become plaintiffs. Gov. Peck is represented by attorney James G. Flanders of Milwaukee.

The Governor in his answer denies he ever was connected financially with the *Times* company or that the *Times* especially devoted itself to the promotion of his political interests. He did not, prior to the organization of the *Times* company, request A. Woodard of the Clinton Bank to make application to the State Board of Deposits to have his bank made a State depository, nor was such request made to Woodard with his knowledge or his consent. He was not present at the meeting of the board at which the Clinton Bank was made a State depository. As to whether the *Times* got any of the money he could not say. He admits indorsing a note of the *Times* company for $2,500, but he supposed until long after its maturity that it had been paid. He believes that $2,000 was paid on the note at maturity.

He shows that in 1887 an act was passed providing for a second edition of the roster, which job, if the State Printer could not execute it satisfactorily, the Governor might give to some other firm. This revised roster was completed in the Adjutant-General's office shortly prior to March 27, 1893. The Governor was informed a contract could be entered into with the *Times* company for the printing and publication of the roster at $1.90 per volume including paper. He was advised by Adjutant-General Doe and Attorney-General O'Connor that there was no legal objection and that the Legislature has left the matter as what was best for the interests of the State entirely to the Governor's judgment and discretion. He believed such a contract let to the *Times* company would have been a saving to the State of upwards of $1 a volume. He therefore signed an agreement April 7, 1893, with W. J. P. McFail, to whom he had been imformed the *Times* had been sold, for the printing and binding of a special edition of the roster at $1.90 per volume. At the same time this document was signed he was informed that at least 15,000 sets of that roster would be necessary; that before the defendant signed this document the form thereof was submitted to Attorney-General O'Connor, who wrote in reply that in his judgment the rights of the State were fully protected by the form of contract submitted, and, after this, the Governor issued an order authorizing McFail to print, bind, and deliver 15,000 sets of said roster, 1,000 sets at a time.

The answer then shows how and when the Governor was led to believe the act of 1887 unconstitutional, and the subsequent cancellation of the contract. He denies that he awarded to Clarence L. Clark any contract whatever for the printing of the roster, or that Clark was authorized to act for him, or did with his knowledge or consent make any representations whatever to that effect to any person, and that if such representations were made they were without his knowledge or authority. The Governor states that he has been informed since revoking the contract that the plaintiffs Tracy, Gibbs & Co., and the Dows did pay or advance $20,000 for an assignment of two-thirds interest in the contract, but if said sum was paid at the Governor's office it was in his absence and without his knowledge or consent. As to what use was made of this sum he denies all knowledge.

The answer of ex-Private Secretary Clark agrees in all main points with that of the Governor and is a detailed denial of all charges.

CRUSADERS TO ATTACK A JUDGE.

He Fails to Sentence a Saloonkeeper Who Kept Open Sunday.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Charles W. Purple, one of the leaders of the crusaders, says he will tomorrow apply for a writ of mandamus compelling Judge Stephen Mahoney to show cause why he has not passed sentence on Thomas O'Connor, one of the saloonkeepers who was during the early part of last week found guilty of having kept his place of business open Sunday. It is thought the movement is an attempt to cut off Judge Mahoney's candidacy for the district bench.

The annual congress of the Woman's Council was opened this afternoon. There will be afternoon and evening sessions up to Wednesday and the congress closes with a morning session Thursday. Its object is to bring the various associations of women into closer relations through an organic union which shall serve as a medium of communication and a means of prosecuting any work of common interest.

A meeting of the Minnesota World's Fair Commission will be held in St. Paul tomorrow. Treasurer Furlong of Austin stated that out of the $150,000 appropriation there remained $5,000 unexpended.

FULFORD'S STEALINGS OVERSTATED.

Company's Officers Refuse to Give the Correct Figures—A Noted Gun Shot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Officers left here today for Syracuse, N. Y., with warrants and requisition papers to bring back Edward D. Fulford, Superintendent of Construction for the Long Distance Telephone company, with headquarters at Chicago and Boston. Fulford is one of the most noted gun shots in the country. His matches are famous. Officers said today the report that Fulford had obtained $50,000 from the company by raising vouchers was erroneous. They will not give the correct figures. Fulford has been credited with being a rich man. He had discretionary powers to go through the country and purchase the right of way for erecting poles and stretching wires. He took receipts from those to whom he paid money, and it is charged raised the amount of the receipts and turned the papers in as cash. William Martland, who worked with Fulford, is jointly charged with him but has not been arrested.

MEMORIAL HALL DEDICATED.

Interesting Exercises by Distinguished Veterans at Valparaiso, Ind.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Rain prevented the out-door program arranged for the dedication of the first memorial hall dedicated in the State of Indiana to the memory of soldiers and sailors. A public reception was held until noon. At 2 o'clock the dedication services were held. Post Commander Burns addressed Department Commander Johnston, who took up the thread of the ritual discourse. Addresses were then made by Department Commander Johnston, Col. Ivan N. Walker, Col. M. L. Demotte, and others. Tonight Col. Walker of Indianapolis delivered an address, followed by Gen. A. G. Weissert. Col. Mark L. Demotte of this city read a resolution thanking those who aided in securing the building.

STRONG CASE AGAINST DE FRANCE.

Bankers Identify Him as the Man Who Passed Forged Paper.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The examination of Stonewall J. De France for forgery was continued today before Recorder Peck. Cashier Lull of the Pontiac, Mich., National Bank testified that the $12,500 on which Louis Forrest or De France obtained $5,000 at the First National Bank of this city two years ago was never made out in his bank and that his signature thereon was forged. F. N. Rowley, cashier of the First National Bank in this city, identified De France as the man to whom he paid the $5,000. John Henderson of Vicksburg identified De France as the man who came to the flouring-mill there disguised in old clothes the day Forrest swindled the bank here. He waited in the mill till he took a Chicago and Grand Trunk train East. De France's bail, now $10,000, will probably be raised tomorrow.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THREE ENGINES.

Tampered with by Unknown Persons in the Depot at St. Joseph, Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The engineer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph train from the East, which stops here ten minutes at 6:40 p. m., found last night a coupling-pin in the cross-head on the right side. Another engine was ordered out of the shops to pull the train to Atchinson. The engineer of the Burlington and Missouri train from Denver, which reached the depot at 6 o'clock, found several bolts on the front part of the engine had been loosened and that it was liable to break down at any minute. An hour after the engineer of the train to St. Louis found the cross-heads of his engine had been tampered with in a similiar manner. No clew to the persons who attempted to wreck the engines has been found.

SHOOTS HIS BROTHER IN A QUARREL.

Murder Occurs While Two Boys Are on the Road to Church.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Clifford Eggers and his two sons, William and Walter, living six miles west of this city, became involved in a general row last night because Walter would not turn over the money to his father he had received for his previous week's service. Walter and William left the house intending to attend church, when the quarrel was resumed. An old feud over the attentions of a girl, Miss Maud Pogue, also entered into the quarrel. Walter drew a revolver and shot William. The wounded boy died this morning. Walter is in jail. He claims William shot himself. All the evidence indicates that Walter did the shooting.

BANKER SCHUREMAN PLEADS GUILTY.

Fined $45,000 and Sentenced to One Year at Joliet for Embezzlement.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—William H. Schureman, the ex-banker of Normal, who was indicted in twenty-nine cases for receiving money from depositors when his bank was insolvent, pleaded guilty today on all the counts of the indictment and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Tipton sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary at Joliet and to pay a fine of $45,000, twice the amount of the deposits embezzled. Schureman was sent to the county jail after receiving his sentence and will be taken to the penitentiary tomorrow.

WOMAN GOES MAD IN A COURT.

Creates a Scene While Waiting for a Verdict in a Case Against Her.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Mrs. Minerve J. Rockafield, the Springfield, O., woman charged with forging pension papers, went raving mad in the United States Court today while waiting for the verdict. The jury was unable to agree. Five years ago she was tried on the same charge and acquitted. While the jury was out she created a sensation by holding prayer meeting in court.

KILLED BY TOUCHING A LIVE WIRE.

St. Louis Man and a Mule He Was Driving Meet Instant Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Benjamin Lavigne, coal dealer, and a mule he was driving, were instantly killed this morning by a shock from an electric wire at Third street and Washington avenue. One of the "guy" wires dropped upon the mule. It fell dead, pitching Lavigne off the wagon. He touched the wire as he fell, causing instant death.

TOWNSHIP FUNDS ARE STOLEN.

Burglars Chloroform the Treasurer's Family at Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Burglars chloroformed the family of L. V. Schnurrenberger, Treasurer of Green Township, and stole $1,300 of township funds, which he had secreted in the bed. The theft was committed by some one acquainted with the premises, as nothing else was disturbed.

Northwest Notes.

The arraignment of Banker Beach at Terre Haute, Ind., has been postponed until today.

Mrs. Cordelia Kennan of Mexico, Mo., died at a private asylum for the insane yesterday at Jacksonville, Ill.

John Kershaw, a farmer at Chandlerville, Ill., was robbed at his home by masked men of $35 and some jewelry.

The receiver of the defunct American Bank at Lawton, Mich., has declared a dividend of 53 per cent to the depositors.

The Supreme Court organized yesterday at Indianapolis with Judge Howard Chief Justice, and the Appellate Court with Judge Davis Chief Justice.

The Lawrence National Bank at North Manchester, Ind., has been reorganized. The old officers were reelected, with G. W. Lawrence as President.

Three witnesses were examined yesterday at Wausau, Wis., in the Thrun trial. The case then went over to Monday, Dec. 4. No new evidence was given.

Frank Hackney and Mrs. Sam Endsley were arrested at Marshall, Ill., for eloping. They were found in a deserted cottage with no money. Hackney is a boy of 20. Endsley is a coal-hauler.

Charles Ellsworth was arrested at Portland, Ind., for stabbing Melville Williams a month ago. While being taken to his father's home to get bail he slipped away from the officers and escaped.

SHIPMENTS FALL OF

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES A NOT MAINTAINED FIRMLY.

Expected Improvement in Business Consequent on Close of Lake Navigation Does Not Come to Pass—Agreement to Go Into Effect Dec. 1—Restoring Rates to Tariff—Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Said to Be in the New Arrangement—No Canadian Pacific Boycott.

Although lake vessels are beginning to be laid up for the winter and navigation is coming rapidly to a close, yet east-bound freight shipments by the all-rail lines show no signs of an improvement. Instead of the anticipated increase the statement for the week ending last Thursday shows a decrease of nearly 2,000 tons in the through shipments from Chicago. Rates are not as firmly maintained as the managers of the roads would desire. This is due to the light business which induces roads to resort to unfair means to secure more of the traffic. An agreement has been entered into by the general managers of the Central Traffic Association roads to restore all freight rates to tariff Dec. 1. The demoralization in export rates is particularly severe and the "Big Four" is held responsible, it being claimed that in order to boom its new Newport News route it offered special inducements to shippers. The Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio, however, are said to be in the new agreement and will restore rates to tariff and maintain them Dec. 1.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the last week amounted to 24,033 tons, against 25,885 tons for the week previous and 27,208 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 1,918 tons, against 3,284 tons for the corresponding week last year; grain, 12,973 tons, against 18,173 tons; provisions, 9,142 tons, against 5,751 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads are as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 6.8; Big Four, 4.5; Chicago and Erie, 9.5; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 9.6; Lake Shore, 16.8; Michigan Central, 9.6; Nickel-Plate, 6.7; Pan-Handle, 13.2; Fort Wayne, 14.1; Wabash, 9.2.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, coal, and iron, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 53,981 tons, against 55,238 tons for the week previous and 61,818 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 7,271; Wabash, 3,819; Lake Shore, 8,712; Fort Wayne, 6,766; Pan Handle, 8,391; Baltimore and Ohio, 2,616; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 3,535; Nickel-Plate, 4,187; Chicago and Erie, 6,788; Big Four, 1,896.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight by the lake lines from Chicago to the East during the last week were 66,326 tons, against 80,933 tons for the week previous.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NOT BOYCOTTED.

Its Tickets at Regular Rates Are Accepted by the Southern Pacific.

If the Canadian Pacific railway has no other grievance than that the Southern Pacific refuses to allow it to ticket business over its Shasta route from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco on the same terms as the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Pacific railways there will be but little trouble to settle the present transcontinental rate war. General Agent Neimyer of the Canadian Pacific has been informed by the officials of the Southern Pacific that their company has never refused to accept Canadian Pacific tickets on its Shasta route at regular rates, but refuses to accept them at cut or lower rates than are made by other roads. It is not believed, however, that this is the real cause for the war the Canadian Pacific is waging on transcontinental rates. The opinion is that the animus of the Canadian Pacific is to force the other transcontinental roads to grant it the privilege to make a differential rate to San Francisco. This the other roads are not willing to grant. The Canadian Pacific has no line to San Francisco and has to use other routes and ocean lines to get there in a roundabout way. They have no objection to the Canadian Pacific making the same rate as other roads, but they can see no good reason why it should be allowed to make lower rates.

BELT LINE FOR ST. LOUIS ROADS.

Extensive Operations Carried On Opposite Carondelet for the Burlington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The soundings which were being so quietly carried on on the river opposite Carondelet are explained and prove the existence of extensive railroad operations from which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will profit chiefly. A mortgage for $2,000,000 was filed at Edwardsville, Ill., some time ago from the St. Clair, Madison and St. Louis Belt railway company to the Central Trust company of New York mortgaging the company's railroad to be constructed from a point near Belleville, Ill., to a junction with the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern railroad in St. Charles County, Mo., including the bridge now being built at Alton by this belt railway, together with the rights of way, profits, and franchises. The impression has prevailed that the Burlington was building the bridge over the Mississippi at Alton. The county records at Edwardsville, however, show that the Alton bridge is being built by an independent corporation, which is said to be controlled by the several railroads that will come in over the bridge at Alton and Burlington tracks into North St. Louis. The exact route of the new belt has not yet been definitely determined, but it is believed by its projectors that it will run from Alton through Edwardsville, Glen Carbon, Collinsville, or east through O'Fallon to Belleville. This much is in fact definitely determined upon. From Belleville to East Carondelet there is a short railroad called the Belleville and Carondelet railroad. It is said that the new Belt railroad has secured control of this Belleville and Carondelet road, it forming the connection between Belleville and the river at a point just opposite where the bridge soundings are being made. By means of this belt every road coming into East St. Louis will be connected and their freight or passenger service can be run into St. Louis from the north or the south.

May Yet Get the Eastern Illinois.

Notwithstanding the diplomatic denials of President Ingalls of the Big Four concerning the purchase by his road of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, it is believed that the basis of the deal has been arranged and that the formal transfer of that property will be made about the beginning of the year. It is known that Big Four officials have recently made an inspection of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois property, and they are at the present moment actually engaged in taking an inventory of its rolling stock and other equipment as well as making a thorough examination of its traffic accounts, so as to arrive at a correct idea of the value of the property.

Railway Notes.

W. A. Garrett has been appointed Superintendent of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. The office of General Superintendent having been abolished the Superintendent will report direct to the General Manager.

W. T. Holly, City Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific system at Chicago, has been promoted to the position of General Agent of the passenger department of that company at Chicago. Appointment takes effect Dec. 1, 1893.

Secretary Woffindin issued a call yesterday for a special meeting of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association to be held at the committee rooms in the Monadnock Building Nov. 28, 1893, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of checking rates on brick from Chicago to Central Traffic Association points.

Candidates for the position of Joint Agent of the Western Emigrant Clearing-House to be established at New York are springing up like mushrooms. Among the latest mentioned are J. F. Tucker, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Milwaukee and St. Paul; James E. Hannigan, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern; George De Haven, General Passenger Agent of the West Michigan; and C. B. Kinnan, formerly General Agent of the Northern Pacific.

New Route to St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It is announced that Receiver Bosworth of the Jacksonville Southeastern has perfected an arrangement with the Santa Fé and the St. Louis and Chicago railroads whereby the Jacksonville and Eastern will operate a through line between Chicago and St. Louis by way of Springfield. The arrangement will go into effect Jan. 1.

ROBY TRACK DOOM

ED CORRIGAN CONTROLS THE
TURES ON THE GROUNDS.

Through a Friend of His He Pu
the Stands and Stables Last Su
Could Tear the Place to Piec
Chose—Hawthorne's Plans for th
ter Are by No Means Matured—
of Yesterday's Races and
Weights and Entries.

"You can quote me for saying t
Roby race track will not be reopened,
cannot be reopened, and that it ma
difference whether we close or not i
will remain shut," was the sensation
laration made by Ed Corrigan yesterda
noon.

When pressed for an explanation h
some statements which will open the
some people.

"Roby is dead and its own peopl
know it," he continued. "It will
them to know, probably, that I contr
piece of lumber on the track, even
fences, and that I could start in to di
the grounds tomorrow if I chose. La
mer the track fixtures were sold at
for $4,500 and were bought by a
man ostensibly. I might say that th
is a friend of mine and,
I could go right in and take eve
off the grounds if I wanted. You can sa
the Roby track reopens its managers w
the rather expensive task of building
stand, new stables, new fences, and a
dock. That takes time and money, e
money. I guess there won't be any
Roby this winter at least."

"As to our own plans, while not definitely
this will probably be the last week of ou
I have always been opposed to winter r
this climate and I would never have run
ter last year had the Roby track not be
As it was, I have found that it is easier to
enemy once beaten down than to knock
again after he has gotten up.

"If there was any danger of Roby ra
winter I would not close, but, as I have
Roby will not race unless I say so, and
apt to make such a blunder."

ROBY CASE MAKING TROU

Attorney-General Smith and Gov. M
Fiercely at War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Speci
newspapers here today are filled with c
on the decision of Attorney-General S
structing Secretary of State Myers that
Department has no discretionary pow
Roby case. Gov. Matthews is boiling
wrath at the presumption of the Attor
eral to hint that the Chief Executive
wrong.

The Governor repeats that he will
as before and send troops and
gun to Roby whenever he fe
doing so. He added: "Mr. Smith ho
the Secretary of State does not have d
ary powers in determining whether or no
of incorporation shall be accepted and
has. The incorporation law is intended
source of revenue to the State and whe
ber of persons attempt to organize a
property worth $75,000, with a specifie
of but $1,200, I insist that the Secretary
has a right to refuse to incorporate it
positive information that the perpetrat
Roby club are not acting in good faith
lieve that Secretary Myers will be ju
continuing his refusal to charter the cl

Attorney-General Smith explains the
of the Governor as follows:

"The Governor has no constitutional
whatever to use the militia to enforce the
the State unless the civil authorities are
do so. Then the militia is not to be used
tary force, but simply as deputies of the ci
ities, and must be held in strict subordi
them. This is so clearly the law that no la
cares anything for his reputation has ever
to controvert it. The Constitution of this
not be changed to suit a dogfight in a litt
the-way town like Roby."

"Then not even in the cases of infractio
law would the Governor have the power
fere?" "Not until the local civil authoritie
his aid. He is perfectly helpless until th
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The State officials nearly all coincide
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dicated that he will charter the club if th
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THROUGH A HEAVY SNOW-ST

Five Hawthore Races Run on a Tra
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Yesterday's racing at Hawthorne was
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The track was a perfect quagmire and
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the most fastidious. In the first race C
and Nance ran a dead heat. In the run-
sistent won. Major Tom took the hand
head from Elva. Illume stopped to a
going up the backstretch.

Monrovia at 1 to 10 took the third r
F. the fourth, and Londonville the l
fourth race on the original program wa
off. Consistent was bid up $400 and Lu

The summaries follow:

First race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, f
half furlongs—Consistent, 105 pounds (T
to 1, and Nance, 102 (F. Carr), 3 to 1, ran a
Moses Solomon, 105 (Gilman), 8 to 1, thi
1:12½. Ethel W., 104 (Kuhn), 3 to 1; Bouton
(Cratty), 20 to 1; Auditorium, 104 (Steppe)
and Eric, 102 (Isom), 5 to 1, also ran.

Run off—Consistent, 9 to 10, won; Nance
ond. Time, 1:12½.

Second race, purse $600, one mile—Maj
pounds (Isom), 11 to 5, won; Elva, 86 (Sod
second; Housatonic Jr., 88 (Murphy), 2½
Time, 1:47. Illume, 93 (F. Gardner), (3 to

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters o
Monrovia, 102 pounds (F. Carr), 1 to 8, w
95 (Fick), 30 to 1, second; Uncle John, 103
8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19½. Irene H., 107
20 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, selling, five
Luke F., 115 pounds (Taylor), 12 to 1, wo
sity, 117 (Merrick), 7 to 1, second; Mon
(J. Murphy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾.
117 (Penny), 30 to 1; Caprioia, 112 (Gilma
San Salvador, 117 (Steppe), 5 to 1;
(Slaughter), 4 to 1; Tom Stevens, 117 (Ma
1; La Rue, 112 (Kunze), 10 to 1; Flora
(Fox), 15 to 1; Gen. Miles, 120 (Murphy),
Leader, 117 (Knapp), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, selling, five furl
donville, 119 pounds (Knapp), 4 to 1, won
(Peck), 6 to 1, second; John Wilson, 97 (T.
6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. John J. Ke
(Rogers), 30 to 1; Steinway, 127 (Slaughte
Briscoe, 94 (Johnson), 5 to 1; St. Mark, 12
4 to 1; Bellguard, 94 (Fick), 7 to 1; also ra

Tuesday's Hawthorne entries are:

First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, se
and one-half furlongs—Parolee, 119 pound
114; Flitter, 122; Onyx, 114; Rosewood,
Tom Himyar, 111; Flora Glenn, 108;
Southern Lady, 106; Abandon, 114;
Franco, 119; Peristaltic, 109; Oliver Twist

Second race, a handicap, all ages, seven
Strathmeath, 120 pounds; Huron, 118;
98; Mockahi, 87; Racio, 82; Lillian Lee, 78

Third race, all ages, allowances, half a
Oak, 97 pounds; Ingomar, 97; Victoria,
97; Bo Peep II., 97; Bruiser, 97; Dearest,
Mac, 97; St. Pat, 84; Henneria, 82; Mag
97; Keno, 100; Lulu, 97.

Fourth race, handicap, over four hurdle
and a sixteenth—Prince, 135 pounds; Ohi
Woodford, 144; Japonica, 131; Dom P
Speculation, 115; One Fifty, 115.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, se
furlongs—Enterprise, 101 pounds; Orego
104; La Rue, 96; Dollikens, 101; Echo,
bans, 101; Jennie S., 101; Interior, 104;
105; Aeronaut, 96; Mirabeau, 108; Jenn

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, se
furlongs—Annie Brown, 105 pounds; Fr
103; Alice D., 101; Emblem, 108; Craft,
Caldwell, 101; Alonzo, 104; Nancy Hake
dant, 99; George W., 104; Tippecanoe, 10

TWO EAST ST. LOUIS CHOI

Van Dyke, Cyclone, Podiga, Ji
and Tie Clever Win the Ra

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 27.—At
today the attendance was large and th
brisk, track fast, and sport interesting.
maries:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—
107 pounds (Mooney), 2 to 1, won; Judg
107 (Conroy), 7 to 1, second; Josephine
104 (Nailling), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:26.
thorne, Red Cross Jester, Imp. Connem
Roller, and King Faro III. also ran.

Second race, four and one-half furlong
110 pounds (Van Camp), 20 to 1, won; Bo
110 (Bradshaw), 10 to 1, second;
(Chamness), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½.
Selva L., Minnie Walker, Mollie Bass, P
Billy Duncan, and Marvin Jr. also ran.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—
pounds (McIntyre), 4 to 5, won; Progr
(E. Berger), 10 to 1, second; Ed Green
(Washburne), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02
B., Matt Foster, Malga, Hattie B., Crimso
ver also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—
102 pounds (Washburne), 4 to 1, won;
(Conrad), 20 to 1, second; Cerberus, 106
5 to 2, third. Time, 1:27. Dan Farrell,
Sewanee, Republic, and Pebble Rock also

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—
104 pounds (Conroy), 3 to 1, won; Ballard
Cochran), 8 to 1, second; Sir Walter
(Washburne), even, third. Time, 1:22.
tress, Mae Brown, Dan Meek, Roseberry,
also ran.

Tuesday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, purse, five furlongs—Tessie,
Judge Cardwell, 117; Barthol, Liberty
McGregor, 122 each; Harry M., 99; Eth
119; Starlight, Bangum, Saxophia, 122 ea

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—C
nur, 90 pounds; Dyer, 101; Pigeon, 104;
105; Avondale, 107; Al Orth, 101; Dan
John Irwin, 104; Dan Meek, 107; Vol Far

Third race, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—S
96 pounds; Electricity, 101; Keen, 10
118; Cedarbrook, 108; Tremaina, 101;

NTS FALL OF

FREIGHT RATES A
NTAINED FIRMLY.

**ovement in Business Conse-
ose of Lake Navigation Does
to Pass—Agreement to Go
Dec. 1—Restoring Rates to
Four and Chesapeake and
to Be in the New Arrange-
anadian Pacific Boycott.**

vessels are beginning to be
winter and navigation is com-
close, yet east-bound freight
e all-rail lines show no signs
ent. Instead of the antici-
the statement for the week
ursday shows a decrease of
ns in the through shipments
Rates are not as firmly main-
nagers of the roads would de-
e to the light business which
resort to unfair means to se-
traffic. An agreement has
o by the general managers of
ffic Association roads to re-
rates to tariff Dec. 1. The
n export rates is particularly
"Big Four" is held respon-
aimed that in order to boom
News route it offered special
shippers. The Big Four and
Ohio, however, are said to be
ment and will restore rates to
ain them Dec. 1.

pments of flour, grain, and
Chicago through to seaboard
xport by the various Central
ion roads during the last week
24,033 tons, against 25,885
k previous and 27,208 tons
nding week last year. Flour
eek were 1,918 tons, against
he corresponding week last
2,973 tons, against 18,173
s, 9,142 tons, against 5,751
entages carried by the various
follows: Baltimore and Ohio,
4.5; Chicago and Erie, 9.5;
and Trunk, 9.6; Lake Shore,
n Central, 9.6; Nickel-Plate,
e, 13.2; Fort Wayne, 14.1;

pments of all kinds of freight,
ock, coal, and iron, from Chi-
h and local points in the East
s east-bound roads during the
unted to 53,981 tons, against
or the week previous and 61,-
the corresponding week last
nage carried by the various
follows: Michigan Central,
h, 3,819; Lake Shore, 8,712;
6,766; Pan Handle, 8,391;
Ohio, 2,616; Chicago and
3,535; Nickel-Plate, 4,187;
ie, 6,788; Big Four, 1,896.
pments of all kinds of freight
ines from Chicago to the East
t week were 66,326 tons,
tons for the week previous.

PACIFIC NOT BOYCOTTED.

**Regular Rates Are Accepted
e Southern Pacific.**

dian Pacific railway has no
than that the Southern Pacific
it to ticket business over its
from Portland, Ore., to San
e same terms as the Northern
eat Northern Pacific railways
ut little trouble to settle the
ontinental rate war. General
r of the Canadian Pacific has
by the officials of the Southern
ir company has never refused
nadian Pacific tickets on its
t regular rates, but refuses to
t cut or lower rates than are
r roads. It is not believed,
this is the real cause for
Canadian Pacific is waging
ental rates. The opinion is
s of the Canadian Pacific is to
er transcontinental roads to
vilege to make a differential
ncisco. This the other roads
to grant. The Canadian Pacific
San Francisco and has to use
d ocean lines to get there in a
ay. They have no objection to
Pacific making the same rate as
t they can see no good reason
e allowed to make lower rates.

E FOR ST. LOUIS ROADS.

**erations Carried On Opposite
elet for the Burlington.**

o., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The
h were being so quietly carried
ver opposite Carondelet are ex-
ove the existence of extensive
ions from which the Chicago,
Quincy will profit chiefly. A
2,000,000 was filed at Ed-
some time ago from the St.
h and St. Louis Belt railway
e Central Trust company of
ortgaging the company's rail-
constructed from a point near
, to a junction with the St.
and Northwestern railroad in
unty, Mo., including the bridge
uilt at Alton by this belt rail-
r with the rights of way,
franchises. The impres-
evailed that the Burlington
he bridge over the Mississippi
e county records at Edwards-
v that the Alton bridge is
independent corporation,
controlled by the several
come in over the bridge at
on tracks into North St.
route of the new belt has
itely determined, but it is
its projectors that it will run
rough Edwardsville, Glen Car-
lle, or east through O'Fallon to
his much is in fact definitely
n. From Belleville to East
is a short railroad called
nd Carondelet railroad.
ew Belt railroad has secured
Belleville and Carondelet road,
e connection between Belleville
at a point just opposite where
undings are being made. By
belt every road coming into
will be connected and their
er service can be run into
north or the south.

the Eastern Illinois.

the diplomatic denials of
of the Big Four concerning the
s road of the Chicago and Eastern
believed that the basis of the deal
ged and that the formal transfer
will be made about the begin-
It is known that Big Four of-
ly made an inspection of the
rn Illinois property, and they
moment actually engaged in
y of its rolling stock and other
as making a thorough exam-
accounts, so as to arrive at a
value of the property.

Railway Notes.

ett has been appointed Superin-
Terminal Railroad Association of
ffice of General Superintendent
hed the Superintendent will
e General Manager.

City Passenger and Ticket
nion Pacific system at Chicago,
oted to the position of General
enger department of that com-
Appointment takes effect Dec.

indin issued a call yesterday
meeting of the Chicago committee
Traffic Association to be held at
e rooms in the Monadnock Build-
893, at 10:30 a. m., for the pur-
ing rates on brick from Chicago to
c Association points.

r the position of Joint Agent
Emigrant Clearing-House to be
w York are springing up like
ong the latest mentioned are J.
rmerly Assistant General Manager
ukee and St. Paul; James E. Han-
eneral Passenger and Ticket Agent
ngton, Cedar Rapids and Northern;
aven, General Passenger Agent of
chigan; and C. B. Kinnan, formerly
of the Northern Pacific.

Route to St. Louis.

Ill., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—It is
at Receiver Bosworth of the Jack-
eastern has perfected an arrange-
Santa Fé and the St. Louis and
is whereby the Jacksonville and
operate a through line between
St. Louis by way of Springfield.
ent will go into effect Jan. 1.

ROBY TRACK DOOMED.

ED CORRIGAN CONTROLS THE FIXTURES ON THE GROUNDS.

Through a Friend of His He Purchased the Stands and Stables Last Summer—Could Tear the Place to Pieces if He Chose—Hawthorne's Plans for the Winter Are by No Means Matured—Results of Yesterday's Races and Today's Weights and Entries.

"You can quote me for saying that the Roby race track will not be reopened, that it cannot be reopened, and that it makes no difference whether we close or not its gates will remain shut," was the sensational declaration made by Ed Corrigan yesterday afternoon.

When pressed for an explanation he made some statements which will open the eyes of some people.

"Roby is dead and its own people don't know it," he continued. "It will surprise them to know, probably, that I control every piece of lumber on the track, even to the fences, and that I could start in to dismantle the grounds tomorrow if I chose. Last summer the track fixtures were sold at auction for $4,500 and were bought by a lumber man ostensibly. I might say that that man is a friend of mine and that I could go right in and take everything off the grounds if I wanted. You can say that if the Roby track reopens its managers will have the rather expensive task of building a new stand, new stables, new fences, and a new paddock. That takes time and money, especially money. I guess there won't be any racing at Roby this winter at least."

"As to our own plans, while not definitely settled, this will probably be the last week of our racing. I have always been opposed to winter racing in this climate and I would never have run all winter last year had the Roby track not been built. As it was, I have found that it is easier to keep an enemy once beaten down than to knock him over again after he has gotten up.

"If there was any danger of Roby racing this winter I would not close, but, as I have just said, Roby will not race unless I say so, and I am not apt to make such a blunder."

ROBY CASE MAKING TROUBLE.

Attorney-General Smith and Gov. Matthews Fiercely at War.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The newspapers here today are filled with comments on the decision of Attorney-General Smith instructing Secretary of State Myers that the State Department has no discretionary powers in the Roby case. Gov. Matthews is boiling over with wrath at the presumption of the Attorney-General to hint that the Chief Executive had done wrong.

The Governor repeats that he will go ahead as before and send troops and a Gatling gun to Roby whenever he feels like doing so. He added: "Mr. Smith holds that the Secretary of State does not have discretionary powers in determining whether or not articles of incorporation shall be accepted and I say he has. The incorporation law is intended to be a source of revenue to the State and when a number of persons attempt to organize a club with property worth $75,000, with a specified capital of but $1,200, I insist that the Secretary of State has a right to refuse to incorporate it. I have positive information that the perpetrators of the Roby club are not acting in good faith and I believe that Secretary Myers will be justified in continuing his refusal to charter the club."

Attorney-General Smith explains the position of the Governor as follows:

"The Governor has no constitutional authority whatever to use the militia to enforce the laws of the State unless the civil authorities are unable to do so. Then the militia is not to be used as a military force, but simply as deputies of the civil authorities, and must be held in strict subordination to them. This is so clearly the law that no lawyer who cares anything for his reputation has ever attempted to controvert it. The Constitution of this State cannot be changed to suit a dogfight in a little out-of-the-way town like Roby."

"Then not even in the cases of infractions of the law would the Governor have the power to interfere?" "Not until the local civil authorities demand his aid. He is perfectly helpless until they ask his assistance."

"If the local sentiment at Roby favors the club and there would be no one to ask the Governor's aid he would be powerless to prevent such a fight as the Corbett-Mitchell battle?" "He certainly would," was the reply.

The State officials nearly all coincide with Gov. Matthews. The Secretary of State refused to say whether or not he will incorporate the club on the strength of the Attorney-General's opinion, but indicated that he will charter the club if the articles are again submitted.

THROUGH A HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

Five Hawthorne Races Run on a Track Deep in Mud.

Yesterday's racing at Hawthorne was common enough.

The track was a perfect quagmire and a blinding snow-storm fell the greater part of the afternoon. The result was that it was impossible to distinguish the colors and it could not be told who was in front until an eighth of a mile from the wire.

Some of the finishes were close enough to suit the most fastidious. In the first race Consistent and Nance ran a dead heat. In the run-off Consistent won. Major Tom took the handicap by a head from Elva. Illume stopped to a standstill going up the backstretch.

Monrovia at 1 to 10 took the third race, Luke F. the fourth, and Londonville the last. The fourth race on the original program was declared off. Consistent was bid up $400 and Luke F. $50.

The summaries follow:

First race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Consistent, 105 pounds (Taylor), 4½ to 1, and Nance, 102 (F. Carr), 3 to 1, ran a dead heat; Moses Solomon, 105 (Gilman), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¼. Ethel W., 104 (Kuhn), 3 to 1; Boutonniere, 102 (Cratty), 20 to 1; Auditorium, 104 (Steppe), 25 to 1; and Eric, 102 (Isom), 5 to 1, also ran.

Run off—Consistent, 9 to 10, won; Nance, even, second. Time, 1:12½.

Second race, purse $600, one mile—Major Tom, 72 pounds (Isom), 11 to 5, won; Elva, 86 (Soden), 4 to 1, second; Housatonic Jr., 88 (Murphy), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:47. Illume, 93 (F. Gardner), (3 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Monrovia, 102 pounds (F. Carr), 1 to 8, won; Onyx, 95 (Fick), 30 to 1, second; Uncle John, 103 (Steppe), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Irene H., 107 (Gilman), 20 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, selling, five furlongs—Luke F., 115 pounds (Taylor), 12 to 1, won; Adversity, 117 (Merrick), 7 to 1, second; Montclair, 124 (J. Murphy), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¼. Jim Lee, 117 (Penny), 30 to 1; Capriola, 112 (Gilman), 15 to 1; San Salvador, 117 (Steppe), 5 to 1; Morse, 117 (Slaughter), 4 to 1; Tom Stevens, 117 (Magee), 15 to 1; La Rue, 112 (Kunze), 10 to 1; Flora Glenn, 112 (Fox), 15 to 1; Gen. Miles, 120 (Murphy), 40 to 1, and Leader, 117 (Knapp), 15 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, selling, five furlongs—Londonville, 119 pounds (Knapp), 4 to 1, won; Rock, 122 (Peck), 6 to 1, second; John Wilson, 97 (T. Murphy), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06. John J. Keith Jr., 124 (Rogers), 30 to 1; Steinway, 127 (Slaughter), 7 to 1; Briscoe, 94 (Johnson), 5 to 1; St. Mark, 120 (Magee), 4 to 1; Bellguard, 94 (Fick), 7 to 1; also ran.

Tuesday's Hawthorne entries are:

First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Parolee, 119 pounds; Antares, 114; Flitter, 122; Onyx, 114; Rosewood, 111; Lord Tom Himyar, 111; Flora Glenn, 108; Rock, 112; Southern Lady, 106; Abandon, 114; Itkins, 114; Franco, 119; Peristaltic, 109; Oliver Twist, 114.

Second race, a handicap, all ages, seven furlongs—Strathmeath, 120 pounds; Huron, 118; Monrovia, 98; Mockahi, 87; Racio, 82; Lillian Lee, 78.

Third race, all ages, allowances, half a mile—Red Oak, 97 pounds; Ingomar, 97; Victoria, 82; Emma, 97; Bo Peep II., 97; Bruiser, 97; Dearest, 97; Lady Mac, 97; St. Pat, 84; Henneria, 82; Maggie Lebus, 97; Keno, 100; Lulu, 97.

Fourth race, handicap, over four hurdles, one mile and a sixteenth—Prince, 135 pounds; Ohio Boy, 120; Woodford, 144; Japonica, 131; Dom Pedro, 137; Speculation, 115; One Fifty, 115.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Enterprise, 101 pounds; Oregon Cyclone, 104; La Rue, 96; Dollikens, 101; Echo, 104; St. Albans, 101; Jennie S., 101; Interior, 104; Lew Carlile, 106; Aeronaut, 96; Mirabeau, 108; Jennie Lind, 96.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—Annie Brown, 105 pounds; Fred Wooley, 108; Alice D., 101; Emblem, 108; Craft, 101; Gen. Caldwell, 101; Alonzo, 104; Nancy Hakes, 101; Verdant, 99; George W., 104; Tippecanoe, 101.

TWO EAST ST. LOUIS CHOICES.

Van Dyke, Cyclone, Podiga, Jim Head, and Tie Clever Win the Races.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 27.—At the races today the attendance was large and the betting brisk, track fast, and sport interesting. The summaries:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Van Dyke, 107 pounds (Mooney), 2 to 1, won; Judge Hughes, 107 (Conroy), 7 to 1, second; Josephine Cassidy, 104 (Nailing), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Zed, Buckhorne, Red Cross Jester, Imp. Connemara, Billy Roller, and King Faro III. also ran.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Cyclone, 110 pounds (Van Camp), 20 to 1, won; Bold Hardy, 110 (Bradshaw), 10 to 1, second; Belle C, 107 (Chamness), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Ittie Reno, Selva L., Minnie Walker, Mollie Bass, Pat Hudson, Billy Duncan, and Marvin Jr. also ran.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Podiga, 101 pounds (McIntyre), 4 to 5, won; Progression, 108 (E. Berger), 10 to 1, second; Ed Greenwood, 107 (Washburne), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Bertha B., Matt Foster, Maiga, Hattie B., Crimson, and Denver also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Jim Head, 102 pounds (Washburne), 4 to 1, won; Langtry, 107 (Conrad), 20 to 1, second; Cerberus, 106 (McIntyre), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:27. Dan Farrell, Piccadilly, Sewanee, Republic, and Pebble Rock also ran.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Tie Clever, 104 pounds (Conroy), 3 to 1, won; Ballardine, 95 (E. Cochran), 8 to 1, second; Sir Walter Raleigh, 112 (Washburne), even, third. Time, 1:22. Wild Huntress, Mae Brown, Dan Meek, Roseberry, and Bugle also ran.

Tuesday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, purse, five furlongs—Tessie, 96 pounds; Judge Cardwell, 117; Barthol, Liberty Belle, Mt. McGregor, 122 each; Harry M., 99; Ethel Fortune, 119; Starlight, Bangum, Saxophia, 122 each.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Charlie Manley, 90 pounds; Dyer, 101; Pigeon, 104; W. T. Ellis, 104; Avondale, 107; Al Orth, 101; Dan Honig, 104; John Irwin, 104; Dan Meek, 107; Vol Farrow, 110.

Third race, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Southernest, 98 pounds; Electricity, 101; Keen, 101; Coroner, 101; Cedarbrook, 108; Tremaine, 101; Keero, 101; Sister, 105; Conductor McSweeney, 108; Charlie B., 113.

Fourth race, selling, seven furlongs—Merge, 99 pounds; Montella, 104; Billy Roller, 107; John Francis, 107; Livingston, 110; Jean Lessly, 104; Tomm e B., 105; Sam Sayres, 107; Flavilla, 107; Van Dyke, 110.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Larkin, 98 pounds; My Partner, 105; Lizzie V., 106; Ceverton, 107; Ellison, 103; Royal V., 103; Bevis, 107; Frank Fuller, 110.

HILLTOP RACING OF GOOD CLASS.

Polydora, Dorine, Tormentor, Stowaway, Leonardo, and G. F. Smith Win.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 27.—Racing was continued at the hilltop today with an excellent card and the most favorable conditions as regards weather and track. The sport was interesting and a majority of the events furnished hard fought finishes. The summary:

First race, five furlongs—Polydora, 103 pounds (Griffin), even, won; Azrael, 99 (Clay), 5 to 1, second; Berwyn, 105 (McDermott), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Elberon, Krikina, Blackhawk, Gladiator, Peraito, J. McLaughlin, High C., Priscilla, Clement, and Mullet also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Dorine, 91 pounds (Donohue), 7 to 2, won; George Dixon, 94 (Brooks), 15 to 1, second; Oporto, 94 (Clay), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Blue Garter, Blossom, Lorinda, Florinda, Glance, The Bully, Inspector C., Red Cross, Del Norte, Hyaway, and Repetition also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Tormentor, 119 pounds (Overton), 8 to 1, won; Wampezo, 105 (Tribe), 15 to 1, second; Lizzetta, 112 (Lamley), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:02¾. Mable Glenn, Derfargilla, Vestibule, Rival, and Geraldine also ran.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Stowaway, 103½ pounds (McDermott), 5 to 2, won; Picknicker, 103 (Doggett), 4 to 1, second; Pessara, 114 (Kane), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:51¼. Soundmore, Double Cross, and Kildeer also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Leonardo, 98 pounds (Brooks), 8 to 1, won; Beldemonio, 112 (Griffin), 7 to 5, second; Melba, 109 (Kane), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Arab, May Win, Mirage, Kerry Gow, Plenty, and Bob V. also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—George F. Smith, 114 pounds (Ballard), 2 to 1, won; Chief Justice, 142 (McCauley), 5 to 1, second; Token, 111 (Doggett), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:32¼. Esquimaux, Contribution, Frankie B., Stonington, Detroit, Jakie Joseph, Miss Galop, Townsend, Relief, and Marcus also ran.

Tuesday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Lord Harry, 107 pounds; San Joaquin, 107; Freedom, 104; Belwood, 104; Double Cross, 104; Sir Rae, 98; Headlight, 98; Harry Alonzo, 98; Stonington, 98; Mohican, 95; Lord Motley, 95; Zaldivar, 95; May Win, 95; Persistence, 95.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Melanie, 104 pounds; King Solomon, 104; Kitten filly, 99; Lavena C., 99; Firefly, 99; Pokino, 99; Bayard, 97; Airplant, 97; Dalsyrian, 94; Roger, 94; Mamie B. B., 94; Lemon Blossom, 94; Lady Mary, 99; Clara A. filly, 99; Elizabeth, 66.

Third race, five and a half furlongs—Joe Ripley, 113 pounds; Iceland, 108; The Bully, 108; Lento, 108; Parasang, 105; Bessie Smith, 105; Runaway, 103; Sir Knight, 103; Hyawas, 103; Blue Garter, 103; Elizabeth, 100; Florinda, 100; Star Actress, 100; La Gartia, 100.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Copyright, 106 pounds; Sandowne, 94; Tom Skidmore, 89; Hasty, 87; Integrity, 78; Marshall, 73.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Red Cross, 110 pounds; Fearless, 110; Walter Riggs, 110; Fair Knight, 110; Scamp, 110; Mamie B. filly, 107; Teardrop, 107; Ludlow, 107; Imperial, 107; Mary, 107; Hacienda, 107; Refraction gelding, 107; Senator, 107.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Tom Flynn, 113 pounds; Speculation, 110; Prince Otto, 108; Kilkenny, 107; Vespasian, 105; Buddhist, 104; Blue Bird, 104; Naronic, 104; Bon Voyage, 104; Marmose, 101; Detroit, 101; The Ironmaster, 101; Wormser 99; Balance, 96; Mary S., 96.

Louisville pooling on Guttenberg was:

First race—Lord Harry, $15; Zaldivar, $10; May Win, $6; field, $10.

Second race—Melanie, $15; Firefly, $5; Dalsyrian, $12; field, $10.

Third race—Joe Ripley, $15; Parasang, $6; Sir Knight, $10; field, $11.

Fourth race—Copyright, $15; Sandowne, $5; Hasty, $8; Marshall, $5; field, $4.

Fifth race—Fair Knight, $10; Teardrop, $5; Mamie B. filly, $6; Mary, $10; field, $8.

Sixth race—Tom Flynn, $8; Speculation, $15; Kilkenny, $15; The Ironmaster, $6; Mary S., $8; field, $9.

BUT TWO GLOUCESTER FAVORITES.

Quartermaster, Vocalize, Little Phil, Lady Pulsifer, Theodore H., and Trophy Win.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Nov. 27.—Two favorites and four second choices won here this afternoon. The summaries:

First race, seven furlongs—Quartermaster, 105 pounds (Yetter), 5 to 2, won; Extra, 105 (Mayberry), 10 to 1, second; Amos A., 105 (Bowman), even, third. Time, 1:34¾. Eddie M., Van Wart, Radiant, So So, Juggler, Fassett, Vulpena, and Maggie Hunter also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Vocalize, 108 pounds (Hill), 8 to 5, won; Prince Imperial, 108 (W. Morris), 7 to 5, second; Meadows, 108 (Bowman), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¼. Blue Bird, Surprise, Silver Queen, Little Alice, Calantha, Roman, Clinkum Bell, Sawdust, and Capt. McChesney also ran.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Little Phil, 107 pounds (Mayberry), 2 to 1, won; Criterion, 110 (Kuchen), 10 to 1, second; Hardy Fox, 104 (Bender), 10 to 1, third. Time, :58¼. Forest, Hawkeye, La Cigale, Penzance, A. O. H., Jardine, Lebanon, and Waterloo also ran.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Lady Pulsifer, 98 pounds (F. Williams), 8 to 5, won; Jamestown, 101 (Casey), 10 to 1, second; Houri, 98 (McLaughlin), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:58¼. John Hickey, Gonzales, Vendetta, Lettoon, Little George, Hyacinthe, Dickerson, Ronald, and Glenall also ran.

Fifth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Theodore H., 105 pounds (Hill), 8 to 5, won; The General, 105 (Morris), 8 to 1, second; Brahma, 105 (F. Williams), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:26. Ponce de Leon, Jack Garrabrant, Pomona Belle, Jim Corbett, and Dilsey colt also ran.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Trophy, 105 pounds (Hill), 3 to 1, won; Cloverdale, 105 (W. Williams), 2 to 1, second; Ralph, 105 (F. Williams), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Ed Beaman, Wahoo, Caraccas, Lee S., Van S., Red Elm, Grapeshot, Courtland, and Power also ran.

Tuesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, five furlongs—George B., 122 pounds; Courtland, 122; Irishtown, 117; Marischino, 117; Capt. Wells, 117; Montell, 117; King Richard, 117; Lithograph, 117; Fleet colt, 117; Jimmy Lamley, 117; Sand Flea, 117; Jolly Joe, 117; Clara Bell, 114; Emily W., 114; Miss Elm, 114.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Delury, 110 pounds; Charon, 107; Little Nell, 107; Capt. McChesney, 107; Prince Imperial, 104; Bryan, 104; Orphan, 104; Pearl N., 104; Vocalize, 104; Jim Norvell, 104; Grey Forest, 104; Dutch Lou, 104; Harry Hinkson, 104; Shy Ellen, 101; Belle of Fermoy, 101.

Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Transit, 107 pounds; Rustic, 104; Joe Courtney, 104; Blackwood, 104; Stringfellow, 104; St. Pell, 104; Annorean, 104; Fernwood, 104; Dago, 104; Cheddar, 104; Cartoon, 104; Rose Howard, 101; Musmee, 101; Maggie Beck, 101.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Sandstone, 105 pounds; Little Charlie, 105; Valodia, 105; Pete, 105; Nubian, 105; Oregon, 105; Arthur Davis, 105; James A. II., 105; Black Hussar, 105; Edmund Connelly, 105; Patrick, 105; Aunt Jane, 102; Crotchet, 102; Piquante, 102; Mabel, 102.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Frank R. Hart, 106 pounds; D. J. O'C., 103; Chance, 103; J. H. Mc., 103; Camden, 100; Doc Birch, 100; Parthian, 97; Despair, 97; Bessemer, 97; David L., 97; Psyche, 94; Belle Blackburn, 94.

Sixth race, seven and a half furlongs—Pliny, 110 pounds; Moonraker, 110; Lunie, 110; Inverkip gelding, 110; Prather, 110; Duke of York, 110; Blondy's Victim, 110; Montreal, 110; Argyle, 110; King Idle, 110; McKenzie, 110; Darius, 110; Harzburg, 110.

WASHINGTON JUDGES ERR.

Dillon J., Who Finished Ninth, Is Placed Third in a Race.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The track was in good condition, the fields evenly matched, and the betting brisk. The attendance was the best of the meeting. The Chesapeake Stable scored two victories with Dr. Garnett and Billy S., while W. C. Daly also won two races with Lizzie and Capt. T. Favorites were successful in but two races, but the other winners were well played. The best performance of the day was by Dr. Garnett, who got off last and won handily.

In the fifth race, Lismore finished third and Dillon J. ninth, but the judges placed the latter third and the error was not corrected. The summaries:

First race, maiden 2-year-olds, four and a half furlongs—Dr. Garnett, 109 pounds (Midgley), even, won; Gallatin, 102½ (Blake), 15 to 1, second; Kingstock, 106 (Reiff), 12 to 1, third. Time, :57¼. Smoke, Calomel filly, Golden Valley, McDonald, Kenmore, Sprinkle, Juennetta, Edith, Brooklite filly, Clausman, Dermos, and Stella colt also ran.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Billy S., 106 pounds (Murphy), 6 to 1, won; Rosa H., 106 (Simms), 8 to 5, second; Miracle, 113 (H. Jones), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¼. Lorimer, Robin Hood, Edwin, Kingstock, Bolero, Miss Bess, and Risk also ran.

Third race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Lizzie, 87 pounds (J. Lamley), 5 to 1, won; Logan, 110 (Shields), 3 to 1, second; Tom Tough, 110 (Clerico), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:57¼. Augusta Belle and Freezer also ran.

Fourth race, handicap steeplechase, full course—Ecarte, 160 pounds (Pines), 3 to 1, won; Garwood, 130 (Norman), 30 to 1, second; Baronet, 132 (Noel), 15 to 1, third. Time, 4:37. Elphin, Geronimo, and Powerful also ran. Pat Oakley and Glenfallon went wrong. Mars and Captain Manning fell.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Capt. T., 93 pounds (J. Lambley), 3 to 1, won; Bess McDuff, 97½ (Perin), 4 to 1, second; Dillon J., 93 (Ham), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Lismore, Vanzant, Philora, Sea Bird, Queen Enid, Billy Boy, Doncaster, Strathmaid, and Lonely also ran.

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Our Jack, 110 pounds (W. Midgley), 2 to 1, won; Torchbearer, 110 (B. Jones), 15 to 1, second; Curacoa, 110 (Simms), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:15. Setauket, Factotum, Rama, and Gleason also ran.

Tuesday's Washington entries are:

First race, selling, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Caprice colt, 115 pounds; Commodore Rouen, 109; Exchange, 106; King Dixon (late Canary colt), 103; Hartford, 103; Graceful, 100; Duise, 100; McDonald, 97; Dart, 97; My Girl colt, 96; Eliza Ann, 97; Rebecca, 94; Dash, 94.

Second race, selling, 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Johnny, 109 pounds; Fatality, 106; Faustina colt, 106; Ontario, 103; Intimidad, 103; West Park, 100; Brocade filly, 100; Little Mat, 100; Busirius, 100; Fiction, 100; Disturbance, 97; Springtime, 94; Lady Kelly, 94.

Third race, heavyweight handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Terrifier, 122 pounds; Correction, 120; W. B., 116; Artillery, 116; Ouida, 114; Mask, 112; William T., 106.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Restraint, 115 pounds; Roche, 115; Artillery, 115; Annie Bishop, 112; Minnehaha, 112; Miss Bess, 107; Hopper, 105; Plebian, 105; Gov. Brown, 105; Iron Duke, 105; Satanella, 102; Josephine, 102; Uncle Jim, 102; Prince John, 102.

Fifth race, beaten horses, one mile—Doncaster, 107 pounds; Gettysburg, 104; Sul Ross, 98; Kirkover, 98; Lou Rhett, 95; Shadow, 95; Bessie Bisland, 95; Mexico, 92; Heads or Tails, 92; Dismore, 92; Ingot, 98; Tom Dixon, 95; Marguerite, 98.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Aloha, 112 pounds; Capt. Brown, 112; Addie, 109; Midnight, 107; Bon Adventure, 106; My Gyps, 105; Strathmaid, 103; Milt Young, 102; Out of Sight, 97; Paulette, 97; Panway, 107; Metuchen, 95.

DIRECTUM BEATS SALADIN.

The Pacer Wins the First Heat but Could Get No More.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Saladin, 2:05¾, the pacing king, was not such an easy victim for Directum, 2:05¼, the trotting king, at the Philadelphia Driving Park Association today. The race was witnessed by 4,000 persons. It is said that M. Salisbury, owner of Directum, put $5,000 against $2,500 for Saladin, the association adding $2,000. The betting was $20 to $25 at the start, and after the first heat the betting was $25 to $9. The first heat was a good contest and Saladin won by a nose. The other three heats were easily won by Directum. The summary:

Special race, trotting, purse $2,000:

Directum, bl. c., by Director (J. Kelly)	2	1	1	1
Saladin, br. h. (J. Green)	1	2	2	2

Time—2:10¼; 2:10¼; 2:11¼; 2:12.

Flying Jib, 2:04, pacer, went a mile in 2:09¼. Alix trotted a mile in 2:19½, last half in 1:06¼.

The following shows the time by quarters:

Heats.	¼	½	¾	Mile.
First heat	:31¼	1:04	1:37¾	2:10¼
Second heat	:32½	1:05	1:37	2:10¼
Third heat	:32¼	1:06	1:38¾	2:11¼
Fourth heat	:33	1:06¼	1:39½	2:12

KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED SALES.

Afternoon and Prodigal Bring the High Prices—Leigh and Cushing Buy.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—This was the first day of the Tattersall's thoroughbred sales, and fifty-four head passed under the hammer for $26,175, an average of $484 per head. The only imported animal sold to-day was a yearling by Esterling, dam by Muncaster, and it went to Eugene Leigh at $1,100. The largest price was realized for Afternoon, by Troubadour, bought by J. C. Radcliffe, New York, for $2,500. Following are the sales:

Afternoon, bay filly by Troubadour, dam Katie Mattingly by Buckden. J. G. Radcliffe, New York	$2,500
The Shark, ch. g., 4, by Spendthrift, dam Miramir by Longfellow. Eugene Leigh, Lexington	225
Bob Speed, ch. g., 3, by Richmond, dam Eva Rogers by Spendthrift. J. E. Madden, Lexington	1,000
Parapet, b. f., 4, by Troubadour, dam Pet Galloway by Enquirer. Cliff Porter, Lexington	1,000
Hesperia, ch. f., 3, by Richmond, dam History by Glenelg. Eugene Leigh	600
Vida, b. f., 3, by Richmond, dam Virginia by Virgil. Gus Strauss, Lexington	1,050
Miss Mayme, br. f., 2, by Richmond or Stuyvesant, dam Miss Maria by Rogers. J. G. Radcliffe, New York	600
Sauternelle, ch. g., 2, by Richmond, dam La Cigale by King Alfonso. G. Strauss	300
Mechanic, br. g., 2, by Masterpiece, dam Not Much by London. G. Strauss	200
Remie, b. g., 2, by Masterpiece, dam Pet Morris by Glenelg. G. Strauss	175
Rosamond, b. f., 2, by Richmond, dam Faith by Luke Blackburn, G. Strauss	575
Portugal, b. f., by Troubadour, dam Sunbeam by Hindoo, Cliff Porter	2,525
Two O'Clock, ch. f., 2, by Troubadour, dam Matinee by Buckden, Gus Strauss	800
Eulalie, br. m., 3, by Troubadour, dam Eukonia by Enquirer, Dixiana Farm	350
Silk Stocking, b. f., 3, by Richmond, dam Blue Garter by Billet, C. W. Sellers, Lexington	200
YEARLINGS.	
Bay colt by Topgallant, dam Virginity by Mortimer, J. E. Cushing, Minneapolis	1,100
Bay filly by Jils Johnson, dam Josephine by King Alfonso, F. E. Driver, Lexington	850
Brown colt by King Galop, dam Mary Payne by Lelaps, J. E. Cushing	400
Black colt by Vocalic, dam Norma by Rebel, Walker Instep, New York	375
Bay colt by Esher, dam Stephanie by Powhattan, Julius Bauer, Lexington	75
Bay colt by Dutch Roller, dam Frailty by Glenmore, Jim Williams, Louisville	225
Bay filly by Esher, dam Longevity by Longfellow, Julius Bauer	700
Chestnut colt by Esher, dam Queen by Allan Pinkerton. Flower Stock Farm, New Orleans	150
Bay filly by imp. Rotherhill, dam Shindown by King Alfonso, Dixiana Farm	175
Chestnut colt by Bob Miles, dam Aunt Jennie by King Alfonso. C. W. Sellers	225
Bay filly by Favor, dam Pasadena by Himyar, J. Bauer	325
Black filly by Frontino, dam Benita by Tom Bowling. T. H. Martin, Maysville	275
Bay filly by Blue Eyes, dam Farfadette by Siddartha. Col. P. Porter, Muscogee, I. T.	275
Bay colt by Blue Eyes, dam Folle Farine by Whisper. E. C. Headley, Lexington	400
Chestnut filly by Blue Eyes, dam Guardiana by Lisbon. Henry Church, Frankfort	200
Chestnut colt by Outcast, dam Betty Wilson by Bullion. Hardy P. Durham, Lexington	800
Bay filly by Silver Mine, dam Lida Gaines by War Dance. "Hops" Laudeman, Lexington	1,250
Chestnut filly by Strathmore, dam Audeba by Thunderstorm. R. Barbee, Lexington	375
Bay filly by Bonnie Brown, dam Brown Bread by Leonatus. G. Bissell, Pittsburg, Pa.	150
Brown filly by Bonny Brown, dam Glen Belle, by imp. Glenelg; G. Bissell	200
Chestnut filly by King Charlie, dam Butterfly, by Bramble; Harned Bros., Beattuville, Ky.	150
Chestnut colt by Falsetto, dam Phillippa, by Philammon; Byron McClelland, Lexington	325
Bay filly by Strathmore, dam Skylight, by Jack Malone; J. Bauer	550
Bay colt by King Alfonso, dam by Glenlyon; J. H. Thayer, Lexington	100
Bay colt by Duke of Montrose, dam by Baden Baden; "Soup" Perkins	150
Chestnut filly by Esher, dam by Ten Broeck; "Soup" Perkins	150
Bay colt by Logic, dam by St. Martin; L. Paul, Lexington	250
Pure Delight, b. f., by Tremont, dam by King Ban; J. H. Martin, Maysville	300
Reckless, br. f., by Spendthrift, dam by Darebin; G. Bissell	200
Chancellor, ch. c., by Chance, dam by Ten Broeck; J. H. March	250
Ranee, gr. f., by Esher, dam by Enquirer; P. Porter	125
Bay filly by Hanover, dam by Ten Broeck, E. N. Rouse, Lexington	325
Chestnut colt by Moccasin, dam by Springbok, E. Leigh	350
Chestnut colt by Esterling, dam by Manchester, E. Leigh	1,100
Brown filly by Springbok, dam by Gilroy, T. H. Martin	325
Chestnut colt by Audrain, dam by Springbok, Dan Harrington, Lexington	300
Brown filly by King Galop, dam by Erdenheim, J. E. Cushing	450
Total, fifty-four head	$26,175
Average per head	484

Entries at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 27.—Entries for tomorrow are:

First race, five furlongs—Lee Stanley, 87 pounds; Patsy Oneal, 107; Comanche, 100; Tamalpais, 98; Elastic, 88; George L., 112; Tom Nimbus, 100; Catharine B., 104; Pasha, 106; Jake Allen, 98.

Second race six furlongs—Valparaiso, 104 pounds; Trix, 90; Realization, 118; Anna Mayes, 105; Wandering Nun, 110; Gussie, 95; Romulus, 109; Sue Abbott, 105; Fortune, 100; Road Runner, 92; Premium filly, 86; Ricardo, 103; Pricello, 107.

Third race, five furlongs—Gipsy Girl, 116 pounds; Conde, 102; Hal Fisher, 119; Nellie Van, 96; Vulcan, 100; Stoneman, 104; Toots, 92; Ida Glen, 103; Charger, 110; Sir Reginald, 100; Jim R., 116.

Fourth race, one mile—Recloud, 100 pounds; Nellie G., 101; Zampost, 104; Garcia, 93; Donohue, 96; Duke Stevens, 107; Folly, 101; Silverbow, 107; Steadfast, 95; Geoffrey, 108.

Fifth race, six furlongs—John Payne, 111 pounds; Vivace, 101; Redbird, 118; Red Chief, 118; Long Dor, 104; Ravine, 115; Thelma, 105.

East St. Louis-Madison Fight.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 27.—The East St. Louis Jockey club management have concluded to announce a handicap for all ages, with $1,000 added, which will be the feature of Thanksgiving day's card, and is expected to prove an off-set to the Welcome Stake, with $500 added, the feature of the inaugural day's card at Madison. The East Side management also announce that they have awarded the contract for the extension of their present track to Allen, the Chicago race track builder. The contract calls for $20,000 worth of improvements and the work is to be completed by the middle of next month.

Schreiber Takes Jordan in Hand.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Barney Schreiber left for Chicago tonight with Jockey Frank Jordan. Schreiber met Jordan, looking nothing like a successful jockey, in the Fair grounds yesterday. Schreiber gave the boy a long lecture on his overindulgence in liquor and then gave him money for a new outfit, telling him to meet him at the depot and he would take him to San Francisco. Jordan took the money and was on hand this evening as tattered as ever. Schreiber took him along, however, and will take him West tomorrow evening.

Madison Track Wants Horses.

The Madison, Ill., track will really be opened and ready for business Thanksgiving day. Joe Martin spent yesterday at Hawthorne in the interests of the new track and secured quite a number of horses. Louis Ezell, Deakin, and Bragg, and others will go at once, and should Hawthorne close as expected there will be an exodus of horsemen to Madison and East St. Louis.

Notes of the Turf.

Mat Monahan has joined the force of jockeys at San Francisco and is getting some work.

The Palo Alto filly Charm II. by Cheviot—Fairy Rose and Racine's half sister, from whom so much was expected, has gone lame.

C. H. Turbiville and A. H. Farrow of San Francisco have purchased of Dow Williams the 3-year-old Mestor, by Falsetto, out of Woodlawn. Williams bought the colt from Bashford Manor.

When next seen on a Chicago track the Ætna Stable horses will race in the old black and gold, but under the firm name of Hankins & Johnson. The present stable name is to be abandoned.

The New Orleans Christmas Day handicap conditions are: One mile and a quarter, $5 to enter, $25 more to start, $1,000 added, to close Dec. 30. Weights are to be made public Dec. 16.

Dick Harvey, who came East this year with Charles Fair's lot and rode Norfolk in his prime, is gathering a useful stable at San Francisco. He has just got a filly by El Rio Rey out of a Norfolk mare, and 2 year olds by Joe Hooker and Tyrant.

Jockey Fred Taral has signed to ride for J. R. and F. P. Keene for the next two years. The salary Fred is to receive is not stated, but it is supposed to be generous. Taral agrees to ride at 112 pounds. He has ridden for Walcott and Campbell for the last three years.

The English papers speak of an American gentleman telling Lord Rosebery to write his own check for the crack 2-year-old Laidas, by Hampton—Illuminata, which offer was refused. The style of this offer makes it look as if Mr. W. H. Forbes of Boston was the would-be purchaser.

There is a strong argument going on between "Lucky" Baldwin and Hanger Jones over the merits of Rey El Santa Anita and Articus, by Argyle—Glenlock. It may come to a match for $1,000 a side at six furlongs at 118 pounds up. The Blood Horse Association will, if a race is made, add $1,000, and Tom Williams may enter Flirtation, with 115 pounds up, for another $1,000.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

To California and to Florida Via New Orleans.

Via New Orleans is the only true winter route to California. Tourist tickets to California points are now on sale via the Illinois Central, and include stop-over privileges at New Orleans and points West, such as Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso. To Florida points stop overs are given at New Orleans and at the Mexican Gulf coast resorts of Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs, as well as at Mobile, Pensacola, and Tallahassee. Tickets and further information at 194 Clark street.

ARE MATCHED AGAIN.

SCHAEFER AND IVES WILL PLAY SOON AFTER NEW YEAR'S.

The Game Will Be a Repetition of the One Just Finished, Except That the Anchor Shot Will Be Barred—Dick Roche, Schaefer's Backer, Wants Games at Both Balk Line and Cushion Carroms—All Depends on Ives Whether Both Are Made—General News.

Jake Schaefer and Frank Ives are practically matched to meet again.

Ever since the match Saturday night there has been talk of a new contest and, while nothing definite has been done, it is probable that the men will meet in January or February at Central Music Hall.

Dick Roche will find the money for Schaefer and Abe Levy will put up Ives' stake.

The game proposed is 14-inch balk line, 4,000 points up, 800 a night for five nights, for $2,500 a side.

There will be one important change in the conditions of the new match—viz.: the anchor shot will be barred. When Schaefer made his big run at anchor Ives' friends arose en masse and condemned the shot, declaring that it ought to be eliminated from the game. They were silent when the champion put the balls in the same place and rolled up his phenomenal run, while Schaefer's friends also began to condemn the shot. The result has been that the backers of both men are willing that the shot should be barred.

Roche Wants Two Games.

Dick Roche wants two games played, one at cushion carroms, 400 points each night for two nights, and then the balk line game, each to be for $2,500 a side. In the meantime the public is demanding that the balk line game be made 3,000 points or only 600 each night. It has been demonstrated before that 800 points of balk line are too many for one night's play, particularly in a continuous match where a player is apt to fall behind and then come again as Schaefer did Saturday night.

It is probable that the men will meet within a day or two and sign articles for the new match. If Ives agrees to play both at balk line and cushion carroms both matches will be arranged. In that case Ives will probably abandon his European trip altogether.

NO HORSE PACING ALLOWED.

Some Fast Cycling Records in Danger—L. A. W. Board Meets.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—The annual meeting of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen was held Monday at the Hollenden. Those present were H. E. Raymond, Brooklyn, Chairman; Edward Meglemry, Louisville; L. A. Miller, Meriden, Conn.; John L. Huntington, Cleveland, and J. M. Erwin, Chicago. The board met to frame its recommendations to the annual league meeting in February. This meeting will probably be held in the East. It was decided not to recognize racing records made with the assistance of horse pacers. John S. Johnson of Minneapolis, J. P. Bliss of Chicago, and M. F. Dirnberger of Buffalo have such records as well as several other wheelmen, but they will be counted out if the league adopts the resolution of its board. This was done not because the horse is swifter than the bicycle, but because he is foreign to cycling and therefore ought not to be used.

A standard of distances was adopted for all racing, to which all records must conform, as follows: Quarter, third, half, two-thirds, three-quarters, one mile, and all even miles above.

Class B for amateurs whose expenses are paid by manufacturers was established. The records made by Johnson with a pacing horse were considered and allowed, with the probability that other records would be similarly treated. The board adjourned this evening and the members left for their homes.

CAPT. WATERS IS DISABLED,

Lewis Will Captain the Harvards Against Pennsylvania—Dunlop Will Go On.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The gloom of defeat still hangs over Harvard like a pall. Most of the men spent Sunday at their homes. The training table rooms were practically deserted until this morning. Capt. Waters is the only one who did not turn up today. He is at his home at Boston, suffering severely from the bad wrench to his knee, which has again developed water on the knee-joint, and his other injuries. Not the least of these was a blow to his head received early in the game. It really dazed him and accounts for the bad management of his team. Waters is too severely hurt to allow him to hope to play again. Harvard's next and last game with the University of Pennsylvania comes Thanksgiving day. Waters will hardly be off his bed by then and wholly unfit to play. Lewis, Harvard's center rusher, is acting as Captain now and spurred the eleven on to some fine practice against the second eleven today on Jarvis field. The play lasted an hour and was the fiercest seen in Cambridge this year. Harvard's team is working with desperation to get ready for Pennsylvania. The latter has a strong team, and the contest under any circumstances will be close, and, in view of Harvard's recent defeat, somewhat doubtful. The same men will represent Harvard as played in the game with Yale. Dunlap will probably substitute Waters. None of the other players show any ill effects from the Springfield game.

PRINCETON DOES NOT FEAR YALE.

Tigers Will Rely Upon Steady and Old-Fashioned Football Thursday.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Princeton collegians are in a ferment of excitement over the game with Yale Thursday. Harvard's defeat disclosed Yale's real strength. The Princeton men insist that Butterworth will not be able to plow through their line. They admit the Yale men will have the advantage of the Princeton full back on an exchange of punts. The Jerseymen went to Springfield fearing that Yale or Harvard would come out with some new tricks. None were put on exhibition.

Princeton will depend principally for gains on hard and steady hammering at the line. The experts here who saw the Springfield game say that Harvard lost because too much attention was given to gilt-edged novelties.

The practice today was guarded with the strictest secrecy. It is the last hard work of the season, barring the final struggle. It was highly satisfactory to the coachers. Touchdowns were piled up against the scrubs until the score was in the neighborhood of three figures. Blake was out for regular work and is well enough to go into Thursday's game.

Bostons Will Be Entertained.

Word was received from Boston yesterday to the effect that the Boston party for the football game Thanksgiving day will number twenty. This includes sixteen players, manager, and three members of the Board of Governors. The social part of the program for the entertainment of the visitors will be as follows: On their arrival here at 2 o'clock they will go to the Lexington Hotel. This will be their headquarters while here. Wednesday evening the Boston and Chicago teams and their friends will be the guests of the management of McVicker's Theater. All the boxes have been reserved for the teams and also two rows in the parquet. The game Thursday will begin at 2, and at 6:30 that evening both teams will sit down to a dinner at the C. A. A. club house. After dinner the teams will attend the performance at the Savoy.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—W. H. Watkins, late with Von der Ahe of St. Louis, was today signed as manager of the Sioux City team to be put in the Western League.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—President Von der Ahe today signed John Rappold as catcher for next year's team. He came originally from Philadelphia, but latterly has been playing with minor clubs.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Fred P. Townsend of Melrose has been elected captain of the Williams football team for 1894. He is a member of the class of '95 and has played left tackle two years. He is a graduate of Andover, where he played left tackle and captained the Andover team of '91.

General Sporting Notes.

F. C. McLewee, former partner of Frank Ehret, offers Rey del Rey, the brother of El Rio Rey and half brother of Yo Tambien, for sale.

The Australian cricketers sailed from Victoria, B. C., for home last week. The income during their long trip was $45,000 and their expenses over $32,000.

The Macon, Ga., Baseball club has gone into the Georgia courts enjoining the Southern League for organizing an 1894 circuit without it, and for $5,000 damages.

Bond Investment Companies Raided.

DENER, Colo., Nov. 27.—The first case brought against fraudulent bond investment companies here has been worked up by James Small, Postal Inspector in charge of the Rocky Mountain Division, and his assistant, Mr. Fitz. The departmental authorities at Washington have taken up the matter and cases have been prosecuted wherever these companies have been found. Today C. P. Brown, Lew Macomb, and James H. Cullen, officers of the Denver Investment and Bond company, entered pleas of guilty of violating the laws relative to lotteries and were fined $100 and costs each. The men came from Canton, Dak. The genius to invent this scheme to defraud the public was a railroad conductor named Talbot who lived in Nevada, Mo., but afterwards became President of the Chicago concern and left it before the officers were arrested.

Part II. CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

To Close Package Freight Season.

The lake and rail lines are now making rapid inroads on the accumulated freight at their docks and it is thought that everything will be cleaned up the present week. The last boat of the Western Transit will be the Mohawk next Saturday and the Lehigh Valley will end its season Sunday with the Saranac. The Susquehanna will be the last boat of the Anchor line and will leave here next Friday and stop at Milwaukee. Inquiry among vessel agents shows that nearly a score of boats, now bound here with coal, will return with grain the latter part of the week if satisfactory rates can be obtained. The tendency to turn in all the money possible for the present season seems very strong and on that account the winter fleet here bids fair to be much smaller than was expected.

Official Statement of the Collision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Thus far the only information received by the Treasury Department regarding the fatal collision between the steamers Albany and Philadelphia on Lake Huron has been confined to the mere statement of facts by the local steamboat inspectors, John Robertson and Frank Van Liew. In their joint report dated Nov. 14, made to the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, the inspectors say: "At 2:15 a. m. the steamer Philadelphia and the steamer Albany collided, resulting in the sinking of both vessels. Collision occurred in a fog four or five miles above Point aux Barques light about ten miles out. Estimated loss to the steamer Philadelphia is fixed at $100,000, and to the cargo $10,000. To the Albany the estimated loss will be $160,000, and to the cargo of this vessel $25,000. Twenty-four lives were lost, sixteen of the crew of the Philadelphia and eight of the Albany." An investigation has been under way by the inspectors for some days past, but the result of their investigations has not yet been sent to Washington, and the same is true as regards any recommendations or suggestions as to which, if either, boat was to blame for the collision.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The Yuma and City of London were placed for corn and the Robert Mills for flaxseed to Buffalo. The Philip Minch was on the market early in the day for corn to Buffalo at 2½ cents, but not securing a satisfactory load it was placed in winter quarters. The Minneapolis for barley and the San Diego, Emory Owen, Progress, Neosho, and Redwing have been placed for wheat, winter storage, and freight at 3½ cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal in considerable quantities is yet to go forward and shippers will continue to ask for tonnage after the present takings are gone. Charters—E. M. Peck, S. E. Peck, Williams, Ira Owen, Parnell, Craig, Chicago; Marian, Missoula Wilbur, Milwaukee, all 60; Ganges, Toledo, 30.

CLEVELAND, O.—Owners of the Alcona and Alta quote the ore charters of those boats at $1 from Escanaba instead of 65 cents, as given from Milwaukee Saturday, and say that brokers must pay the difference. There is no more coal here to be shipped.

DULUTH, MINN.—The Yukon was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 3½ cents. On wheat from Fort William 4 cents was offered.

DETROIT, MICH.—Chartered: Berlin, corn, Toledo to Buffalo, 1½ cents.

Around the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Ed A. Webb, who has for four years been connected with the office of H. J. Webb & Co., died this morning of typhoid pneumonia.

BAY CITY, MICH., Nov. 27.—The last lumber cargo of the season has gone. Shipments foot up 124,315,000, or 122,000,000 less than last year, the decrease being nearly 50 per cent.

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 27.—Capt. Frank Danger was today appointed local Inspector of Steamboat Hulls of this district to succeed Capt. John Robinson. He will take immediate possession of his office.

ASHLAND, WIS., Nov. 27.—The steamer Frontenac, bound for Buffalo, was picked up on Lake Superior and towed into Washburn by the Tower this afternoon. It is not known how seriously the Frontenac is damaged.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH., Nov. 27.—A heavy snow storm with fresh east winds prevails today. The following boats are anchored near here: Manhattan, Tom Adams, Louisiana, Hattie Wells, and Bradley and consorts.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH., Nov. 27.—The steamer Louisiana, bound for Chicago with coal, went on Lighthouse Point this morning in the heavy snowstorm. It was released by the steamer Tom Adams. Both boats are now anchored in the Straits.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Nov. 27.—The steamer John Plankinton, Chicago to Buffalo with grain, became disabled in the storm yesterday and was picked up drifting helplessly in the sea by the steamer City of Paris, but the towlines soon parted. The steamer F. and P. M. No. 2 left last night expecting to find the Plankinton and tow it to Milwaukee.

WEST SUPERIOR, WIS., Nov. 27.—Capt. W. Griffin, master of the whaleback barge 104, fell into the hold of his boat last night and was instantly killed. The remains will be sent to West Potsdam, N. Y., where Capt. Griffin has two grown sons. For over twenty years Capt. Griffin commanded tugs in Chicago River for the Dunham Towing company. He then bought the schooner R. B. Hayes, which he sold last year to the Gilchrists at Cleveland, and took command of the 104.

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 27.—Six inches was all that saved the steamer Simon Langell, which arrived here last night with grain from Chicago, from going to the bottom of Lake Huron Saturday night when off Presque Isle. Without warning an unknown steamer going at full speed darted out of the snow-storm and struck the Langell a glancing blow on the starboard side. The unknown craft never stopped at all, but continued on its way. The shock stopped the machinery of the Langell, and for a time it was thought it would go down. Capt. Alexander Sinclair quickly made an investigation, which showed that his boat was not seriously damaged. In an hour the machinery was repaired and the Langell proceeded on its way.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Legislative committee of the Lake Carriers' Association, by a vote of seven to six, today decided not to recommend a protest to Congress against the removal of the duty on iron ore. It was held that a protest would weaken the association in other matters, as it had always been entirely non-political, and that individual members should effect the same end by writing to their representatives. A resolution stating that this was the sense of the meeting was adopted. The members were asked to inform themselves as to the utility of the new system of vertical stern range lights, and Secretary Keep was directed to obtain the opinion of Harvey D. Goulder, counsel for the association, who is posted on collision cases. The committee has grappled with Commander Green, Superintendent of the lighthouse district, for refusing to leave the buoys in their places until navigation closes. The Captains of other lake districts agreed to the request to leave the buoys down, but Commander Green declares he shall take up all buoys before Nov. 30. The committee does not propose to accept this decision.

Port List.

Arrived—Merchandise—Cayuga, Buffalo; City of Racine, Milwaukee. Light—Progress, Milwaukee. Lumber—Ed Buckley, Manistee; Alice M. Gill, Traverse City.

Cleared—Merchandise — Tuscarora, Conestoga, Florida, Buffalo; City of Racine, Milwaukee. Light—Ed Buckley, Charles Reitz, Manistee; Alice M. Gill, Grand Haven.

Vessel Movements.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Weed, Cherokee.

EAST TAWAS, MICH.—Sheltered—Wyoming.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Corn: Moonlight, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Sailed—Manchester, Erie ports.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Robert Wallace, David Wallace, Maritana.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Howard. Cleared—Osceola, Port Huron.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Sheltered—I. N. Foster, City of Ludington, Richmond.

STURGEON BAY, WIS. — Sheltered — Allegheny, Transfer, Ogden, Metzner.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Pioneer, Carter. Cleared—Resumption, Port Huron.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Yuma. Sailed—James Pickands, Gratwick, A. A. Parker, B. W. Parker.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Sheltered—Wilson, Manitowoc, Arizona and consorts, Saginaw, Christie, Sonsmith, Maine barges.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—Sheltered—Wotan, Elfin-Mere, Shepard, Hall, Lathrop, India, Stinson, Atmosphere, Lamb, Haight, Pilgrim.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Whitaker, Watson, Kershaw, Ironton, Sage, Berlin, George Gould. Cleared—Manhattan, Chicago, light.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Arrived—Myles, Seguin, Arabian, Algonquin, Curry. Departed—Bannockburn, Kingston; Sitka, Wadena, Buffalo.

ALPENA, MICH.—Sheltered, Hodge, Ionia, Mariska, Josephine, Parker, Coffinberry and consort, Birkenhead and consorts, Hopkins and consorts.

WELLAND CANAL.—Down—Passed Port Colborne—Rugee. Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Denver, Gov. Smith, Milwaukee; Britannic, Toledo; Prince, Chicago. Sheltered—Denver, Prince.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Rosedale, Gratwick, 3 p. m.; Mather, Hundred Thirty-four, 5; Hundred Thirty-one, Hundred Twenty-nine, 6. Wind—Southwest, light; snow. Indications of a northwester.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Fitzgerald, 9:40 last night; Seneca, 3:10 p. m.; McVittie, Paris, 2; Majestic, Tioga, 2:30; Manchester, 4; Miami, 5. Up—Clarion, 10:30 last night; Grand Traverse, 3:30 a. m.; Minnesota, 11:30. Down—Buffalo, 5:10. Up—Susquehanna, 5:30; Wilbur, 6:10. Wind southeast, light; snowing.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived — Palmer, Brazil, Doty, Australasia, Northwest, McLachlan, Forbes, Hoyt and three consorts. Cleared—Pontiac, Spencer, Pennington, Eddy, Elphicke, Buffalo; Yakima, Fort William; Empire, Sarnia.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Shuck, Parks, Foster, Vulcan, Folsom and consorts, Craig, E. M. Peck, Merida, Vance, Japan, R. A. Packer. Cleared—Merchandise: Syracuse, Owego, Chicago. Coal: Pillsbury, Gladstone; Pabst, Onoko, Chicago; Schlesinger, Milwaukee; Baldwin, Buttiman, Carpenter, Toledo.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Presley, Redington, 9:30 a. m.; C. H. Green, Senator (arrived), 10:30; Drake, Raleigh, Tokio (arrived), 10:40; Egyptian, 10:30; Ohio, C. P. Minch, 10:50; Oregon, Alverson, 11:30; Loretta, 12:15 p. m.; Huron City, Hanaford, 1; Gilchrist, 2; Helena, 3:50; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 4. Down—Scott barge, 11:40 last night; Davidson, 8 a. m.; Alva consort, 8:20; Saranac, 8:30; Maruba, Rome, 11:50; Reynolds, noon; Starke, 1:50; Toltec, Miztec, 4; Hodge, 5. Up—Abercorn, 7:30. Down—Ward, 5:20; Maytham, 5:30; China, 5:40; Williams, 6; Tuttle, Richards, 7.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—H. E. Packer, 8:30 last night; Neshoto, 9:20; Germanic, 10; Susquehanna, 10:40; Rochester, midnight; Mahoning, 12:40 a. m.; Mecosta, 6:10; Elfin-Mere, 6:30; City of Genoa, Alverson, 7:30; Wotan, 7:50; Wyoming, 8:40; Boston, 10; John Owen, Michigan, 1 p. m.; Nyanza, Fisk, 3:10; Columbia, Bacon, 4; Glasgow, Middlesex, 4:30. Down—Wolf, noon; Maytham, 12:10 p. m.; Williams, China, 12:40; Scranton, 3; Pope, 3:10. Arrived—Leader.

Up—Elfin-Mere, 6; Presley, Reddington, 7:20.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Sheltered—Groh, Wyoming, Arizona and consort, Wilson and consort, Mills and barges, Saginaw, Preston, Christie, Sonsmith, Maine and barges.

Hotel Employes Get Judgment for Wages.

Twenty-seven of the employés of the Vermont Hotel company, formerly the Green Mountain Hotel company, secured judgments yesterday in Justice Hotalling's court against the company for work and labor. The list of employés includes cooks, waiters, and laborers employed during and after the Fair, and the total amount said to be due them is over $400.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• FINEST FLAVOR • FAIREST PRICE •

You'd innocently enough call them SILK, no doubt; most dealers would call them so too, but may be not so innocently. We believe in calling things by their right names and happily disappointing you by giving more than you expect rather than seriously disappointing, as much advertising does. Today we say $1.25 each for those SAVOY SERGE UMBRELLAS, with solid one-piece Acacia sticks; they're unusual values; look to be worth two dollars or better.

Have you seen R., P. & CO.'S extra long form-fitting PADDOCK OVERCOATS? A similar style is very prominent on the Merchant Tailors' fashion plates this season. They're as long as an Ulster, very dressy and very stylish, $33.00 to $45.00, the best being silk lined throughout. Too late now to get your tailor to make you a DRESS SUIT or a FINE OVERCOAT and have it ready for Thanksgiving Day. If this leads you to come in here, try on our rightly tailored ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S garments at about half tailors' prices; it may save you hundreds of dollars in future years.

R., P. & Co.'s Extra Long Winter Overcoats ..... $20.00 to $45.00
R., P. & Co.'s Cassimere lined Ulsters $20.00 to $40.00
R., P. & Co.'s Business Suits ..... $18.00 to $35.00
R., P. & Co.'s Swallow-Tail Suits ..... $30.00 to $45.00
R., P. & Co.'s Tuxedo Evening Suits $30.00
R., P. & Co.'s Perfect-fitting Pants ..... $5.00 to $10.00

F. M. ATWOOD
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Madison and Clark-sts.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

NO. CURES. PRICES.
1—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations .25
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic .25
3—Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness .25
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults .25
7—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis .25
8—Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache .25
9—Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo .25
10—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation .25
11—Suppressed or Painful Periods .25
12—Whites, Too Profuse Periods .25
13—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness .25
14—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions .25
15—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains .25
16—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague .25
19—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head .25
20—Whooping Cough .25
27—Kidney Diseases .25
28—Nervous Debility 1.00
30—Urinary Weakness .25
34—Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat .25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL,
"The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

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BEST LINE TO TEXAS

DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles."
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Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
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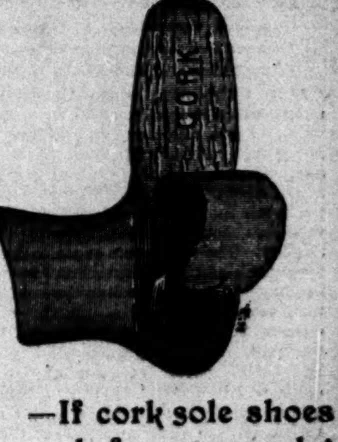

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A permanent protection from chill and dampness—a preserver of health—a promoter of comfort—non-rheumatic.

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The New Vegetable Shortening,
RECEIVED THE
HIGHEST AWARD
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Beware of all imitations.
Genuine sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails by all grocers.

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CHICAGO.

IF YOU ARE GOING TO CALIFORNIA OR MEXICO THIS WINTER
Write to or call on
J. J. GRAFTON,
195 Clark Street, CHICAGO,
and he will tell you the
BEST WAY.

To Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Business Manager of the Board of Education, Room 71 City Hall, up to 12:30 p. m. of Monday, December 4, 1893, for the following branches of work required in the erection of a sixteen-room school building, with assembly hall, on the school site corner Page and 46th streets, as follows:

Terra Cotta,
Iron Pipe Rail,
Lathing and Plastering,
Steam Heating,
Wire Guards,
Ventilation.

In accordance with plans and specifications prepared by August Fiedler, Architect of the Board, and which may be seen at the office of said architect, Room 77 City Hall. Proposals must be made on the regular printed forms to be obtained at the office of the architect, and be in strict conformity with instructions to bidders printed thereon. All proposals must be inclosed in envelopes furnished for the purpose, properly indorsed, must be sealed, and accompanied by a deposit either in cash or certified check made payable to the order of the Business Manager of the Board, of five per cent on amounts of $2,000 or under, and three per cent on amounts exceeding $2,000. No proposal will be received after the hour specified in this advertisement. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals, or any portion of any proposal submitted.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds.
Chicago, November 25, 1893.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Once a Month.
A payment of $7.50 will buy one of these beautiful $50 Diamonds ANY STYLE SETTING.
SEE HOW.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st., Direct Importer. Columbus Memorial Building.

FRAMES
Made to order. Pictures framed artistically.
HIRAM J. THOMPSON, 34 WABASH-AV.

STARTS THE CANVASS.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SETTLES DOWN TO WORK.

Executive and Finance Committees Meet and Map Out the Campaign—Plan to Interest Business-Men—Hopkins Has a Long Lead for the Democratic Nomination, but Opposition Is Strong—Editor Russell Leaves the "Times" on Account of that Paper's Attacks on Democrats.

At length the Republican Campaign committee seems to have settled down steadily to work. There were not many of the perambulating statesmen around headquarters yesterday. The work of the canvass was proceeding in most of the wards. On the principle of the better the day the better the deed the canvass was commenced in some of the wards Sunday. The canvassers experience some difficulty in classifying the voters. In numerous instances in every precinct the voters decline to state their preferences. As those reluctant citizens have voted the Democratic ticket in the past this is regarded as a hopeful sign. In some parts of the city the ward clubs will be organized this evening. This is not strictly in accordance with the constitution, but the near approach of the election necessitated the work in wards where the Republican committeemen had neglected their work. The new precinct clubs organized under the new constitution have already commenced work. There is a large membership and good results are promised.

Campaign Mapped Out.

The Executive committee and the Finance committee had a joint session yesterday, when the work of the campaign was marked out and the expenses of legitimate work estimated. It is not believed that a large campaign fund will be necessary. In many of the wards the work will be done by volunteers who will not accept payment for their services. That is the work that tells best, too. In other wards the necessary funds can be raised among the club members. A leading Republican merchant said yesterday:

> If the committeemen and club officers of the wards will but call a meeting in their respective districts, invite by postal card or letter the business-men resident to attend, all the funds that are necessary will be raised in twenty-five out of the thirty-four wards of the city. This plan will further have the effect of interesting the business-men in the campaign. I have suggested the plan to Mayor Swift and to Chairman Gilbert, and I hope it will be acted on. The trouble seems to be that the committeemen do not know the Republicans in the ward. I have lived in my ward five years and I never got a postal card or note or circular from any committeeman, and last month I had difficulty in finding out where I was to vote. The statesmen of the committee ought to take us into their confidence.

The work of the Campaign committee this week will be devoted to preparing for registration next Tuesday. The weak-kneed members of the Campaign committee have prevailed and there will be no attempt to enjoin the Election Commissioners from proceeding.

Hopkins Has a Good Lead.

Hopkins yet leads the Democratic candidates in the race for the nomination and is many lengths ahead. Mr. Wenter's canvass received a serious setback Saturday and Hopkins profited. Senator Palmer appears to have learned early of the course of political events here, and changed his mind about calling at Chicago on his way to Washington. He started from Springfield for the National Capital yesterday, but by the direct route. He apprised his son, John Mayo Palmer, that he was not coming here. The City Hall faction and Mr. John Donnelly were much disappointed.

But if Senator Palmer was not here Mr. Ben Cable was. He was active, too. He spent some hours in conference with Mr. Hopkins' friends. He also consulted Mr. Hopkins himself. He had Mr. Mize, the new Collector of Internal Revenue, in tow for a part of the day. Mr. Mize received the bond form from Washington early yesterday morning with instructions to fill it up and send it to Washington as soon as possible. Mr. Cable and Mr. Roger Sullivan interested themselves in having the bond signed and it was sent back to Washington yesterday afternoon in care of a special messenger, Mr. Frank Kennedy, from which it may readily be inferred that Mr. Frank Kennedy will have an important position under Mr. Mize. The Treasury officials, it is understood, want the change made in the Internal Revenue office on the 30th inst. if possible, certainly before Congress meets, hence the hurry in perfecting the bond. The commission of Mr. Mize is expected here Friday or Saturday.

Federal Help for Hopkins.

Mr. Mize's occupancy of the Internal Revenue office is likely to help Mr. Hopkins' canvass materially, and that, too, may have some influence in hastening matters. There are scores of Democratic patriots in every ward ready to serve their country as gaugers, revenue clerks, deputy collectors, etc. They are all expected to appreciate the duty of working and pulling for Hopkins. So also with the Democratic patriots who expect to serve in the postoffice under Mr. Washington Hesing. Little matters of this kind had the effect of swelling the Hopkins boom yesterday, and several doubting statesmen got into the band wagon. Among them were Ald. Coughlin, Henry Carmody, and John J. Cullerton. It was said that Ald. Loeffler was also willing to join the Hopkins forces. The Hopkins managers claimed yesterday that they will have 450 out of 681 votes in the convention Saturday and on the first ballot.

But the opposition to Hopkins is yet fighting. The City Hall combination has not yet received any pledges from the green grocer of Kensington, and until he gives some pledges a show of opposition will be kept up.

E. S. Dreyer a Candidate.

Then, it appears that Mr. E. S. Dreyer is a real, live candidate. He intends to open headquarters in the Tremont House this afternoon. He sent 250 letters to leading Democrats yesterday inviting them to call on him at his headquarters any evening this week till Saturday to discuss the situation. He has received some promises of support from the City Hall, and his friends assert that he will have the support of all the North Side delegations, except that of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the convention. He hopes to profit by the fierce fight between Hopkins and Wenter and to land as the compromise candidate. He has named the following gentlemen as his campaign managers: Ald. John McGillen, Supt. Brennan of the Police Department, George A. Weiss, W. D. Kerfoot, Ald. Lutter, Representative Lyman, Adam Meyer, Frank E. Brookman, William Spain.

It is true that Mr. Lyman says he is with Hopkins to the finish and that Supt. Brennan says he is not in politics. But that does not affect Mr. Dreyer's hopefulness.

Wenter's Friends in Caucus.

Frank Wenter too has set his teeth, and says he is in the race to the finish, that he will not be driven out or stampeded by any combination. A caucus of his friends was held at noon yesterday in the Hartford Building. Among those present were: Austin J. Doyle, Felix Lange, John A. May, Leo Austrian, William Kenchen, Julius Goldzier, Philip Kastler, Adolph Sturm, John J. Harkins, Maurice Moriarty, Ald. Schumacher, Ald. Tripp, Ald. Stuckart, James Quinn, Thomas Cusack, Herman Alschuler, M. J. Butler, James Ryan, Capt. Edward Williams, Fritz Goetz, Eugene Sugg, and Ald. Michael Ryan.

The caucus resolved to stand by Wenter to the end, to listen to no terms of compromise, and Mr. Doyle of Maywood, who presided, gave out after the meeting that Mr. Wenter will certainly be nominated. Mr. Wenter himself said:

> I am going to win. One thing is certain, no dark horse is going to win. Only one of those candidates who entered the preliminary canvass should be nominated. I shall heartily support the nominee. But I am against trickery or skullduggery and no man nominated by unfair methods need hope to win.

The City Hall men, recognizing the fact that they will hurt any candidate whose cause they may espouse, are keeping in the back ground now. They are divided between Wenter and Dreyer. Some, however, have declared for Hopkins. Purcell and Cummings, the street foremen in the Thirty-second Ward, quitted their boss, McCarthy, yesterday and declared themselves with Hopkins. "It was a good day," they said, "to get in out of the wet."

Lawler's Position.

The Lawler men were quieter yesterday. They were afraid they had gone too far. Lawler yet has hopes that he may be appointed Subtreasurer or United States Marshal. He cannot be appointed if he joins the kickers. He has been plainly told as much. Ex-Congressman Cable said yesterday:

> I think kindly about Mr. Lawler. There is good reason to believe that he will be taken care of. But he will not get anything by kicking. Let him work in the traces for a while. If he can show any evidence of such work—but we want to see the evidences—why, we will all be with him for some good position. The President is not moved by bluster.

It is understood that Hopkins has said also that he will be with Lawler for the Subtreasurership. The Congressional delegation will support him for the same office. Senator Palmer, however, wants Delos P. Phelps of Monmouth. But Palmer's support is not so helpful as he thinks himself.

As intimated would be the case Martin J. Russell severed his editorial connection with the Chicago *Times* yesterday on account of its attacks on Cleveland, Hopkins, and Hesing in the Sunday issue.

There will be a meeting of the members of the precinct clubs of the Thirteenth Ward tonight at Meihle's Hall, Western avenue and Indiana street, at 8 o'clock for the election of officers.

A meeting of delegates of labor unions was held at No. 82 Lake street last night to consider plans for forwarding an independent political movement by laboring men in the city. E. O. Cockran presided. It is proposed to hold weekly meetings.

The Republicans of the Thirty-first Ward will meet this evening in Association Hall, Normal Park. They will complete their ward organization and elect officers.

The Twentieth Ward Republican club will meet tonight at Northwest Turner Hall.

PRENDERGAST'S RECORD IN KANSAS.

Taken from a Santa Fe Train and Locked Up as a Dangerous Crank.

KINSLEY, Kas., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Patrick J. Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison of Chicago, is known here and sojourned six weeks in the city jail. Prendergast was taken from a Santa Fé train Feb. 16 last in the belief that he was a dangerous crank. He was locked up for a month and a half and then released, as no charge could be placed against him, and the city did not care to send him to the nearest asylum.

DECISION AGAINST SNOW & DICKINSON.

Appellate Court Says MacFarlane and Others Should Have That $25,411.

In the Appellate Court yesterday Judges Shepard, Waterman, and Gary handed down its first batch of opinions for the October term. In the suit of James W. MacFarlane and others against the real estate firm of Snow & Dickinson the court affirmed the decree of the lower court. This gave Mr. MacFarlane and his associates a balance of $25,411 on a real estate deal which the firm had withheld. The Appellate Court says the firm "had no right to speculate with its clients' trust." In the suit of the Elgin Butter company against the Elgin Creamery company for an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing business under its present name the court held that the name of a place could not be appropriated as a trade name by one concern to the exclusion of others. The decision of the lower court dismissing the bill was affirmed. An adverse opinion was rendered in the case of Amma Lee, granted a divorce from Harry Lee by the Circuit Court. The case was remanded back with instructions to dismiss.

Following are the opinions handed down by the court yesterday:

Jonas H. Magnusson vs. Leander N. Cronholm; decree affirmed.

Harry D. Lee vs. Emma B. Lee; decree reversed and cause remanded, with instructions to dismiss.

Eleanor A. Armstead, vs. John Bliskman; judgment affirmed.

Henry C. Frost vs. Rand, McNally & Co.; judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Samuel Chudleigh vs. C., R. I. and P. Ry. Co.; judgment and cause remanded.

Malcolm M. Boddie vs. Tudor Boiler Company; judgment and cause remanded.

Julia M. Munster vs. Patrick J. Doyle; decree reversed and cause remanded.

Alfred N. Dale vs. John T. Davis; order reversed, with instructions.

William H. Scanlan vs. James H. Wheeler; order affirmed.

E. M. Snow vs. John W. MacFarlane; decree affirmed.

Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company vs. Selz, Schwab & Co.; judgment affirmed.

William Wylie vs. James Dickens; judgment affirmed.

Elgin Butter Company vs. Elgin Creamery Company; decree dismissing bill affirmed.

W. W. Huntington, trustee, vs. William G. Metzger; order of County Court affirmed, Judge Gary dissenting.

L. C. Bonney vs. Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company; judgment reversed and cause remanded.

Harry Knegtein vs. J. L. Higgie and Mat Friedrichs; decree affirmed.

John Livingston vs. Bank of Montreal; decree affirmed.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company vs. John Wieczorek; judgment affirmed.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE EWING—Motions of course. No. 1,141 on hearing.

JUDGE DUNNE—2 p. m.—No. 347. No morning session.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 116,347 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 138,616, 1,016, 1,377, 1,260, 1,261, 1,272, 1,263, 1,309, 1,250, 1,306, 1,257. No. 153,443 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 77, 81, 94, 114, 119, 122, 132, 5,292, 5,109, 4,744, 5,555, 888, 4,794, 5,239, 4,523.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—2,756, 1,152, 1,278, 1,239, 1,336, 1,343, 1,350, 1,355, 1,356, 1,368.

JUDGE WINDES—Will call Judge Tuley's contested motion calendar (first 15 motions) to be continued throughout the week. Dec. 5 the trial calendar will be taken up.

JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Set cases—Nos. 5,522, 6,848, 8,254, 8,084, 7,075, 123,453, 7,967, 7,791.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 21, 25, 16, 1, and 26.

JUDGE BURKE—Nos. 3,792, 3,817, 3,924, 4,051, 1,651, 3,276, 2,754, 2,224, 210, 1,419, 1,426, 17,120.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States District Court—No. 23, 25, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

JUDGE ALLEN—Cases from Judge Grosscup's calendar; No. 24,147 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Criminal Court—Branch No. 2—No. 1,396.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Nov. 27. Present, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson. James H. Shakespeare of Philadelphia, A. A. Poepling Jr. of Washington, Alexander Britton of Washington, and William Skelton of Akron, Colo., were admitted to practice.

84—Michael Magin, appellant, vs. John J. Karle.

85—Michael Magin, appellant, vs. John H. Lehman; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Decrees affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson.

77—Alen Root, appellant, vs. James M. Woolworth. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Jackson.

971—John Hicks, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Arkansas. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and award a new trial; opinion by Mr. Justice Shiras; dissenting, Mr. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice Brown.

87—Washington M. Jacobs, appellant, vs. J. M. George et al.; appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona; dismissed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Fuller.

72—Frederick Gardener, plaintiff, in error, vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western district of Michigan. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with a direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Fuller. Mr. Justice Field did not hear the argument and took no part in the consideration or decision of this case.

925—Ex parte, in the matter of James Lennon, appellant. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders for the court:

770—Russell Hunbley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and

771—Benjamin A. Plumley, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts; motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (5th) of March next.

967—The Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Bertha Tomlinson; motions to dismiss or affirm denied.

124—John Boyd, appellant, vs. William L. Steadman et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. Hubert Howson for the appellant.

965—The Central Trust Company of New York, appellant, vs. William McGeorge Jr. et al. Advanced pursuant to the thirty-second rule on motion of Mr. Hugh L. Bond in behalf of counsel and cause submitted by Mr. A. H. Jones for the appellant.

332—S. D. Wilson, Treasurer, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The Haley Live Stock Co.; motion to require plaintiff in error to give a new bond and security for costs; submitted by Mr. Carroll McKenney in behalf of counsel for defendant in error.

1,068—Press Company, limited, plaintiff in error, vs. City Bank of Hartford; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Mr. Hampton L. Carlson and Mr. James H. Shakespeare for the plaintiff in error in support of the petition and by Mr. John Hampton Barnes and Mr. George Tucker Bispham for the defendant in error in opposition thereto.

471—Fred H. Long, appellant, vs. James G. Thayer. Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Mr. A. H. Garland and Mr. H. J. May for the appellant and Mr. William A. McKinney for the appellee.

611—J. M. Bain, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule and mandate granted.

125—The Consolidated Patents Company et al., appellants, vs. A. Hunberry; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts; dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.

126—C. S. Starkey, plaintiff in error, vs. Nelson Burnham.

127—C. S. Starkey, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Englehart; motions to continue submitted by Mr. B. W. Perkins in support of same and by Mr. A. T. Britton and Mr. A. B. Brown in opposition thereto.

146—The American Tube and Iron Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Owen Evans, guardian; guardian suggested and appearance of John R. Davis, guardian, etc., as defendant in error, herein filed and entered on motion of Mr. J. M. Wilson in behalf of counsel.

119—The Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Isabella Seley, administratrix, etc.; argued by Mr. Maxwell Evarts for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. A. A. Hoepling Jr. and Mr. J. M. Wilson for the defendant in error.

8—Original. Ex parte. In the matter of John Bonner, petitioner. Argument commenced by Mr. J. C. Chaney for the petitioner and continued by Mr. Solicitor-General Maxwell for the respondent.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Tuesday, Nov. 28, will be as follows: Nos. 121, 123, 128, 12, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, and 134.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Incomparably superior to all worthless imitations.

Part II, CHICAGO TRIBUNE Art Supplements. Ready Dec. 4. Send in your orders.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa retains the nutritious cocoa butter; unique as a flesh producer.

CUT THE PAY ROLLS.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINE MEN DROPPED FROM CITY'S EMPLOY.

City Engineer Artingstall Dismisses a Large Force of Workmen on Water Main Extensions—Nine Sidewalk Inspectors Thrown Out of Their Places by Order of the Superintendent of Streets—Norwood Park a Part of the City and Twenty-seventh Ward.

Three hundred and nine discharges is yesterday's record under the Mayor's order to heads of departments to purge their pay-rolls of all men for whom there is not plenty of necessary work to do. City Engineer Artingstall discharged 300 men yesterday. The discharged men have been working on the water main extensions. The weather has become so severe that good work can no longer be done in laying water pipe.

The other nine men were until yesterday Sidewalk Inspectors. Superintendent of Sidewalks Baillargeon and his four clerks will be the next to go.

Mayor Swift is after the holders of fee offices in the city administration with a sharp stick. Boiler Inspector Pickham will hear from the Mayor this morning. Mr. Pickham works under a law which gives him 50 per cent of the fees of the office from which to pay himself and maintain his office. He reads the law to mean that he may first pay the expenses of the office and from the remainder take half for his own compensation. Controller Wetherell does not look upon it in that light. Yesterday he appealed to Mayor Swift, who sent the following letter to Boiler Inspector Pickham:

> You will at once report to the Controller a detailed statement of all the receipts of your office; also of all the expenditures.
>
> GEORGE B. SWIFT, Acting Mayor.

Similar letters will be sent today to Oil Inspector Mangler and City Sealer Burke. The Mayor says he shall insist on a strict accounting from all these officials.

GARBAGE CREMATORY IN OPERATION.

Success of Its First Day's Work in a Practical Test.

The new garbage crematory at the foot of Superior street was given a practical test yesterday. All day long wagonloads of garbage were being deposited outside and were transferred speedily into chutes leading to a retort of eight feet interior diameter. The chutes themselves are twenty-three feet long, having an interior diameter at their junction with the retort of 20x42 inches. They are three in number and are located, one at the back and one in each side of the retort. As the garbage passes down the chutes the intense heat from the retort passing through them dries what moisture it may contain and renders it dry and in fit condition for burning. The different degrees of heat required to consume the various materials which find their way into the furnace are regulated by valves connected with pipes located above the retort. One of these pipes is connected on the right hand side of the retort with the petroleum tank, while the other contains superheated steam. By turning these valves a greater or less degree of heat can be obtained, as the operator desires, the oil and steam uniting at a common outlet.

The crematory will be run day and night without intermission, three shifts of men being employed to maintain it in operation. Its capacity of consumption is rated at 100 tons of garbage a day. The expense of its maintenance is estimated as follows:

Eighteen men at $1.50 a day	$27.00
Three men at $2.50 a day	7.50
Five hundred gallons of oil at 1¼ cents	6.25
Coal	2.50
Ground rental	3.50
Gasoline for illuminating purposes	50
Total	$47.25

The above is one day's expense, and allowing a consumption of only 100 tons of garbage a day, which amount the crematory is guaranteed to accomplish, places the price of the disposal of each ton at 47¼ cents after delivery on the premises.

New Building Inspectors.

The members of the Board of Examiners of candidates for the position of Building Inspector held another session yesterday afternoon. At the conclusion five inspectors had been selected. They are V. E. Rusco, William Curren, F. E. Doherty, William C. Flynn, and M. L. Brennan. Curren and Doherty are among the inspectors whose discharge the Mayor ordered when he first entered upon the duties of his office. The others are new men who have never before acted in such capacity. There still remain ten inspectors whose discharges were ordered. The Examining Board will fill their places as rapidly as possible.

Norwood Park Now a Part of Chicago.

Mayor Swift yesterday issued a proclamation declaring the Village of Norwood Park a part of the City of Chicago. The Council last night made the annexed territory a part of the Twenty-seventh Ward. Yesterday representatives of the City Clerk, Controller, Fire Marshal, and Chief of Police went to the village and took formal possession of its records and documents.

Fatal Shooting at Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Nov. 27.—[Special.]—Terrance Mallory was shot and killed this evening by Samuel Kintzer. Both men are painters. There had been discussion between the two regarding prices charged for painting sleighs, and this evening just as Mallory was entering his shop Kintzer stepped out of an alley and fired, the bullet lodging in Mallory's stomach and causing his death. Kintzer then walked to the jail and gave himself up.

TRIED AND APPROVED BY THE BILIOUS.

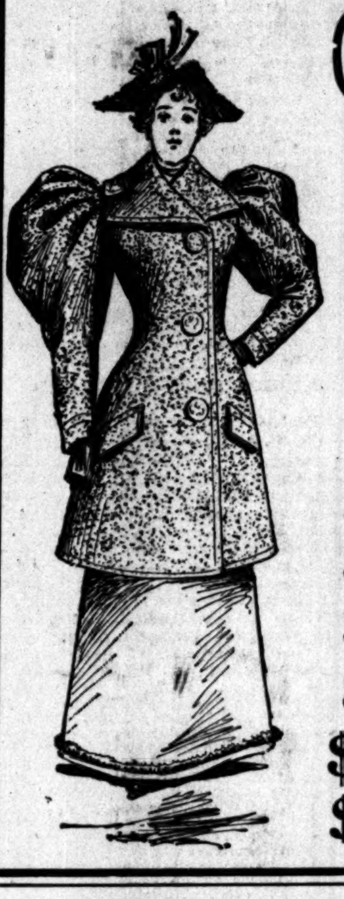
For over a third of a century a great specific has been on trial by a national jury of the bilious. Although a verdict in its favor was rendered long since, it is still on trial. Never when it has been "weighed in the balance" has it been found wanting. The name of this medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which more speedily than any other terminates those villainous sensations which attend disorder of the liver. It expels bile from the blood and secretions, remedies chronic costiveness, and reinforces the organ of digestion and assimilation. Sick headache, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, furred tongue, and other indications that the liver has temporarily knocked off work and gone on the strike, disappear when it is used. It is a most efficient safeguard against malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble, and fortifies a nervous and enfeebled invalid effectually.

AT 220 PINE-ST.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
Elegant Household Furniture
AND PERSONAL EFFECTS.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL
Cor. Michigan-av. and Adams-st.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING
We continue the Auction Sale.
FURNITURE,
Mirrors, all the Dining-Room, Bedding and Table Linen, large Range, Cigar, Office and Barber-Shop outfit.
Closing Sale—under Chattel Mortgage.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
General Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, and General Household Goods, and a fine collection of Oil Paintings. Also a complete Knights of Pythias Outfit.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
New Complete Lunch Room Outfit,
Containing 250 feet of solid Mahogany Counter, 80 Revolving Stools, Tables and new Oak Chairs, 5 Coffee and Tea Urns, one Cooler—all new, Bramhall Dean's make. Gas Stoves and Ovens for natural gas. Fixtures, Cake Griddles, Steam Table, Crockery, Refrigerators, Double Deck Oak Show Case, Marble Slab, etc., etc. POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BE THANKFUL
THAT
FRANK BROTHERS
138, 140, 142, and 144 State-st.,
Are in the Cloak Business, and that you can save from $5.00 to $10.00 on a
CHINCHILLA JACKET
there TOMORROW.



$5.00
$7.50
$10.00
$12.50
$15.00
$17.50
$20.00
$22.50
26 to 36 inch; full lined and half lined.
CHINCHILLA JACKETS
$5.00 to $10.00 under value.

JAS. H. WALKER CO
(Retail) Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver.
Last Days of the
Receiver's Auction of
Turkish and Persian Rugs.

Over a thousand of the choicest Oriental Rugs ever brought to America—now going at auction—**at less than half their value.**
Auction Sale—to highest bidder—today at 10 and 2 o'clock.
Going fast—while they last. A day or two will dispose of them—at this rate. Come today and pick from the choicest collection shown in Chicago.

CALIFORNIA in 3½ Days
Variable Route
Tourist Tickets
at greatly Reduced Rates,
taking in all principal points of interest and allowing privileges never before accorded, can be obtained, together with full information, at
North-Western Ticket Offices,
208 CLARK STREET
or, Passenger Station, cor. Wells and Kinzie Sts.
from Chicago. All meals served in Dining Cars.
Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change, leaving Chicago daily via the
NORTH-WESTERN LINE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

AUCTION.
By Martin Emerich & Co., Auctioneers,
261 and 263 State-st., Chicago.
Wednesday, Nov. 29, 9:30 a. m.,
SPECIAL.
Five Hundred Hotel Carpets.
Fine Parlor Furniture, new and used.
Folding Beds, quarter oak.
Bedroom Sets, 3 pieces, quarter oak,
Fine Furniture, single pieces.
Easy Chairs, Rockers,
Extension Tables, Center Tables, and a large stock of miscellaneous Bankrupt & World's Columbian Exposition Ware.
MARTIN EMERICH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
The entire contents of the CARLYLE HOTEL to the highest bidder, on the premises, 4163 and 4165 Lake-av., THIS TUESDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

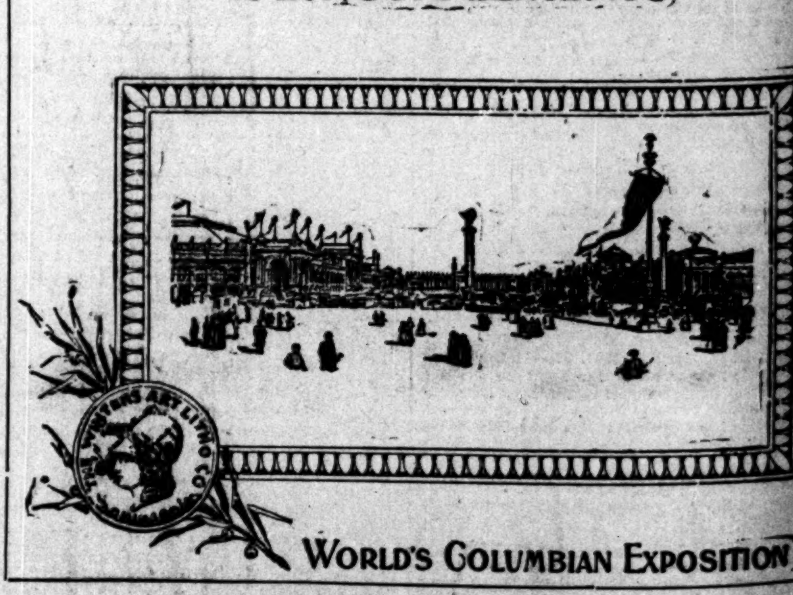
AUCTION SALE
AT
G. A. FLEISHER'S
(Formerly C. Hennecke Co., Importers),
207 Wabash-av., next to Walker's.
Every Day at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.
French and English China,
Bric a Brac, Statuary,
Japanese Goods, Doultons,
Dresdens, Royal Worcester,
Crown Milanos, etc.
OUR WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT
Of Choice selections of Ceramics, Rare Japanese, Satsuma, and Cloisonne Vases, Fine Japanese Bronzes, also Royal Vienna and Bohemian Glass, Victoria Carlsbad Ware, Marbles and Marble Pedestals, are all for sale at your own price.
CHAS. A. DYE, Auctioneer.

KNOX HATS
WINTER STYLES.
Softs are now ready.
John T. Shayne & Co.
191 & 193 State-st.

Cut Glass. Fine Plates.
Fine Cutlery For Thanksgiving.
We carry one of the most comprehensive and well-selected stocks of Carvers and Table Knives in the city. Pearl, ivory, and stag handles; well tempered and thoroughly reliable blades.
Burley & Company
145 and 147 State-st.
Course Services. Lamps.

Our Phenomenal Success as (Temporary) Retailers
Of our Entire Stock of
OVERCOATS AND SUITS
At the Wholesale Cost of Production surpasses our most sanguine expectations and proves to our full satisfaction that the Chicago public appreciates the rare opportunity of buying from the Wholesale Manufacturer.
It is a fact that our stock of Clothing at the Wholesale Cost of Production is fully 50 per cent cheaper than any goods offered by houses who are continually advertising stocks at 50c on the dollar or less than manufacturers' cost.
Come Examine and Compare Prices and you will be convinced.
Kahn, Schoenbrun & Co.,
Manufacturers of Fine Clothing,
Corner Adams and Market Streets
(IN THE WHOLESALE DISTRICT).
Open from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Saturdays until 9 p. m.

On Monday, Dec. 4th,
PART TWO
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
ART SUPPLEMENTS



WILL BE READY.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS NOW.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
209 & 211 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE AT OUR ROOMS
This Morning, Commencing at 10 O'Clock.
BIG LINES OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS, and HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Telephone West 523.

L. MANASSE—OPTICIAN.
88 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.
Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Inst's, etc. Magic Lanterns.
Artificial Human Eyes.
Consult the Old Reliable.

VOLUME LII.—N

JURORS ON THE

Defense Refuses to Cha
the Two Suspects

FORCES ANOTHER D

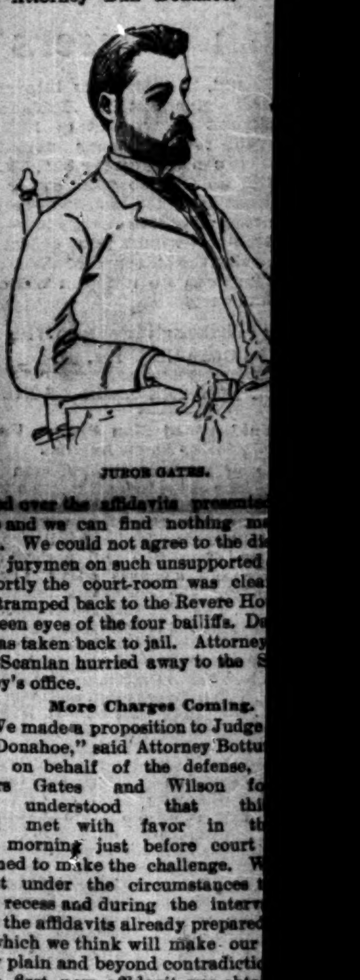
New Evidence Against T
Be Offered Today.

OPINION OF THE LAW

Coughlin Prosecution Claims t
Are Convincing.

JURY CARDS ARE TAMPERE

The Coughlin case was again sud
journed yesterday morning. This
taken by Judge Tuthill after fiftee
of excitement, by which the atto
both sides, the jury, and the specta
apparently alike affected. It
pected that when the court open
ant prosecuting Attorneys Bottum an
would at once present the affidavi
on the undesirability of Jurors
Gates and George T. Wilson and
the court to dismiss them. Instead
asked for a few minutes' delay and
a conference with the attorneys f
fense, in which Judge Tuthill took
its conclusion the Judge's voice r
the quiet room.
"This court," he said, "will take
recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow m
Almost in a moment the space
bar was filled with people anxiously
the cause of the adjournment. Onl
men and big Dan Coughlin, the
sat quietly in their seats.
"The attorneys for the defens
blame for the delay," said Prose
tum.
"Yes, we are to blame in just
said Attorney Dan Donahoe. "



JUROR GATES.

looked over the affidavits presente
State and we can find nothing m
them. We could not agree to the di
these jurymen on such unsupported
Shortly the court-room was clea
jury tramped back to the Revere Ho
the keen eyes of the four bailiffs. D
lin was taken back to jail. Attorney
and Scanlan hurried away to the S
torney's office.

More Charges Coming.

"We made a proposition to Judge
Mr. Donahoe," said Attorney Bottu
they, on behalf of the defense,
Jurors Gates and Wilson fo
We understood that thi
posal met with favor in th
This morning just before court
declined to make the challenge. W
it best under the circumstances t
other recess and during the interv
ment the affidavits already prepared
ers, which we think will make our
lutely plain and beyond contradicti
The first new affidavit was obta
J. S. Murphy, the iceman at No. 3
street, whose knowledge of some
nected with Juror Gates was disco
terday by THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Murp
that about three weeks before th
case was called he, acting as D
clerk of election, canvassed the
Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward
pany with Solon L. Gates, the
clerk. Gates in conversation wit
said he was going to get a job on a
he had a friend, a member of the
County Commissioners, who could
on a jury whenever he wanted to.
"The next time I saw Gates," sai
"he was walking down State street
other jurors in the Coughlin case.
at once of what he had said about
a jury."
A few minutes later H. R. Houle
in Judge Stein's court, came in.
the following affidavit:
State of Illinois, County of Cook
Houle, being duly sworn, deposes and
he knows Solon L. Gates, the juror who
the jury in what is known as the Cronin
he knew said Solon L. Gates in July
knew that he was on a jury in the Crim
of Cook County before Judge Stein;
time the said Gates was on said
Judge Stein this affiant asked the said
he got on the jury in the Criminal Cou
County; that thereupon the said Ga
to this affiant that he got on juries thr
ical influence.

Full Case Against Gates.

These affidavits, together with
George Munn and his daughter, M
and that of Mrs. Gates, will be pr
the court this morning, and will
practically the case of the State in
to Juror Gates. Attention will also
however, to the discrepancies betwe
timony of Gates on the examinatio
mine his qualifications to serve as a
that of Mrs. Gates. Gates testifi
stance, that he was out of work and
for months. His wife swore that
time he was drawn on the Coughl
was working for a machine supply
Emphasis will be laid on the f
Gates had not wished to serve on th
jury he could have escaped servic
difficulty. Gates served as a clerk
election, and Judge Tuthill, when
was called, announced that all who
as clerks or judges of election mig
cused.
The manner in which George
No. 236 South Campbell avenue,
as a juror was thoroughly investiga
day by the State. In the investig
attorneys were given every assi
Clerk of the Criminal Court Sc
whose office the jury lists are mad
the tickets drawn from the box, an
sistants.
In the first place it should be expl
the names of citizens who are
jurors are written on a jury list a
the office of the Board of County Co
ers for approval. The names are
in their order. With this list be
clerk copies each name on a sep
numbering each card to correspond